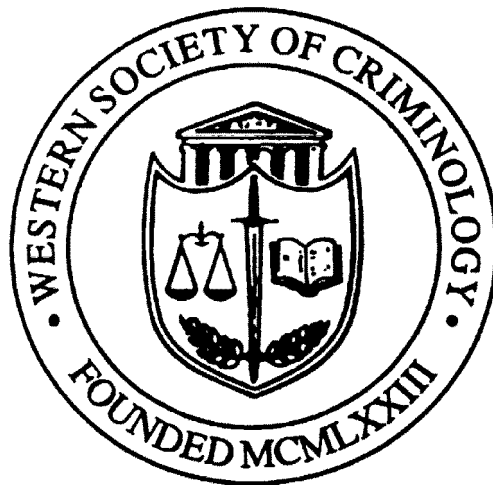


WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

35th Annual Conference
February 14-16, 2008



Social Justice: Informing Evidence-Based
Policy and Planning

Holiday Inn Capitol Plaza
Sacramento, CA

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The WSC would like to thank the College of Health and Human Services at California State University-Sacramento for their support in producing the 2008 Conference Program.

The WSC would also like to thank the Deputy Sheriffs' Association of Alameda County, the Sacramento County Deputy Sheriffs' Association, the El Dorado Deputy Sheriffs' Association, and the Folsom Police Officers' Association for their monetary contributions to this year's conference.

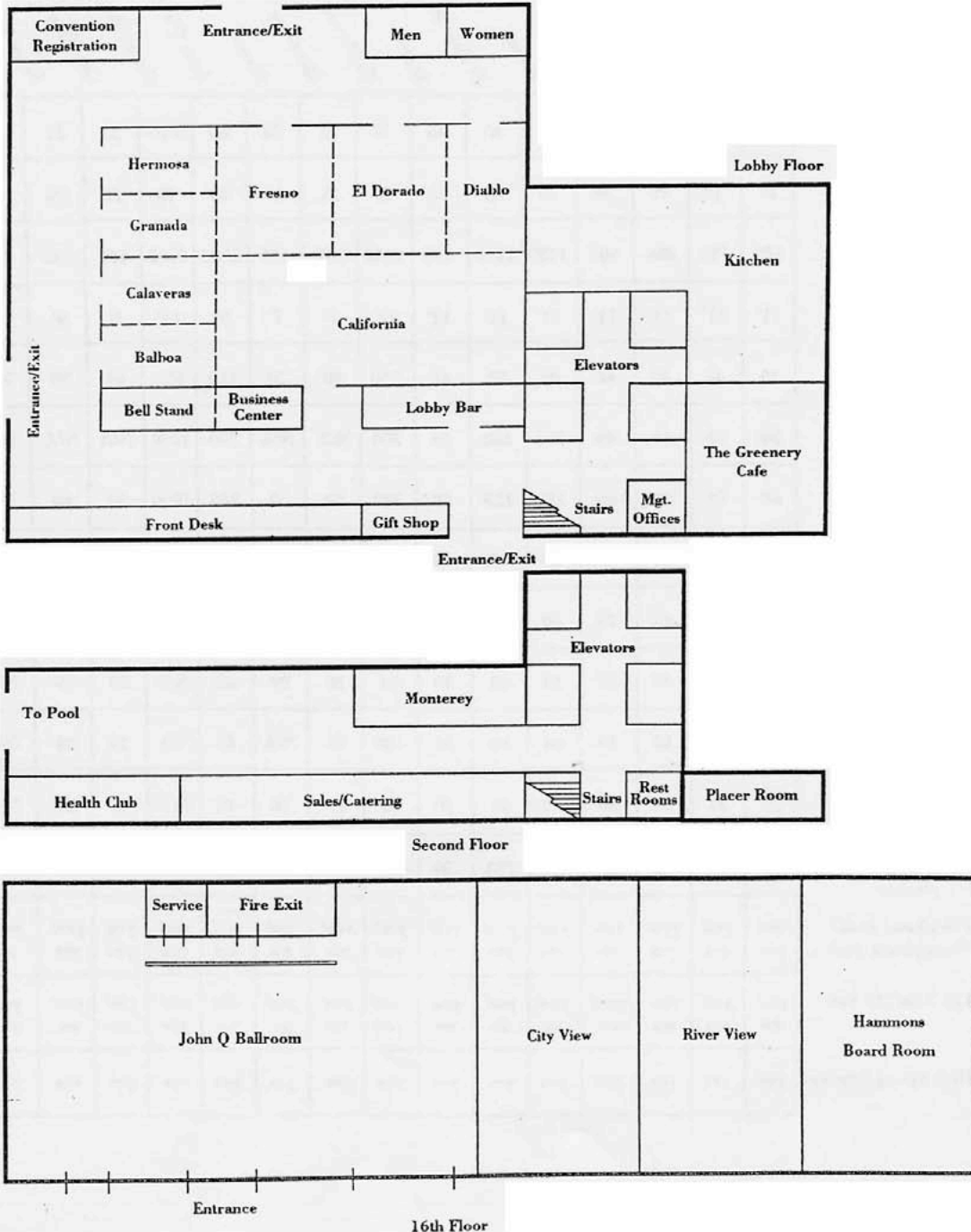
Conference Program

Thursday, February 14	Location
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm Registration	Conference Registration Space
4:00 pm to 6:00 pm Executive Board Meeting	Placer
6:00 pm to 7:30 pm President's Welcome & Reception	John Q. Ballroom

Friday, February 15	Location
Registration 8:00 am to 12:00 pm 1:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Conference Registration Space
Book Exhibit 8:00am to 5:00 pm	Hermosa
Events	
8:30 am to 10:00 am Plenary Continental Breakfast	California
10:15 am to 11:45 am Panel Sessions	Fresno, Granada, Calaveras, Balboa
12:00 pm to 1:15 pm Awards Luncheon	California
1:30 pm to 3:00 pm Panel Sessions	Fresno, Granada, Calaveras, Balboa
3:15 pm to 4:45 pm Panel Sessions	Fresno, Granada, Calaveras, Balboa
5:00 to 6:00 pm Meet-the-Author Wine and Cheese Reception	John Q. Ballroom
6:30 to ? Student Party	Conference Registration Space

Saturday, February 16	Location
Registration 8:00 am to 12:00 pm	Conference Registration Space
Book Exhibit 8:00 am to 3:30 pm	Hermosa
Events	
8:30 am to 10:00 am Panel Sessions	Fresno, Granada, Calaveras, Balboa
10:15 am to 11:45 pm Keynote Brunch	California
12:00 pm to 1:30 pm Panel Sessions	Fresno, Granada, Calaveras, Balboa
1:45 pm to 3:15 pm Panel Sessions	Fresno, Granada, Calaveras, Balboa
3:30 pm to 4:00 pm Book Sale	Hermosa
4:15 pm to 8:00 pm Executive Board Meeting	Placer

HOLIDAY INN CAPITOL PLAZA SACRAMENTO, CA Hotel Map



Call for Papers

The *Western Criminology Review* is the official journal of the Western Society of Criminology, and we invite all presenters to submit their research to the journal. Published twice a year, *WCR* is an on-line, peer-reviewed outlet for scholarly research in all matters important to criminology and criminal justice. The journal is intended to reflect local (Western), national, and international concerns. Manuscripts are submitted electronically, and all correspondence is conducted online to speed the review process. Due to the advantages of being an online journal, there are no page, color, or appendix restrictions; therefore, authors can include hypertext links and images at their discretion. Our evaluation process of submitted papers involves a brief internal consideration by editorial staff, followed by a blind assessment by two external reviewers. Replies and Comments to previously published articles are encouraged.

All submissions should be formatted according to the journal's guidelines for manuscripts, which can be found on the *WCR* website at <http://wcr.sonoma.edu>. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *WCR* should send inquiries to Leana Bouffard and Jeffrey Bouffard, Washington State University. Send all new submissions via e-mail as an attachment to wcr@wsu.edu or via postal mail service on a floppy to:

Editor, Western Criminology Review
Criminal Justice Program
Washington State University
PO Box 644880
Pullman, WA 99164-4880
Phone: 509-335-6135
Fax: 509-335-7990

Don't miss the Book Sale!

Each year the WSC organizes a book sale to raise funds for the June Morrison Travel Scholarships that enable students to attend the conference. Books donated by various criminal justice publishers are on display for the duration of the meeting and are then sold at unbelievably low prices. First choice is given to students on **Saturday, February 16th at 3:30pm in the Hermosa Room**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

**End the conference with a little
gift to yourself that will benefit a worthy cause!**

PROGRAM OUTLINE AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE
4:00 TO 6:00 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	PLACER
6:00 TO 7:30 PM	PRESIDENT’S WELCOME AND AND RECEPTION	JOHN Q. BALLROOM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM SPACE	REGISTRATION	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM SPACE	REGISTRATION	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	HERMOSA
8:30 TO 10:00 AM	PLENARY CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	CALIFORNIA

PLENARY: APPLYING GENDER-RESPONSIVE THEORY TO PRACTICE: AN OVERVIEW OF THE SAN MATEO COUNTY MARGARET J. KEMP CAMP FOR GIRLS

Barbara Bloom, Associate Professor, Sonoma State University, CA;
 Glenda Miller, Director, Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls, County of San Mateo Probation Department, CA;
 Mary Anne O'Shea, Director, San Mateo County Probation Department (retired), CA;
 Rosendo Padilla, Group Supervisor II, Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls, County of San Mateo Probation Department, CA

10:15 TO 11:45 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Turning Corrections Inside Out	Fresno	Paul Sutton
Panel 2	Juvenile Justice Reform in California I	Granada	Randall G. Shelden
Panel 3	Domestic Violence, Drug Use & Stalking	Calaveras	Tracy Tolbert
Panel 4	Theory & Social Justice	Balboa	Yvette Farmer

12:00 TO 1:15 PM AWARDS LUNCHEON CALIFORNIA

1:30 TO 3:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 5	Geography of Crime I	Fresno	Bryan Kinney
Panel 6	Juvenile Justice Reform in California II	Granada	Randall G. Shelden
Panel 7	Management Issues with Sexual Offenders	Calaveras	Patrick Lussier
Panel 8	Teaching in Criminal Justice	Balboa	Connie Ireland

3:15 TO 4:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 9	Corrections/Terrorism & International Crime	Fresno	Gregory Brown/Peter Kassebaum
Panel 10	Studies in Police Response	Granada	Aili Malm
Panel 11	The Influence of Gender on Perceptions & Policy	Calaveras	Brenda Vogel
Panel 12	Juvenile Justice Issues I	Balboa	Dana Nurge

5:00 TO 6:00 PM MEET-THE-AUTHOR JOHN Q. BALLROOM
WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION

AUTHOR: DAVID KULCZYK, CALIFORNIA JUSTICE

6:30 PM TO? STUDENT PARTY CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM REGISTRATION CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE
8:00 AM TO 3:30 PM BOOK EXHIBIT HERMOSA

8:30 TO 10:00 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 13	Teaching & Assessment in Criminal Justice	Fresno	Yvette Farmer
Panel 14	Current Issues in the Courts	Granada	Laurie Kubicek
Panel 15	Current Issues in Corrections I	Calaveras	Kym Crowder
Panel 16	Substance Abuse Practices & Policies	Balboa	Christie Gardiner

10:15 TO 11:45 AM KEYNOTE BRUNCH CALIFORNIA

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JOHN HIPPI, "CALIFORNIA PAROLEES AND RE-ENTRY: STUDYING THE RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RE-ENTRY AND NEIGHBORHOODS"

12:00 TO 1:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 17	Definitions & Implications	Fresno	Adrienne Freng
Panel 18	Policing Theory & Reform	Granada	Finn-Aage Esbensen
Panel 19	The Influence of Race, Ethnicity & Culture on Drug Use, Hate Crimes & Homicide	Calaveras	Bohsiu Wu
Panel 20	Theory & Its Application to Disadvantaged Groups	Balboa	Yvette Farmer

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE
4:00 TO 6:00 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	PLACER
6:00 TO 7:30 PM	PRESIDENT’S WELCOME & RECEPTION	JOHN Q. BALLROOM

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM	REGISTRATION	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE
1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE
8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	HERMOSA

8:30 TO 10:00 AM PLENARY CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST CALIFORNIA

PLENARY: Applying Gender-Responsive Theory to Practice: An Overview of the San Mateo County Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls

Barbara Bloom, Associate Professor, Sonoma State University, CA;
Glenda Miller, Director, Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls, County of San Mateo Probation Department, CA;
Mary Anne O’Shea, Director, San Mateo County Probation Department (retired), CA;
Rosendo Padilla, Group Supervisor II, Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls, County of San Mateo Probation Department, CA

Girls in the juvenile justice system were once described as “the forgotten few.” Until the 1980s, with few exceptions, it was assumed that “delinquent” was synonymous with male. Increasingly, delinquent girls are receiving greater attention in terms of research, scholarship, and treatment due in part to the fact that girls make up a growing percentage of the juvenile justice population. Girls account for over 30 percent of all juvenile arrests; and, juvenile justice professionals are articulating the need to better understand the factors involved in female delinquency and to tailor system responses to the unique life circumstances of girls. This plenary session will examine gender-responsive theoretical explanations of girls’ delinquency and their application to practice. This will be explicated through a discussion with probation practitioners regarding how the San Mateo County Probation Department utilized gender-responsive theory as a foundation for the creation of a program that was tailored to address girls’ pathways into the juvenile justice system.

10:15 TO 11:45 AM FRESNO

PANEL 1: TURNING CORRECTIONS INSIDE OUT Chair: Paul Sutton, San Diego State University, CA

Joel Goodman, Bureau of Prisons	<i>Turning Corrections Inside Out: Prison from the Insiders’ Perspective</i>
Tom Emigh, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	<i>The Correctional Conundrum: Why Expecting a Negative Culture to Support Positive Outcomes is “Crazy Math”</i>
Paul Sutton, San Diego State University, CA	<i>The Lessons of the Walls: The Life-Changing Impact of Experiential Learning</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM

GRANADA

PANEL 2: JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM IN CALIFORNIA I

Chair: Randall G. Shelden, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Sara Norman, Prison Law Office	<i>The Farrell v. Tilton Lawsuit</i>
Barry Krisberg, National Council on Crime and Delinquency	<i>The Training School System in California: End of an Era?</i>
Sue Burrell, Youth Law Office	<i>The Legislative Response to Farrell v. Tilton</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM

CALAVERAS

PANEL 3: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DRUG USE & STALKING

Chair: Tracy Faye Tolbert, California State University Long Beach

Julie A. Beck, California State University East Bay	<i>Lending New Face to Socially Denigrated Women Drug Users in a Therapeutic Community Treatment Program</i>
Russell Loving, California State University Sacramento	<i>Integrating Feminist Theory and Insights into a Restorative Justice Response to Domestic Violence: Having the Cake and Eating It Too</i>
Tracy Faye Tolbert, California State University Long Beach	<i>Love or Obsession: A Symbolic Interaction Approach to Research on Stalking and Female/Male Victimology</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM

BALBOA

PANEL 4: THEORY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Chair: Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA

Michael Coyle, California State University Chico	<i>A Theory for the Analysis of the Language of Justice</i>
Raymond Michalowski & Jamie Wojsko, Northern Arizona University	<i>Folk Heroes and Folk Devils at America's Borders: Moral Panic Explanations for Justice Policy Revisited</i>

Paul Tappan Award for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology:

Inger Sagatun-Edwards: Inger Sagatun-Edwards received her masters and doctorate in Sociology from Stanford University and began her career at San Jose State University as a faculty member in the department of Justice Studies in 1975. She served for 12 years as the chairperson of this department and in 2005 took the helm as the dean of the College of Applied Science and Arts. Throughout her career she published over 50 scholarly works on topics relating to domestic violence, juvenile justice and child abuse. Her work also included developing and evaluating interagency programs that has served as nationwide models for prevention and intervention. She served as a member of the coordinating committee for the Santa Clara County Juvenile and Domestic Violence Court and a commissioner on the Santa Clara County Child Advocacy and Child Abuse Prevention Commission. Her work provided the research base for two innovative Juvenile Court programs for Santa Clara County: a specialized drug court for substance abusing mothers and a specialized domestic violence court for juvenile offenders. Most recently she was involved in research for the National Center for State Courts, comparing the response time of courts and probation departments to juvenile domestic and family violence case in Santa Clara, San Francisco and Contra Costa counties. With respect to parental abduction of children, Inger was co-investigator on a series of pioneering studies that identified characteristics of families at risk for abduction, which resulted in the evaluation and development of social policy and preventive interventions. This research had a major impact on the way custody-disputing families are handled in Family Courts, especially in California, where new laws have been enacted to incorporate these recommendations. She was a nationally recognized authority within her research and served as President to the Western Society of Criminology. She was awarded the Joseph Lohman award for Outstanding Contributions to the Western Society of Criminology in 1997. In 2004 she was presented with the CASA Faculty Scholar award and was honored with the SJSU Presidential Scholar Award in 2005. Inger passed away in April 2007 following the diagnosis of an aggressive and rapid pancreatic cancer.

Joseph D. Lohman Award for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology:

Sue Cote: Sue Cote is an Associate Professor in the Division of Criminal Justice at California State University, Sacramento. Sue has been involved with the WSC since 2001 and has worn many hats within the organization: Counselor-At-Large, Executive Counselor, Vice President, President, and currently, Secretary/Treasurer. In terms of her service to the WSC, Sue has worked on various committees including the Book Exhibit, Membership and Publicity, and Program Chair twice. She has also served many times as a Panel Chair. Needless to say, the WSC is a very important part of Sue's professional life. One of the things Sue most loves about the WSC is its welcoming attitude and atmosphere at the conference for academics, practitioners, and students alike. According to Sue, the WSC boasts the best food of any conference she has ever attended ☺ In her "other" life, Sue is actively engaged in research and volunteer work. A recent publication includes a report, Determining the Size of the Methamphetamine Problem in California, prepared for the California Office of Emergency Services Drug Enforcement Section. She is also presently working on a manuscript concerning animal cruelty, pet protective orders, and animals in the law. She also volunteers with local animal rescue organizations in El Dorado and Sacramento Counties. Sue currently lives in the rural community of Pollock Pines, CA, where she just purchased her new home, with her partner, four cats, two dogs, and lots of snow!

June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award for significant improvement of the quality of justice:

Joan Petersilia: Joan Petersilia is a Professor of Criminology, Law and Society in the School of Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine. Prior to joining UCI, she was a RAND Corporate Fellow, and Director of the Criminal Justice Program at RAND. She has directed major studies in policing, sentencing, career criminals, juvenile justice, corrections, and racial discrimination. She also has expertise in policy analysis, program evaluation, cost/benefit analysis, and statistical analyses. Dr. Petersilia's current work focuses on two areas: parole and prisoner reintegration, and research to prevent crime and achieve justice for persons with disabilities. She is currently the director of the National Research Council's study on Crime Victims with Disabilities, a member of UCI's Mental Retardation Research Center, UCI Medical Center, the director of a California Policy Research Center study on Criminal Offenders with Developmental Disabilities, and Co-Chair of the Tri-County Task Force on Justice and Disabilities. Dr. Petersilia has served as president of both the American Society of Criminology and of the Association of Criminal Justice Research in California. She is an elected fellow of the American Society of Criminology, and received its Vollmer Award for her overall contributions to crime and public policy. She has also received awards from the International Community Corrections Association, the American Probation and Parole Association, and the California Probation, Parole, and Corrections Association for her dedication to community corrections, and was the 2002 recipient of the Margaret Mead Award from the ICCA, and a recipient of the Western Society of Criminology's Paul Tappan Lifetime Achievement Award, and is a past recipient of UCI's Celebration of Teaching award. She currently is the Vice-Chair of the National Research Council's Committee on Law and Justice, and has been an advisor to several organizations, including the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department; Ventura County Probation Department, Los Angeles County Probation Department, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Institute of Corrections, the California Policy Seminar, the Urban Institute, and RAND.

W.E.B. DuBois Award for significant contributions to the field of racial and ethnic issues in Criminology:

Ruth Peterson: Ruth Peterson is Professor of Sociology and Director of Criminal Justice Research at Ohio State University. Dr. Peterson's research focuses on community conditions and crime, racial and ethnic inequality in patterns of crime, and the consequences of criminal justice policies for racially and ethnically distinct communities. Her collaborative work with Lauren J. Krivo has examined the determinants of Black and White city homicide rates, and the role of economic and other structural conditions of neighborhoods on crime. They are working together to develop a theoretical and empirical strategy for explaining crime in racially and ethnically distinct communities. Peterson's work has been widely published in journals including the *American Sociological Review*, *Social Forces*, *Social Problems*, *Criminology*, and *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. She is also a co-editor with John Hagan of *Crime and Inequality* (Stanford University Press, 1995). She is a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), and a recipient of the society's Herbert Bloch Award. She has served as Vice President of ASC, and as Co-Chair of ASC's Division on People of Color and Crime.

Mike Leiber: Mike Leiber acts as a consultant for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Dr. Leiber has provided services to over 30 states and localities in the United States. The services provided include report writing, acting as the national trainer to juvenile justice specialists, DMC coordinators, and state advisory councils on the disproportionate overrepresentation of minority youth in secure facilities, and evaluation of treatment programs and case management information systems. For five years, Dr. Leiber served on the state of Iowa's governor's juvenile justice advisory group (SAG) and was the chair of the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) subcommittee. He continues to be a committee member. He has also served as past President of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, Regional Trustee (3rd) for the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Regents Award for Faculty Excellence – University of Northern Iowa, Distinguished Scholar –

University of Northern Iowa. His publications include a book, *The Contexts of Juvenile Justice Decision Making: When Race Matters* (State University of New York Press); and a range of sociology and criminal justice journals that include but not limited to: *American Sociological Review*, *Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Crime and Delinquency*, *Quantitative Criminology*.

Western Society of Criminology Fellows Award conferred upon individuals generally associated with the Western region who have made important contributions to the field of Criminology and who may not be members of WSC:

Neil Boyd: Neil Boyd is a professor and Associate Director of the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University, educated in psychology at the University of Western Ontario and in law at Osgoode Hall Law School. He is a previous director of the School of Criminology and the author of five books: *Big Sister: How Extreme Feminism Has Betrayed the Fight for Sexual Equality*; *The Beast Within: Why Men Are Violent*; *High Society: Legal and Illegal Drugs in Canada*; *Gently into the Night: Aggression in Long Term Care*; and *The Last Dance: Murder in Canada*.; two textbooks, *The Social Dimensions of Law*, and *Canadian Law: An Introduction* (now in its 4th Edition), and many academic articles. He is a frequent media commentator on subjects related to criminology: specifically, drug law and policy and issues of criminal violence and homicide. He has written articles about drug markets, heroin treatment initiatives, injectable drug use, responding to the threats posed by homicide offenders, and the linkage between drug use and homicide. He has recently completed a study of the Eron mortgage fraud, and is currently conducting a community impact study of the NAOMI heroin prescription trial in Vancouver.

President's Award for contributions to the field of criminology and positive influence on the current president's career:

Samuel A. Lewis: Samuel A. Lewis is currently a consultant with Correctional Management L.L.C., but was previously Director of the Arizona Department of Corrections (1985 to 1995); Deputy Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety (1980 to 1984); Director of the Division of Planning and Research at the Phoenix Police Department (1973 to 1980); and he retired from the United States Army at the rank of Colonel after 25 years where he served as Provost Marshal, which is the military equivalent of Chief of Police. Colonel Lewis has a Masters of Business Administration from George Washington University and a Bachelors of Science in Police Science and Administration from Michigan State University.

June Morrison Award Winners:

Marianne Hudson
Timothy Hennessy
Kym Crowder
Avi Brisman
Petra Jonas Vidovic
Michael Kirk
Sofia Peralta

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

FRESNO

PANEL 5: GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME I

Chair: Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

Emmanuel Barthe & Matthew Leone, University of Nevada Reno	<i>Situational Crime Prevention across Different Low Income Housing Sites</i>
Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Testing for Similarity in Spatial Point Patterns: A Nonparametric Monte Carlo Approach</i>
D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University Sharon Pagaling-Hagan, ICIAF Fellow	<i>The Zodiac Killer Case: Historic Profiling of an Unsolved Serial Murder Mystery</i>
Paul Brantingham, Patricia Brantingham, Bryan Kinney, Martin Andresen, & Katie Wuschke, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Hotspots, Cartograms and Visualization Techniques in GIS</i>

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

GRANADA

PANEL 6: JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM IN CALIFORNIA II

Chair: Randall G. Shelden, University of Nevada Las Vegas

John Lum, Former Chief Probation Officer, San Luis Obispo, CA	<i>Facing the Challenges of the Future: Restructuring Probation Services in California and the Role of Leadership</i>
Daniel Macallair, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice	<i>Implementing SB-81: Creating Model Interventions at the County Level</i>
Jakada Imani, Ella Baker Center for Human Rights	<i>Demanding Accountability: The Role of Independent Advocacy</i>
Christina Stalhkopf, San Francisco State University, CA	<i>Youth Crimes Rate and Incarceration in California</i>

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

CALAVERAS

PANEL 7: MANAGEMENT ISSUES WITH SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Chair: Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC

Melissa Dahabieh & Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>An Examination of the Risk Management and Community Reintegration of High-Risk Sex Offenders in British Columbia, Canada</i>
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin & Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>A Descriptive Profile of High-Risk Sex Offenders in the Province of British Columbia, Canada</i>
Patrick Lussier & Jay Healey, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Rediscovering Quetelet: The Role of Aging and the Risk of Re-offending in Adult Sex Offenders</i>
Kristie McCann & Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Prevention of Sexual Offending Using the Public Health Model: A Critical Review</i>

1:30 TO 3:00 PM

BALBOA

PANEL 8: TEACHING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: Connie Ireland, California State University Long Beach

Ryan G. Fischer, California State University Long Beach	<i>Teaching Criminal Justice Research Ethics through a Classroom Based Mock Trial Educational Module</i>
Christie Gardiner, University of California Irvine Connie Ireland, California State University Long Beach	<i>Games that Teach Help Students Learn</i>
Sofia Peralta & Connie Ireland, California State University Long Beach	<i>Accuracy is in the Eye of the Beholder: Eyewitness Demonstrations in Criminal Justice Education</i>
Laurie Kubicek, California State University Sacramento	<i>All the Difference in the World: Developing and Choosing Appropriate Online Teaching Strategies</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

FRESNO

PANEL 9: CORRECTIONS/TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Chair: Gregory Brown, California State University Fullerton/Peter Kassebaum, College of Marin, CA

Gregory Brown, California State University Fullerton	<i>Factors Leading to Corrections Officers' Job Satisfaction in South Korea</i>
Margaret E. Leigey, California State University Chico	<i>Does Distance Make the Heart Grow Fonder? Examining the Social Networks of Older Life Without Parole Inmates</i>
Peter Kassebaum, College of Marin, CA	<i>Research Regarding the Late Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren</i>
Chris Taylor, Bradford University Law School, UK	<i>Balancing Human Rights and the Fight against Terror: The Legacy of Tony Blair's Constitutional Dilemma</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

GRANADA

PANEL 10: STUDIES IN POLICE RESPONSE

Chair: Aili Malm, California State University Long Beach

Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University, WA Alex R. Piquero, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, NY Joel H. Garner, Joint Center for Justice Studies, WV	<i>National Estimates of Police Use of Non-Lethal Force: Investigating the Force Experienced by Incarcerated Persons at the Time of Their Arrest</i>
Ryan Patten, California State University Chico	<i>Not Your Typical May-December Romance: Game Wardens and the Use of Force</i>
Lorinda M. Stoneman, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Global Responses to Child Sex Tourism: Perspectives from the Enforcement Sector</i>
Darryl Plecas, University College of the Fraser Valley, BC Amanda V. McCormick, Simon Fraser University, BC Irwin M. Cohen, University College of the Fraser Valley, BC	<i>Misconceptions and Missed Opportunities: Auto Thieves and the Criminal Justice System's Response to Offenders in a Canadian Context</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

CALAVERAS

PANEL 11: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS & POLICY

Chair: Brenda Vogel, California State University Long Beach

Dawna Komorosky, California State University East Bay	<i>Peer Facilitated Sexual Assault Education and Prevention Program on a Culturally Diverse Campus</i>
Jennifer Tognela, Simon Frasier University, BC	<i>Sex on Television: The New Pornography?</i>
Jamie Wojsko & Raymond Michalowski, Northern Arizona University	<i>Conflict and Gendered Culture Work in the Struggle Over Immigration Law and Policy</i>

3:15 TO 4:45 PM

BALBOA

PANEL 12: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES I

Chair: John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Casey L. Mackereth, San Diego State University	<i>An Evaluation of the San Diego CHOICE Program's Parent Education Classes: Do Parent Interventions Strengthen Family Management Skills?</i>
Laura L. Litvinoff & Dana Nurge, San Diego State University	<i>Exploring the Link between Gangs, Pimps and Teen Prostitution in San Diego</i>
John Vivian & Michelle Anderson, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	<i>Juvenile Program Evaluations: An Application of the Correctional Program Checklist</i>

5:00 TO 6:00 PM

MEET-THE-AUTHOR
WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION

JOHN Q. BALLROOM

AUTHOR: DAVID KULCZYK, CALIFORNIA JUSTICE

6:30 PM TO?

STUDENT PARTY

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM

REGISTRATION

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION SPACE

8:00 AM TO 3:30 PM

BOOK EXHIBIT

HERMOSA

8:30 TO 10:00 AM

FRESNO

PANEL 13: TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA

Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA	<i>Almost Starting from Scratch: Learning about a Criminal Justice Graduate Program through Informal Assessment</i>
Lori Beth Way, California State University Chico	<i>Race, Class, and Gender in Criminal Justice Curriculums</i>
James David Ballard, California State University Northridge	<i>Mentoring Criminology Students for Employment in the Intelligence Community</i>
Shaunty James & Dan Suvak, Walsh University, OH	<i>The Impact of Service-Learning</i>

8:30 TO 10:00 AM

GRANADA

PANEL 14: CURRENT ISSUES IN THE COURTS

Chair: Laurie Kubicek, California State University Sacramento

Avi Brisman, Emory University, GA	<i>"Docile Bodies" or Rebellious Spirits?: Issues of Time, Power, and Spectacle in the Withdrawal of Death Penalty Appeals</i>
Rochelle Stevenson, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Legislative Reform to the Animal Cruelty Offenses in the Criminal Code: Will Bill C-373 Really Help Animals in Canada?</i>
Shihlung Huang, California State University Sacramento Shi-Lung Yang National Chung-Chen University, Taiwan	<i>CCTV and Crime: An Analysis of the Effect of Open-Street Surveillance</i>

8:30 TO 10:00 AM

CALAVERAS

PANEL 15: CURRENT ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS I

Chair: Kym Crowder, California State University Sacramento

Hanna E. Morzenti, Washington State University	<i>The Effect of the Tri-Cities Drug Court on Recidivism</i>
Kym Crowder, California State University Sacramento	<i>Positive Potential for Pedophiles? An Alternative to Imprisonment and Release</i>

8:30 TO 10:00 AM

BALBOA

PANEL 16: SUBSTANCE ABUSE PRACTICES AND POLICIES

Chair: Christie Gardiner, University of California Irvine

Thomas E. Lengyel, American Humane Association Marilyn Brown, University of Hawai'i at Hilo	<i>Truth in Sentencing: Calculating the Social Cost of Incarcerating Parents for Drug Offenses</i>
Christie Gardiner, University of California Irvine	<i>Proposition 36: Lessons from the Field</i>
Dixie J. Koo & Lindsey Mills, California State University Fullerton Dale D. Chitwood, University of Miami, FL	<i>Perceptions of Addiction Among Street Recruited Heroin Sniffers</i>
Amanda McCormick, Irwin Cohen, & Raymond Corrado, BC Centre for Social Responsibility	<i>Attitudes and Participation in Binge Drinking among Post-Secondary Students in British Columbia</i>

10:15 TO 11:45 AM

KEYNOTE BRUNCH

CALIFORNIA

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JOHN HIPPI, "CALIFORNIA PAROLEES AND RE-ENTRY: STUDYING THE RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RE-ENTRY AND NEIGHBORHOODS"

12:00 TO 1:30 PM

FRESNO

PANEL 17: DEFINITIONS & IMPLICATIONS

Chair: Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

Lauren Freedman, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>A Cause for Compassion: Understanding and Applying Neurobiological Factors Associated with Primary Psychopathy</i>
J. Michael Olivero, Central Washington University	<i>Domestic Violence and Anger Management: Has the Distinction Been Blurred?</i>
Bruce Bikle, California State University Sacramento	<i>Craigslist: A Community or a Facilitator for Crime?</i>

12:00 TO 1:30 PM

GRANADA

PANEL 18: POLICING THEORY AND REFORM

Chair: Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis

Robert C. Wadman, Weber State University, UT	<i>Police Theory: A Miscarriage of Justice</i>
Dena Carson, Finn-Aage Esbensen, & Terrance J. Taylor, University of Missouri - St. Louis	<i>An Examination of Officers' Attitudes about a School-Based Community-Oriented Policing Strategy</i>
Tyrone Kirchengast, Macquarie University, Australia	<i>Victim Agency and the Development of Policing Power</i>

12:00 TO 1:30 PM

CALAVERAS

PANEL 19: THE INFLUENCE OF RACE, ETHNICITY AND CULTURE ON DRUG USE, HATE CRIMES AND HOMICIDE

Chair:

Dimitri Bogazianos, California State University Sacramento	<i>Things Done Changed: Rap Music and the Cultural Memory of Crack Cocaine</i>
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12:00 TO 1:30 PM

BALBOA

PANEL 20: THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION TO DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

Chair: Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA

Tim Hennessy, Sacramento State University, CA	<i>Exploring the Element of Attachment in Control Theory</i>
Petra Jonas Vidovic, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Understanding the Life Events that Mentally Disordered Individuals Face in the Community</i>
Martin Bouchard, Patrick Lussier, & Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Drug Dealers as Sex Offenders</i>

1:45 TO 3:15 PM

FRESNO

PANEL 21: GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME II

Chair: Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

Mike Kirk, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Spectator Events and Populations at Risk: A Routine Activities Approach</i>
Som Raj Choudhury, University Law College, India Shweta Sharma, National Law College, India	<i>Geography of Crime and Justice</i>
S.M. Munn, University of Ottawa, ON	<i>Contained Freedom: Experiences of Mobility and Privacy among Former Long-Term Prisoners</i>
Nikki Thompson, Mount Royal College, AB	<i>Crime Location Forecasting for Static and Mobile Targets</i>

1:45 TO 3:15 PM

GRANADA

PANEL 22: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES II

Chair: John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Traqina Emeka, University of Houston, TX	<i>Predicting Recidivism in a Cohort of Juvenile Probationers: A Risk Assessment Instrument</i>
Gary Wolf & John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	<i>A Study to Assess Organizational Functioning in the Juvenile Justice System</i>

1:45 TO 3:15 PM

CALAVERAS

PANEL 23: CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES

Chair: Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University Fullerton

Erin Wolbeck, Christine Famega, & Gisela Bichler, California State University San Bernardino	<i>Implications of Sex Offender Residency Restrictions</i>
Joshua Meisel, Sonoma State University, CA	<i>Reflections on the Parole Enterprise</i>
Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University Fullerton	<i>Politics and Capital Punishment: The Role of Judicial, Legislative and Executive Decisions on the Practice of Death</i>

1:45 TO 3:15 PM

BALBOA

PANEL 24: OFFENDER REINTEGRATION & RE-ENTRY

Chair: Chris Curtis, San Diego State University

Mark Nafekh, Correctional Services of Canada	<i>Informing Culturally Appropriate Policy and Planning in Corrections through Evaluation: Case Study Evaluation of Aboriginal Community Reintegration Initiatives</i>
Tracey Waring & Lonnie Schaible, Eastern Washington University	<i>Spiritual Identity: A Bridge to Re-Entry</i>
David Lukenbill, The LampStand Foundation, CA	<i>Criminal Re-entry & Criminal Reformation</i>
John R. Hipp, Susan F. Turner, Jesse Jannetta, & Rita Shah, University of California Irvine	<i>Parolees' Access to Social Services: A Study of California Parolees</i>

3:30 TO 4:00 PM

BOOK SALE

HERMOSA

4:15 TO 8:00 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

PLACER

RECIPIENTS OF WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARDS

The Paul Tappan Award for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

1974-75 William Amos	1991-92 Meda Chesney-Lind
1975-76 Earl Caldwell	1992-93 C. Ronald Huff
1976-77 James F. Short, Jr.	1993-94 Franklin Zimring
1977-78 Simon Dinitz	1994-95 Malcolm Klein
1978-79 A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	1995-96 Edwin M. Lemert
1979-80 Gil Geis	1996-97 Joan Petersilia
1980-81 Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	1997-98 Travis Hirschi
1981-82 Sheldon Messinger	1998-99 James Austin
1982-83 Tom Murton	1999-00 Delbert S. Elliott
1983-84 Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2000-01 Michael Gottfredson
1984-85 (not given)	2001-02 Marcus Felson
1985-86 Abraham Blumberg	2002-03 J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1986-87 Don M. Gottfredson	2003-04 M. Douglas Anglin
1987-88 Jerome Skolnick	2004-05 Finn-Aage Esbensen
1988-89 Austin Turk	2005-06 Michael Radelet
1989-90 Elliott Currie	2006-07 Marjorie Zatz
1990-91 John Irwin	2007-08 Inger Sagatun-Edwards

The Joseph D. Lohman Award for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

1975-76 June Morrison	1995-96 Christine Curtis
1976-77 (not given)	1996-97 Candace Cross-Drew
1977-78 William Amos	1997-98 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1978-79 Ivar Paur	1998-99 Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble
1979-80 G. Thomas Gitchoff	1999-00 Barbara Bloom & Patrick Jackson
1980-81 Michael Rustigan	2000-01 Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1981-82 Gerry Fare	2001-02 Darlann Hctor-Mulmat
1982-83 Ron Boostrom	2002-03 Paul Brantingham
1983-84 Susan Meier	2003-04 Libby Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1984-85 (not given)	2004-05 Angel Ilaraza Gisela Bichler Stephen Tibbetts
1985-86 Charles Tracy	2005-06 Cynthia Burke
1986-87 Henry Pontell	2006-07 Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1987-88 Joyce Alexander	2007-08 Sue Cote
1988-89 Janet Henkin	
1989-90 Jill Rosenbaum	
1990-91 John Dombrink	
1991-92 Elaine Duxbury	
1992-93 Randall Sheldon	
1993-94 Meda Chesney-Lind	
1994-95 Richard Tillson	

*The June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award
for significant improvement of the quality of justice*

1978-79	Horst Senger	1994-95	David Chadwick
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind
1981-82	(not given)	1997-98	James I. Cook
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstедler	1998-99	Ellen Barry
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	1999-00	Sandi Menefee
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	2000-01	Karin Bedi
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1987-88	John Kennedy	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1988-89	Revs. C. Williams & C. Mims	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1989-89	Florence McClure	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1990-91	Mark Soler	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1991-92	Joseph McNamara	2007-08	Joan Petersilia
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi		
1993-94	Judith A. Embree		

*President's Award
for contributions to the field of criminology and positive influence
on the current president's career*

1979-80	Joseph McNamara	1995-96	Mark Wiederanders
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	1996-97	Orjar Oyen
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	1997-98	Malcolm W. Klein
1982-83	(not given)	1998-99	Barbara Owen & Austin Turk
1983-84	Lois Lee	1999-00	Sheldon L. Messinger
1984-85	Melvin Miller	2000-01	Christine Curtis
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2001-02	Patricia Brantingham
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1988-89	Joseph Weis	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2007-08	Samuel A. Lewis
1992-93	Lee Bowker		
1993-94	Susan Meier		
1994-95	Carl Black		

*W.E.B. DuBois Award
for significant contributions to the field of racial and
ethnic issues in Criminology*

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2004-05	Karen Umamoto
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2005-06	Julius Debro
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2006-07	Raymond Michalowski
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2007-08	Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber
2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn		

Special Recognition Award

1997-98 Edgar Boyko

*The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards
individuals generally associated with the Western region who have
made important contributions to the field of criminology*

1976-77	William Amos Willa Dawson Barry Krisberg June Morrison Charles Newman Kenneth Polk James F. Short, Jr	1989-90	Gloria Allred Lee Brown James Rasmussen Ira Schwartz
1977-78	Robert Carter G. Thomas Gitchoff William Hopper Sid Lezak David Lowenbert Jay Monahan Harry More John Webster	1990-91	Ronald Boostrom Janet Henkin
1978-79	(not given)	1991-92	John Irwin Susan Meier Jill Rosenbaum
1979-80	Al Gormann C. Ray Jeffrey Roxanna Sweet Richard W. Tillson	1992-93	Wayne Matsuo Ted Palmer Roland Pierre-Dixon
1980-81	Harry Allen Judge David Bazelon Soloman Kobrin	1993-94	Susan Turner Daniel Glaser Louis Cobarruviaz
1981-82	John Barbara C. Ronald Huff Sid Lezak Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Joachim Schneider	1994-95	Cecil Steppe Gil Garcetti Carl Pope Constance Watson Leonard Edwards
1982-83	(not given)	1995-96	Paul J. Brantingham David Matza Dan Monez Arnold Rosenfeld
1983-84	Sid Lezak Milton Rector	1996-97	Gene Kassebaum
1984-85	(not given)	1997-98	David Huizinga D. Kim Rossmo Alice McGrath Mark Umbreit
1985-86	Duncan Chappel Elaine Duxbury Penny Harrington Kenneth Kirkpatrick	1998-99	Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart
1986-87	John Kaplan Leonard Levy Joseph E. Scott Harold Venter	1999-00	M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson
1987-88	Sheldon Messinger Joan Petersilia Henry Pontell Barbara Raffle Price	2000-01	McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis
1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell Arnold Binder Julius Debro Michael Schumacher	2001-02	Finn Esbensen
		2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen
		2003-04	David Shichor
		2004-05	Larry Bennett
		2005-06	Robert Crutchfield
		2006-07	Elizabeth Deschenes
		2007-08	Neil Boyd

Paper Abstracts

Western Society of Criminology

Sacramento, CA

February 14-16, 2008

PANEL 1: TURNING CORRECTIONS INSIDE OUT

Chair: Paul Sutton, San Diego State University, CA

Turning Corrections Inside Out: Prison from the Insiders' Perspective

Joel Goodman, Bureau of Prisons

This presentation will cover a 30-plus year journey working in various prison systems. Growing up in St. Louis, I used to read the *Post-Dispatch*. In the 1960s crime was the major story and I wanted to know what happened to all those people after they went to prison. In 1974, at age 20, I did an internship with the recreation department of Missouri State Penitentiary – which *Time* magazine called the “bloodiest 47 acres in America.” That experience started the journey which led to work inside St. Louis County Jail and more than 30 years with the Bureau of Prisons. When one of my BOP colleagues was asked to list the top three leadership issues facing our agency, he responded with inadequate integrity, vision and skills. He is one of the few enlightened ones. It has been a fascinating experience, one that I would not wish on anyone.

The Correctional Conundrum: Why Expecting a Negative Culture to Support Positive Outcomes is “Crazy Math”

Tom Emigh, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

California recently declared its intent to reform prisons and rehabilitate inmates. This, however, is only the latest in a long cycle of swings in public sentiment between punishment or rehabilitation. Each time a new approach is tried and fails; there is a tendency to look to the alternative, causing the cyclic pattern to continue. The only thing which remains constant throughout the cycle, is the prison culture; a force more powerful in shaping staff and inmates than any reform ever proposed. There is abundant evidence to suggest that a negative environment seriously diminishes the likelihood of implementing successful reforms or effecting meaningful change in inmate lives and values. Changing the correctional culture to expect and reinforce positive outcomes for both staff and inmates (instead of reinforcing negative attitudes and behaviors) may be the best, if not the only, way to stabilize correctional programs and end a cycle which has contributed so much to public cynicism and so little to public safety.

The Lessons of the Walls: The Life-Changing Impact of Experiential Learning

Paul Sutton, San Diego State University, CA

In the spring of 2007, 24 criminal justice majors from San Diego State University joined in four separate, week-long excursions through eight correctional institutions all over the state of California. The experience consisted of mostly three- to four-hour tours of medium and maximum prisons. The interludes of more than 1,600 miles of “road time” were supplemented by real-time lectures, discussion, and documentary-style videotape programs. Based on a pre- and post-survey research design, this paper provides an exploratory examination of the impact of the experience on student attitudes, perceptions, and beliefs about a range of topics relating to crime, criminal offenders, corrections, and criminal justice policy, as well as some intriguing insights into students’ personal assessments of the effectiveness of various methods of teaching and learning in criminal justice. Findings suggest that students’ attitudes and beliefs about a host of critical issues are dramatically altered by their participation in a well-structured experiential learning opportunity.

PANEL 2: JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM IN CALIFORNIA I

Chair: Randall G. Shelden, University of Nevada Las Vegas

The Farrell v. Tilton Lawsuit

Sara Norman, Prison Law Office

This presentation will offer an overview of the circumstances that resulted in the largest lawsuits ever brought against a training school system – Farrell v Tilton. As the lead investigative attorney, Sara Norman will describe the consent decree and what the state agreed to do to remedy the systemic failures.

The Training School System in California: End of an Era?

Barry Krisberg, National Council on Crime and Delinquency

As the nation's leading expert on juvenile training schools and the court appointed monitor to the Farrell v. Tilton lawsuit, Dr. Krisberg will discuss conditions in California Youth Authority facilities including the ward subculture and staff practices. Dr. Krisberg will offer his insights on the implications of his work in California to other youth corrections systems.

The Legislative Response to Farrell v. Tilton

Sue Burrell, Youth Law Office

Sue Burrell will present an overview of the legislative efforts to reform California's juvenile justice system for the past 10 years. Special focus will be given to Senate Bill -81, which was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger in August 2007. By restricting the types of youths who can be committed to state training schools by county juvenile courts, SB-81 represents the most sweeping juvenile justice reform legislation in 60 years.

PANEL 3: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DRUG USE & STALKING

Chair: Tracy Faye Tolbert, California State University Long Beach

Lending New Face to Socially Denigrated Women Drug Users in a Therapeutic Community Treatment Program

Julie A. Beck, California State University East Bay

Through the personal narratives of eight female residents of a therapeutic community drug treatment program, this paper explores the social structural roots of female identity and gender as it relates to drug addiction. Focusing on identity formation, I ask how messages about femaleness and constructions of femininity within families of origin and intimate relationships have shaped the self-concepts and influenced the drug use of women now living in a therapeutic community drug treatment program. This exploration of relationships between experiences of institutional sexism and illicit drug use seeks to deepen the research on gender and addiction: the women's accounts illuminate integral interrelationship between addiction and experiences of male violence, gender inequality, and devaluation as women generally. Additionally, I argue that effective treatment strategies for women require reconstructing very notions of femaleness (not just building a "recovering addict" identity); acquiring more positive self-concepts and identities as women, in addition to more tangible forms of empowerment, are integral to women's "recovery."

Integrating Feminist Theory and Insights into a Restorative Justice Response to Domestic Violence: Having the Cake and Eating It Too

Russell Loving, California State University Sacramento

After 20 years of implementing get-tough laws against domestic violence batterers, laws such as mandatory arrests have led to unintended consequences – an increase in murders by intimate partners, arrest of the victims, and reduced reporting of abuse. Restorative justice offers an alternative. However, some feminist critics note that restorative justice methodology of discourse and emotionality fails to account for the needs of the victim - safety, denunciation and validation. Moreover, women's lives are not monolithic but culturally diverse, extremely contextual and socially constructed. Restorative justice can meet these needs if offered as an option and not as a mandatory diversion from criminal prosecution. As an option, restorative justice will empower the victim to diverge from the norm and tailor a solution that best fits her needs.

Love or Obsession: A Symbolic Interaction Approach to Research on Stalking and Female/Male Victimology

Tracy Faye Tolbert, California State University Long Beach

This study examines the social and psychological characteristics of stalking, and similarities and differences between which women and men perceive themselves as victims of this, and other forms of predatory behavior. Previous research has focused specifically on stalking as a manifestation of female victimology. The current study adds males to the equation in order to test the overall effects of stalking, and its power to impact response patterns over time. A sample of 500 college students (N= 250 females – N= 250 males) were surveyed to develop frequency distributions illustrating several dynamics representing the stalking scenario. Who are the persons involved? What actually happens during this type of crime? When does it occur? Where does it occur? How do the behavioral pattern manifests over time? The information gleaned from this array proved useful in identifying several variables related to female/male perceptions of, and response, to stalking.

PANEL 4: THEORY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Chair: Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA

A Theory for the Analysis of the Language of Justice

Michael Coyle, California State University Chico

In this paper I explore a theoretical model I develop in my dissertation, a study that demonstrates how social control is built, maintained and changed by the labor of moral entrepreneurs in everyday social and criminal justice discourse and by the habits of language they produce. By building a “Language of Justice” critical language theory, this investigation traces the processes that give rise to social meanings around issues of social and criminal justice and tracks how these meanings become symbolic in the entire discourse about crime and justice in our social life. The theory builds from a body of assumptions about human action and social life, namely that all situations of social life are defined or constructed and are the product of social interactions. I also consider an extensive body of theory that *Language of Justice* research draws from and contributes to, such as Content Analysis, Structuralism, Poststructuralism, Pragmatics, Semiotics, Sociolinguistics, Critical Theory, and Discourse Analysis.

Folk Heroes and Folk Devils at America's Borders: Moral Panic Explanations for Justice Policy Revisited

Raymond Michalowski and Jamie Wojsko, Northern Arizona University

This paper examines the degree to which moral panic theory offers a suitable framework for understanding the social conflicts, policy debates, and legal outcomes surrounding irregular immigration into the United States. Drawing on ethnographic and content analyses of immigration conflicts along the Arizona-Mexico border, we examine the role of resistance, counter-panic narratives, elite consciousness, and structural forces in shaping the social processes and outcomes criminologists identify as moral panics. We suggest that policy outcomes often explained as the result of mass-mediated manipulation of popular consciousness, i.e. moral panics, are the temporary outcomes of intersections among contested narratives, political mobilizations, mass-mediated messages and structurally grounded ideological frames. We conclude by considering the need for deeper interrogations of the interactions among structural processes, mass mediation and panic narratives in the construction of justice policy.

PANEL 5: GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME I

Chair: Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

Situational Crime Prevention across Different Low Income Housing Sites

Emmanuel Barthe and Matthew Leone, University of Nevada Reno

The study of “place” as a criminogenic factor is a central component in environmental criminology. This research examines the nature of crime across different low income housing sites to illustrate the relationship between site type and criminal activity. The sites include low income condominiums, long term motels, mobile home trailer parks, and subsidized housing. Crimes occurring within these areas will be compared to residential areas of other income levels. Situational crime prevention strategies will be suggested for the different housing sites based on type and level of criminal activity.

Testing for Similarity in Spatial Point Patterns: A Nonparametric Monte Carlo Approach

Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University, BC

The proliferation of geographic information systems and point data has made the analysis of spatial point patterns of increasing interest in a variety of disciplines. Though early forms of spatial point pattern analysis were limited in their scope, current forms have been developed that provide significant insight into underlying data generating processes. This paper builds on the spatial point pattern analysis literature through the development a nonparametric Monte Carlo spatial point pattern test (and corresponding index) to measure the degree of similarity between two spatial point patterns. This applicability of this new test is then shown using crime data.

The Zodiac Killer Case: Historic Profiling of an Unsolved Serial Murder Mystery
D. Kim Rossmo, University of Texas and Sharon Pagaling-Hagan, ICIAF Fellow

The Zodiac Killer stalked the San Francisco Bay area during the late 1960s, shooting seven victims in four separate bizarre attacks. He sent several letters to local newspapers, providing ciphers, maps, quotations, and other cryptic clues. He was never caught. We prepared psychological and geographic profiles of these crimes for a film documentary on the Zodiac case. This process involved reviewing original police reports, crime scene photographs, and the Zodiac's correspondence, interviewing original police investigators, witnesses, and surviving victims, visiting the actual crime sites, and historic library research. We present the results of our analyses.

Hotspots, Cartograms and Visualization Techniques in GIS
Paul Brantingham, Patricia Brantingham, Bryan Kinney, Martin Andresen, and Katie Wuschke,
Simon Fraser University, BC

The geography of crime has long been concerned with the need to highlight unusual clusters or proportions of phenomena of interest. We present the case of the crime Cartogram for a visualization technique to describe the unequal concentrations of crime-events in urban time-space. The role of visualization in crime pattern theory is discussed in the context of a mid-sized Canadian city.

PANEL 6: JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM IN CALIFORNIA II

Chair: Randall G. Shelden, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Facing the Challenges of the Future: Restructuring Probation Services in California and the Role of Leadership,
John Lum, Former Chief Probation Officer, San Luis Obispo, CA

Mr. Lum will examine the current state of juvenile probation in California and what structural changes are required to meet the challenges of the 21st century. His presentation will include redefining the role of the probation officer and how to restructure probation services. In 2000, Mr. Lum resigned from his position as Chief Probation after refusing to order any further commitments to the California Youth Authority.

Implementing SB-81: Creating Model Interventions at the County Level
Daniel Macallair, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

Mr. Macallair is one of the leading experts on the establishment of model programs for high end offenders. He will discuss the range of services and practices that California probation systems will need to adopt in order implement Senate Bill 81 and reduce county reliance on state institutionalization.

Demanding Accountability: The Role of Independent Advocacy
Jakada Imani, Ella Baker Center for Human Rights

Mr. Imani will discuss the role of advocacy in holding probation and corrections systems accountable. Various successful strategies will be examined and how they can be applied to promote humane treatment of youths and improve system performance.

Youth Crimes Rate and Incarceration in California
Christina Stalhkoph, San Francisco State University, CA

Dr. Stalhkoph is a professor in the Criminal Justice Studies Department at San Francisco State and a member of the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice's Board of Directors. She will present on a recent landmark study that will be published in the upcoming journal of crime and delinquency she co-authored that examined the impact of deincarceration on youth crime rates in California.

PANEL 7: MANAGEMENT ISSUES WITH SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Chair: Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC

An Examination of the Risk Management and Community Reintegration of High-Risk Sex Offenders in British Columbia, Canada

Melissa Dahabieh and Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC

In the last two decades, Canada and the United States have witnessed an increase in policies targeting persistent high-risk sex offenders. In Canada, recognizance orders, also referred to as "peace bonds", function as a preventive legal mechanism for individuals who pose a significant foreseeable risk of committing future violent or sexual offences. The present study is an examination of the problems and difficulties associated with the risk management and community reintegration of sex offenders subject to these orders. Semi-structured interviews with probation officers (n=10), outreach workers (n=4), and police investigators (n=4) involved in the supervision, risk management, and community reintegration of sex offenders in British Columbia were completed and analyzed. Preliminary analyses suggest the most significant risk factors characterizing this population include substance abuse, negative peer influences, availability of housing, and deviant sexual interests. Further, reintegration is often complicated by limited resources available for high-risk sex offenders, public perceptions of risk, conditions of the orders, community notification, and refusal of services and treatment.

A Descriptive Profile of High-Risk Sex Offenders in the Province of British Columbia, Canada
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin and Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC

The present study provides a preliminary descriptive profile of sex offenders having been issued an 810 recognizance order (i.e., peace bond) during a one-year window in the province of British Columbia, Canada. In total, 45 offenders were issued an 810.1, 810.2 recognizance order between April 2006 and March 2007, among which 31 sex offenders were included. The socio-demographics, risk profiles and recidivism of offenders under the orders were analyzed. The Static-99 and the Sonar were used to describe this population. Comparisons were made between offenders involved in a pilot program for high-risk sex offenders under an 810 order and those not included in the program. Preliminary analyses suggest that these men are heterogeneous in terms of their level of risk or re-offending. None of the subjects re-offended sexually while under the order. On the other hand, the general recidivism rate was about 26%, many of which were for breach of conditions. Preliminary results suggest that specific individual characteristics may be empirically linked to general recidivism.

Rediscovering Quetelet: The Role of Aging and the Risk of Re-offending in Adult Sex Offenders
Patrick Lussier and Jay Healey, Simon Fraser University, BC

There is much controversy as to the role of aging on the risk of re-offending in adult sex offenders, with two opposing hypotheses being debated: (a) the stable propensity, age-invariant hypothesis, and; (b) the maturity, age-crime curve hypothesis. This is of importance as current Canadian criminal justice policies for “high-risk” adult sex offenders tend to target older offenders. Therefore, this study attempted to clarify the role of aging on the risk of re-offending for sex offenders according to their risk level. The study was based on 553 adult male sex offenders having been convicted of a sex crime between 1994-2000 in Canada. The level of risk was determined using Static-99 (Hanson & Thornton, 2000). Recidivism was based on police record (any charges, charges for sex and/or violent crime). Cox-regression and ROC-Curve were analyzed. The mean follow-up period was about 4 years. The study found stronger evidence for the maturity hypothesis, independent of the level of risk, as assessed by Static-99. Results will be discussed in light of current criminal justice policies.

Prevention of Sexual Offending Using the Public Health Model: A Critical Review
Kristie McCann and Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC

Though sex offenders have primarily been dealt with by the criminal justice system, researchers have begun to argue for the application of the public health approach to sexual aggression. Defining sexual aggression, measurement and prediction of sexual aggression and a lack of knowledge regarding the development of sexual aggression have created a number of challenges in applying the public health model. In addition, issues within the public health model, particularly definitional ones, have added to the challenge of utilizing this paradigm of prevention for sexual aggression. This paper argues that there is a need for 1) for further clarity in the public health model; 2) a life-course developmental strategy to understand the origins of sexual aggression; and 3) an evidence based strategy to implement prevention programs targeting precursors of sexual aggression in order to better minimize victimization and perpetration of sexual aggression.

PANEL 8: TEACHING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: Connie Ireland, California State University Long Beach

Teaching Criminal Justice Research Ethics through a Classroom Based Mock Trial Educational Module

Ryan G. Fischer, California State University Long Beach

The purpose of this research is to examine the effectiveness of the design and implementation of an educational module for the teaching of research ethics to criminal justice students. Specifically, this educational module is designed for teaching research ethics in a research methods course where the principal focus is on introducing students to three key components of ethical criminal justice research: 1) Determining the intellectual and social contributions of any research study; 2) Protecting the rights of human subjects; and 3) Ensuring ethical researcher conduct. The educational module is comprised of several short readings discussing historically relevant sociological and criminological research studies, a classroom based mock trial designed to mimic the Nuremberg Trials, and a lecture aimed at laying the groundwork for understanding components of ethical research. This educational module aims to improve upon standard lecture based approaches to teaching criminal justice research ethics in the following ways: 1) Encouraging student-instructor interaction in the learning process; 2) Engaging students in public speaking and debate; 3) Introducing students to several important historical events and research studies that have shaped current guidelines for ethical research; and 4) Increasing student understanding and retention of the critical components of ethical research in the field of criminal justice.

Games that Teach Help Students Learn

Christie Gardiner, University of California Irvine and Connie Ireland, California State University Long Beach

Why use games to teach? So students can enjoy the benefits of learning, while having fun. Playing games is a kinesthetic activity that increases the likelihood that knowledge will be retained long-term. This session will introduce participants to several learning activities that help students learn course material in a fun and inter-active way and encourage long term retention of course material.

Accuracy is in the Eye of the Beholder: Eyewitness Demonstrations in Criminal Justice Education

Sofia Peralta and Connie Ireland, California State University Long Beach

Students' erroneous belief in the accuracy of eyewitness identification is deeply engrained. Despite research documenting eyewitness inaccuracies, reports of nearly 200 exonerations of innocent persons, and evidence of eyewitness error as the leading cause of wrongful conviction, this myth pervades both the justice system and the minds of otherwise attentive students. This paper describes an ongoing kinesthetic classroom exercise designed to demonstrate the inaccuracy of eyewitness identification in a salient way, using a convenience sample of 226 students. The results offer an alternative to traditional modes of teaching, and, secondarily, affirm previous research on the unreliable nature of eyewitness identification.

All the Difference in the World: Developing and Choosing Appropriate Online Teaching Strategies

Laurie Kubicek, California State University Sacramento

This presentation focuses on the lessons learned from my experience teaching in multiple online formats. At Sacramento State online teaching has become a priority and the opportunities to utilize the internet in teaching vary widely from traditional courses which require the use of an online classroom as one component, to courses in which a student will never step foot on the campus. My experience teaching law in these various formats has been a challenge to combine the traditional case-briefing method of study and Socratic Method of classroom interaction with the newly expanding world of web-based teaching. I will discuss the experience of students as indicated by their evaluation of the online courses. In addition, I will discuss the importance of professor/student interaction and the challenges to effective communication when teaching in different online formats.

PANEL 9: CORRECTIONS/TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Chair: Gregory Brown, California State University Fullerton/Peter Kassebaum, College of Marin, CA

Factors Leading to Corrections Officers' Job Satisfaction in South Korea

Gregory Brown, California State University Fullerton

This study explores the determinants of job satisfaction of corrections officers. Using a survey data collected from 400 South Korean corrections officers, the effect of five factors on job satisfaction was tested. The five factors were identified from the Job Descriptive Index (JDI). A single item approach was used and employed ordered logit regression analysis to ensure advance and sophisticated statistical analysis of survey research. The empirical analysis confirmed that pay, promotion, job itself, supervisor, and coworkers were all significant factors that lead to job satisfaction. The findings in this research are consistent with the extant research on job satisfaction. The results of this research can improve public managers' understanding of employee job satisfaction.

Does Distance Make the Heart Grow Fonder? Examining the Social Networks of Older Life Without Parole Inmates

Margaret E. Leigey, California State University Chico

Using a triangulated research design, this research examines the social networks of older male inmates who are serving a sentence of life without parole (LWOP). Using data extracted from the *Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Facilities (1997)*, quantitative analyses involve logistic regression analyses that predict the likelihood of communication with outside ties. The frequency and type of communication of older LWOP inmates will be compared to two reference groups: younger LWOP inmates and older non-LWOP inmates. Younger LWOP inmates are inmates who are 49 years of age or less, while older non-LWOP inmates are inmates who are at least 50 years of age and serving prison sentences other than life. The qualitative component of this research is derived from 25 in-depth interviews conducted with older male LWOP inmates. Inmate responses regarding their relationships with outside contacts will be discussed and add detail and context to the survey findings.

Research Regarding the Late Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren
Peter Kassebaum, College of Marin, CA

This presentation will examine the war time FBI investigation of the late Axel Leonard Wenner-Gren, a Swedish Industrialist. During WWII he was placed on the Proclaimed List of the United States and the Black List of the British because of his long standing pro Axis activities. He steadfastly protested his innocence after being placed on the Blacklist and the Proclaimed List and was forced to spend the war years in Mexico. Wenner-Gren was prevented from being able to carry through on his plans because of the personal intercession of President Franklin Roosevelt who ordered that W.G. had to be stopped from assisting the Nazis. Materials were made available because of 'The Nazi War Crimes Act' which was in force for a number of years... it led to the declassification of archival materials both at home and abroad. This presentation will cover a few of the highlights of the author's adventures in redoing the FBI investigation and the insights to be gleaned which have relevance to today's world. Ironically, Wenner-Gren's own foundation funded the research which dug up his unsavory past. Over 13,000 pages of declassified documents from around the world have been uncovered by this researcher. A number of paradigms in Criminology would be useful in comprehending the failure of the original FBI investigation... among them: traditional structural functionalism, interactionist and even critical criminology would be applicable.

Balancing Human Rights and the Fight against Terror: The Legacy of Tony Blair's Constitutional Dilemma

Chris Taylor, Bradford University Law School, United Kingdom

In 1998 the UK Parliament passed the Human Rights Act, giving citizens easier access to the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights. This step had been resisted for many years and was seen as one of the greatest achievements of Tony Blair's first term, but soon the events of 9/11 and the war on terror would produce pressure in the opposite direction, for greater state powers and a more robust approach to civil liberties. This has left the UK Government facing a dilemma, as the courts repeatedly challenge attempts to introduce 'tougher' measures, by upholding the same human rights which were thought so important in 1998. As a result, the government's greatest achievement has become the principal weapon against its own law and order agenda, leaving the government with a monster of its own making which, having been created, refuses to cooperate.

PANEL 10: STUDIES IN POLICE RESPONSE

Chair: Aili Malm, California State University Long Beach

National Estimates of Police Use of Non-Lethal Force: Investigating the Force Experienced by Incarcerated Persons at the Time of Their Arrest

Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University, WA; Alex R. Piquero, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, NY; Joel H. Garner, Joint Center for Justice Studies, WV

The Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS), a periodic supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), is presently the only systematic, national-level data collection on police-citizen interactions. The PPCS has been criticized since its inception because incarcerated persons are not included in the NCVS-based sample. Critics argue that this excludes from national estimates a sizeable group of individuals (those recently arrested and incarcerated) who are likely to have experienced police force in any given year during which the PPCS is administered. The 2002 BJS Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ) included a series of interview questions that parallel those used in the PPCS questionnaire, providing an opportunity to empirically evaluate this criticism. The SILJ data on police use of force will be compared with the PPCS data, and a combined estimate of total force will be presented and discussed.

Not Your Typical May-December Romance: Game Wardens and the Use of Force

Ryan Patten, California State University Chico

Although a rare event, especially when compared to traditional law enforcement officers, game wardens occasionally use force against suspects in the line of duty. There has been, however, very little scholarly attention in regards to game wardens and the use of force. By utilizing officer self-reported data, this research examines the use of force by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) game wardens through 2004-2006. Although there were relatively few use of force incidents, there are informative conclusions to be learned from the data. The findings indicate that there are distinctive temporal, suspect, and spatial patterns to the game warden's use of force. Ultimately, the greatest predictor of WDFW officer use of force is the suspect's behavior and the initial reason for the citizen/game warden interaction.

Global Responses to Child Sex Tourism: Perspectives from the Enforcement Sector

Lorinda M. Stoneman, Simon Fraser University, BC

One of the greatest and perhaps more readily identifiable impacts of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the introduction of national laws made to ratify the CRC. As a (partial) response to the CRC and the CRC-OP-SC, Canada extended the application of a series of sexual offences from the Criminal Code to cover crimes of CST (Bill-C27). Bill C-27 extends the application of specific Criminal Code provisions (child exploitation offences) extra-territorially meaning that Canadians committing these offences outside of Canada can still be prosecuted within Canada. The aim of this paper is to provide an identification of best and worst practices in responding to child sex tourism (CST) from some perspectives of Canada's law enforcement, namely by consulting members of the Integrated Child Exploitation (ICE) Unit of the RCMP within British Columbia via semi-structured qualitatively-based interviews. This data is supplemented with thoughts from an international perspective gained by surveying law enforcement within the UK, Australia, and the United States.

Misconceptions and Missed Opportunities: Auto Thieves and the Criminal Justice System's Response to Offenders in a Canadian Context

Darryl Plecas, University College of the Fraser Valley, BC; Amanda V. McCormick, Simon Fraser University, BC; Irwin M. Cohen, University College of the Fraser Valley, BC

The crime of auto theft is often associated with young offenders who steal vehicles for the purpose of "joyriding". However, there is little existing empirical research on auto thieves in a Canadian context. The current study analyzed police data in order to develop a profile of auto thieves in a major city in British Columbia. The results suggested that auto thefts are primarily committed by adult males with extensive criminal records. While half of the offenders in this sample whose cases were proceeded with were sentenced to prison, the results suggested that many auto theft offenders continue to commit this crime either while serving their sentences in the community or following their release from custody. Given this, there is a need for the justice system to evaluate its current response to auto theft crimes in order to better deter offenders and to protect the public.

PANEL 11: THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS & POLICY

Chair: Brenda Vogel, California State University Long Beach

Peer Facilitated Sexual Assault Education and Prevention Program on a Culturally Diverse Campus

Dawna Komorosky, California State University East Bay

This paper will discuss the development and implementation of a culturally relevant rape education and prevention program facilitated by male students at California State University East Bay. Same gender peer education and prevention programs have shown to have an impact on the acceptance of rape myths. California State University East Bay has a very diverse student population and it is necessary to address those unique qualities. To address the diversity on campus this program will include culture specific components.

Sex on Television: The New Pornography?

Jennifer Tognela, Simon Fraser University, BC

While society has seen an increase in tolerance for the depiction of sex in the media, many people still find its display unacceptable, especially when the depiction involves sex and rape on television. This paper examines how images that are detrimental to women are deemed acceptable, while images that could be detrimental to males are unacceptable. This essay also argues that because images that are harmful to women are deemed to be acceptable by society, they are presented on television and in newspapers in a variety of formats and at an ever increasing level. This may result in individuals, especially young males, accepting and internalizing what they see as truth. This in turn, may contribute to sexual assault and rape. While the evidence presented in this essay is purely suggestive, it is curious that as the prevalence of sex and rape on television has increased, sexual assault and other sexual offenses have increased as well.

Conflict and Gendered Culture Work in the Struggle over Immigration Law and Policy
Jamie Wojsko and Raymond Michalowski, Northern Arizona University

This paper examines how anti-immigration and immigration rights social action organizations utilize gendered cultural themes to promote policy solutions to problems posed by irregular immigration across the U.S.-Mexico border. Through a close-grained analysis of social movement websites, the present analysis demonstrates how the more masculine American cultural themes of danger, threat, patriotism, and excitement are utilized by representatives of anti-immigration organizations to promote close-the-border policy solutions, while more female themes of compassion, community, ceremony and death predominate among the imagery of organizations promoting less restrictive approaches to the problem of irregular immigration. Particular attention is also given to how these themes are used to represent not only irregular migrants, but also opposition groups. The concluding argument suggests that the link between social problem construction and social policy formulations is significantly influenced by selective utilization of gendered themes in American culture.

PANEL 12: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES I

Chair: John Vivian, Arizona Department of Corrections

*An Evaluation of the San Diego CHOICE Program's Parent Education Classes:
Do Parent Interventions Strengthen Family Management Skills?*

Casey L. Mackereth, San Diego State University

Studies have shown that well-planned family management interventions can influence children's behaviors by teaching parents better parenting strategies through services such as parent education, training and support programs (Alvarado and Kumpfer, 2000). The San Diego CHOICE Program, an intensive case management and mentoring program for probationers, considers parents to be the best crime prevention agent for their children. CHOICE Family Services provides parenting classes based on the best practice model "Strengthening Multi-Ethnic Families and Communities," with the goal of increasing parents' sense of competence, augmenting positive parent-child relationships, and building the child's self-esteem, self-discipline, and social skills. This research examines whether participation in CHOICE's parent education classes strengthens family management skills, including overall family resiliency, family cohesion, parental involvement, and family discipline within the household. The data for this study were collected on three different groups of individuals using four different survey designs. Group one consisted of sixty-one parents who completed CHOICE's parent education classes. Group two consisted of eighteen youth of these parents, and group three consisted of fifteen parents of CHOICE youth who did not participate in Parent Education. In addition to the surveys, interviews and focus groups were conducted with seventeen parents from three different parenting classes.

Exploring the Link between Gangs, Pimps and Teen Prostitution in San Diego
Laura E. Litvinoff and Dana Nurge, San Diego State University

Anecdotal accounts, combined with data collected from law enforcement and social service agencies, suggest that gangs are becoming increasingly involved in the pimping and prostitution of teen girls. Unfortunately, there is little academic research on the relationship and connection between youth gangs and prostitution, and the bulk of the prior research on each topic suggests that there has been minimal overlap between the two. This paper presents preliminary findings from a study that attempts to shed further light on the connection between--and dynamics of--street gangs and prostitution, in the city of San Diego. Research includes: (a) a case-study of a local gang that was recently prosecuted and convicted for prostitution/pimping; (b) interviews with key justice and social services system actors (law enforcement, social services, gang outreach workers, etc); (c) secondary analysis of recently collected data on a sample of at-risk youth and prostitutes in San Diego; and (d) interviews with a small sample of gang members and girls involved in prostitution.

Juvenile Program Evaluations: An Application of the Correctional Program Checklist
John Vivian and Michelle Anderson, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Over the last decade, a considerable amount of research has been done on what works to reduce offender recidivism. While this literature is available to correctional practitioners, numerous operational constraints make implementation of the recommendations contained in this research problematical. An important dimension of this problem involves the quick yet valid identification of effective versus ineffective programs. Two tools have been created to assist correctional administrators overcome this problem: the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and the Standard Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP). This paper reports on the results of four CPC reviews of community-based, juvenile correctional programs in Arizona. The results are promising insofar as overall, the four programs were found to have many of the characteristics of what research has found reduce recidivism. Some common weaknesses across all of the programs are identified. The paper also contains recommendations on what should be done to make the CPC useful to future correctional practitioners.

PANEL 13: TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chair: Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA

Almost Starting From Scratch: Learning about a Criminal Justice Graduate Program through Informal Assessment
Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA

One reasonable expectation for a Graduate Coordinator is to dispense knowledge about a graduate program including addressing administrative, historical, and philosophical questions. Some philosophical knowledge may be gained through participation in the program via teaching and establishing collegial relationships, but this type of participation may not result in much administrative or historical knowledge. This may be problematic for a person that is new to the Graduate Coordinator role even when he or she has previously participated in the program. The purpose of this research is to discuss the program knowledge that can be obtained by engaging in informal assessment activities. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: listening to faculty and students, attending meetings facilitated by the graduate office, reviewing written documentation, and examining various data sources. The use of these data for determining program direction and the use of informal assessment to learn about other types of programs will also be explored.

Race, Class, and Gender in Criminal Justice Curriculums
Lori Beth Way, California State University Chico

Issues of race, class, and gender affect the administration of justice, victimization, and criminal behavior. How are these sensitive dynamics integrated into individual criminal justice courses and curriculums as a whole (i.e. requirements for majors)? This presentation will focus on trends in criminal justice programs by examining the degree to which criminal justice majors are required to take diversity focused courses. Are curriculums being structured to include specific courses and/or is there an assumption that these issues are automatically integrated in to all criminal justice classes? Strategies for integrating the topics of race, class, and gender into criminal justice courses will also be addressed.

Mentoring Criminology Students for Employment in the Intelligence Community
James David Ballard, California State University Northridge

If one accepts the old adage that teaching is the best way to learn, we should also accept that mentoring is the best way to gain the knowledge to be successful in the world of criminology. Those who consider using their criminological training to enter the intelligence community (IC) for employment need such critical mentoring to gain access to jobs, to tap into social networks for finding those jobs, and especially need mentoring to be able to understand the complexities, challenges and ethical dilemmas of the IC workplace. One way to deliver this knowledge is through a systematic and structured presentation of the professional expectations of the IC. This presentation will offer one methodology, the professional socialization matrix, as a means for addressing the needs of students in a mentor-protégée relationship whereby the anticipated outcome is to gain a viable career in the IC.

The Impact of Service-Learning
Shaunty James and Dan Suvak, Walsh University, OH

Service-Learning is a requirement of graduation for Walsh University students of the class of 2005 and beyond. In an attempt to gain knowledge concerning service-learning in relationship to students, this paper explores the impact of service-learning on students who collaborated with residents of a correctional facility.

PANEL 14: CURRENT ISSUES IN THE COURTS

Chair: Laurie Kubicek, California State University Sacramento

“Docile Bodies” or Rebellious Spirits?: Issues of Time, Power, and Spectacle in the Withdrawal of Death Penalty Appeals

Avi Brisman, Emory University, GA

This paper explores the power struggle between the State and the inmate over the timing and conditions under which an inmate is executed. It begins with a discussion of capital defendants who elect execution over life imprisonment and then turns to how the issue re the waiver or withdrawal of death penalty appeals has been considered in legal circles. After considering some of the legal issues (including the dilemmas faced by defense attorneys), this paper considers the criminological and medical anthropological perspectives of “volunteering” for execution, using Foucault as a starting point, but also contemplating the writings of Asad, Bourdieu, Debord, Lock, Scheper-Hughes, and Turner. In so doing, this paper attempts to address the larger question of who ultimately controls the body of the condemned, and considers what governmental opposition to withdrawal may reveal about the motives and rationale for the death penalty.

Legislative Reform to the Animal Cruelty Offenses in the Criminal Code: Will Bill C-373 Really Help Animals in Canada?

Rochelle Stevenson, Simon Fraser University, BC

The animal cruelty provisions in the *Criminal Code* are the same today as in 1892. Since 1998, there have been eight attempts at amending the cruelty to animals offence in the *Criminal Code*, including the most recent attempt in Bill C-373. This paper is an evaluation of the proposed legislative reform in Bill C-373 to the *Criminal Code* animal cruelty offences. The potential impact of the legislative changes on the Canadian criminal justice system is explored through the re-evaluation of several selected cases to determine if Bill C-373 would have the desired effect of enabling greater protection for animals. This paper argues that reform to the current *Criminal Code* provisions dealing with the offence of cruelty to animals is necessary both for the protection of animals and to reflect the public’s opinion of animal abuse. Bill C-373 is a strong step in the direction of these goals.

CCTV and Crime: An Analysis of the Effect of Open-Street Surveillance

Shihlung Huang, California State University Sacramento and Shi-Lung Yang, National Chung-Chen University, Taiwan

Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) is gaining popularity and it has been widely installed in public and private establishments. Despite its popularity, the question remains if CCTV is effective in crime prevention and reduction. Based on the analysis of secondary data and interviews with robbers and burglars, this paper examines the theoretical basis and the effect of CCTV in crime prevention and reduction in Taiwan. Three largest cities with high concentration of CCTV in Taiwan were included. This study showed mixed results of its deterrent effect on different crimes.

PANEL 15: CURRENT ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS I

Chair: Kym Crowder, California State University Sacramento

The Effect of the Tri-Cities Drug Court on Recidivism

Hanna E. Morzenti, Washington State University

With the increase in the number of nonviolent drug offenders within our nation's prisons and jails, criminal justice agencies have been looking for a more effective way to deal with these people. By incorporating much needed treatment and the supervision of the courts, a new area of corrections has emerged. Drug courts have been in existence for almost two decades and research still is not able to decide if they are effective on reducing recidivism. The purpose of this study is to directly identify whether the Benton-Franklin County Adult Drug Court (BFCADC) is effective in reducing recidivism among its participants. According to the logistic analysis, the BFCADC is significantly effective in reducing recidivism for those who graduated from drug court, when compared to those who had been terminated.

Positive Potential for Pedophiles? An Alternative to Imprisonment and Release

Kym Crowder, California State University Sacramento

In the United States, upon releasing sex offenders, policing agencies try to balance the Constitutional rights of the offenders against the rights of the public and, at the same time, prevent future sex crimes from being committed. Social learning theory and conditioning are two theories that describe offending by explaining how the behaviors are learned and are further discussed. Further, some prevalent treatments for sex offenders include drug treatment, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and incarceration. Advantages and disadvantages to the treatments are many, but overall, the treatments are most efficient when used in combination and specified to the offender. Compound, residential treatment is proposed and prior studies tie together all of the separate sections to provide a comprehensive view of sex offenders and treatment. Some advantages of the compound, residential treatment facility are the reduction in recidivism, ability to restrict freedoms yet allow offenders to make daily decisions, and the boost of confidence in the offenders' abilities to function outside of prison and the compound. Some disadvantages include the large initial cost of building the compound, finding a location for the compound that does not violate conditions of parole, and the lack of empirical evidence supporting treatment for sex offenders.

PANEL 16: SUBSTANCE ABUSE PRACTICES AND POLICIES

Chair: Christie Gardiner, University of California Irvine

Truth in Sentencing: Calculating the Social Cost of Incarcerating Parents for Drug Offenses

Thomas E. Lengyel, American Humane Association and Marilyn Brown, University of Hawai‘i at Hilo

Cost-benefit analysis is a tool, often used in policy arenas such as health economics and substance abuse, to aid the decision-making capacity of governments to evaluate a given programme or policy intervention. The process involves identifying the full inventory of costs and benefits of an activity or course of action and then estimating dollar values for each element. The war on drugs has resulted in dramatic increases in state and federal prison system populations; the majority of these offenders are parents. This paper sets out to itemize and estimate the social costs and benefits incurred by the incarceration of parents who have minor children, specifically parents incarcerated for drug offenses. Social costs and benefits are incurred at every phase of the process of incarceration from arrest through parole and reentry. This paper makes a contribution to the literature on cost-benefit analysis by using a social cost approach to the analysis of incarceration as public policy, going well beyond standard “cost per prison bed saved” approach. We calculate net per-offender estimates of these amounts for incarcerated drug offenders in New York State. We determine the total “internal” and “external” costs and benefits for a cohort of incarcerated drug offenders and compare these costs and benefits to the alternative of community-based substance abuse treatment.

Proposition 36: Lessons from the Field

Christie Gardiner, University of California Irvine

Proposition 36 radically changed how the criminal justice system in California deals with drug offenders – from a crime control model to an addiction-treatment model. The law requires eligible drug possession offenders be sentenced to probation with treatment in lieu of jail or prison. It effects a very large number of offenders and criminal justice practitioners. This paper will discuss the impact of Proposition 36 on criminal justice agencies and actors in Orange County, CA. It will describe how law enforcement, judicial, and corrections agencies have coped with and adapted to the changes which resulted from the passage of Proposition 36.

Perceptions of Addiction among Street Recruited Heroin Sniffers

Dixie J. Koo and Lindsey Mills, California State University Fullerton; Dale D. Chitwood, University of Miami, FL

The concept of addiction is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Addiction is a broadly used term with no definitive, precise, and universally agreed upon definition. More specifically, understandings of heroin addiction are limited and definitions of heroin addiction among addicts are not well understood. While definitions of heroin addiction have fluctuated and varied across time from “uncontrollable” and a “physiological disease” to “controllable” and a “behavioral pathology,” the perspective of the “user” has often been neglected in understanding and defining heroin addiction. The purpose of this presentation is to increase our understanding about heroin addiction by examining the explicit definitions and perceptions of heroin addiction among sniffers. Forty (40) ethnographic qualitative interviews were conducted on a sub-sample of 250 sniffers who were participants in a larger parent study of 466 heroin sniffers about sexual risk for HIV infection and the likelihood of transition to injection drug use among users of heroin. These 40 sniffers were interviewed about their drug use, addiction histories, and transition from initial use of heroin use to addiction. The parent study utilized a stratified network based sampling design to identify and recruit sniffers from neighborhoods in South Florida that were known for high drug use. The analysis will be guided by grounded theory, a qualitative methodology in which theory emerges from the data. Preliminary analysis reveals that a variety of definitions of heroin addiction exists among sniffers. Implications for treatment and policy shall be discussed.

Attitudes and Participation in Binge Drinking among Post-Secondary Students in British Columbia

Amanda McCormick, Irwin Cohen, and Raymond Corrado, BC Centre for Social Responsibility

Binge drinking is a popular, yet dangerous, activity among college-aged students. However, there is a lack of research on the attitudes towards binge drinking, its consequences, and the frequency with which students in Canada and, in particular, British Columbia engage in this behaviour. The current study surveyed 430 college and university students from two post-secondary campuses on their perceptions and levels of alcohol consumption and binge drinking, its consequences, and protective and risk factors. Results indicated that although many students were unable to define binge drinking, a majority of the students surveyed had engaged in binge drinking in the past and experienced a number of harmful outcomes. This presentation will present the full results of this research and make a series of policy recommendations to prevent and respond to binge drinking among post-secondary students.

PANEL 17: DEFINITIONS & IMPLICATIONS

Chair: Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

A Cause for Compassion: Understanding and Applying Neurobiological Factors Associated with Primary Psychopathy

Lauren Freedman, Simon Fraser University, BC

Based on a review of relevant literature, neurobiological factors associated with primary psychopathy will be discussed to articulate the reality that psychopaths are neurobiologically different from their non-psychopathic counterparts. Neurobiological factors associated with fear processing and learning deficits, in addition to neurotransmitter abnormalities present among psychopaths will be emphasized. It will be argued that these abnormalities act as logical precursors to antisocial behaviour and that as a result, psychopaths may more appropriately fit within the legal defence of insanity than previously believed. Further, it will be noted that before psychopathy can be recognized as a mitigating factor by the courts, appropriate treatment programs and detention facilities must be developed. A discussion for options related to such measures will also be provided.

Domestic Violence and Anger Management: Has the Distinction Been Blurred

J. Michael Olivero, Central Washington University

Presently, many states have statutory requirements of an arrest in cases of domestic violence. Acts of domestic violence are criminal whether or not they are among people that are related or know each other. Statutory domestic violence involves violence among certain classes of people, usually family members. Domestic violence perpetrators are described in the psycho/social literature as individuals who use violence and other means in a pattern to obtain power and control over their victims. This paper examines narratives from court ordered domestic violence evaluations in an effort to discern whether the statutory definition of domestic violence matches that of the descriptions of domestic violence in the psycho/social literature.

Craigslist: A Community or a Facilitator for Crime?

Bruce Bikle, California State University Sacramento

This paper focuses on the preliminary research conducted by the author on the relationship between the popular internet based Craigslist (CL) service and criminal behavior. While CL is seen as a community of persons with like interests, recent media stories have brought attention to several forms of criminal activity. The research discussed in the paper indicates that both “community” and crime can co-exist on the CL service. The paper will also discuss issues in doing research on CL and other similar services.

PANEL 18: POLICING THEORY AND REFORM

Chair: Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis

Police Theory: A Miscarriage of Justice

Robert C. Wadman, Weber State University, UT

America's citizens believe, a priori, that the police are the primary organization responsible for the control of crime. From serial murders and neighborhood burglaries to gang graffiti and minor traffic accidents, police departments are expected to take action and correct crime problems. The majority of crimes committed, year in and year out, are beyond the control of the police, yet there is a pervasive expectation in American society that the police will handle crime problems in a professional manner. Research clearly demonstrates that the police have little control over the factors that have a correlation to crime. This paper points out that the police are organized to react to crime. Their measurement policies are tied to measures that evaluate reactive police practices. The mission statements of police departments glorify crime prevention, but the true value system of America's police is ingrained in reacting to crimes that have already been committed. 142 police departments were surveyed and the data supports a commitment to deterrence theory and reactive police practices.

An Examination of Officers' Attitudes about a School-Based Community-Oriented Policing Strategy

Dena Carson, Finn-Aage Esbensen, and Terrance J. Taylor, University of Missouri - St. Louis

Community-oriented policing (COP) has been widely implemented by law enforcement agencies across the United States. To date, the bulk of research assessing COP has focused on the effects of COP on citizen attitudes and/or crime rates. In this paper, we turn our attention to officers' attitudes. Data from interviews and self-administered questionnaires from officers representing seven different agencies across the US provide information about the role and effect of school-based officers. Specifically, we examine officers involved in a school-based prevention program in terms of their perceptions of their communities, their attitudes about prevention programs, and their assessments of the effects of this "non-enforcement" assignment on their careers.

Victim Agency and the Development of Policing Power

Tyrone Kirchengast, Macquaire University, Australia

The duty to police crime and apprehend offenders historically rested with the victim. Various rules existed as to how victims could legitimately pursue an offender. This duty is now exercised by a modern, professional police force, arresting offenders for the good of the state. Although victims no longer routinely apprehend offenders, the rules that limit their power of arrest remain central. These rules are now part of the common law of policing and apply to all arresting officers. This paper examines the extent to which the victim continues to limit contemporary policing practice, and as a result, remains significant to the development of policing procedure. This paper evaluates how historic limitations on the exercise of victim power acts to safeguard abuses of modern policing discretion, and as a result, informs our understanding of the development of policing as a key institution of criminal justice.

PANEL 19: THE INFLUENCE OF RACE, ETHNICITY AND CULTURE ON DRUG USE, HATE CRIMES AND HOMICIDE

Chair:

Things Done Changed: Rap Music and the Cultural Memory of Crack Cocaine
Dimitri Bogazianos, California State University Sacramento

In “Things Done Changed: Rap Music and the Cultural Memory of Crack Cocaine,” I introduce the notion of critical collusion, which alludes to the current position of many rap artists who are both behind the scenes as executives and in front of the cameras as artists. I integrate critical collusion with the notion of cultural memory—as Paul Gilroy has used it to refer to the slave sublime, a mood that, he argues, is expressed in a black vernacular counterculture of modernity—into the recent “cultural turn” in criminology, represented by the subfield of cultural criminology. I argue that this synthesis represents a collective trauma of crack cocaine, and that crack’s supposed material “decline,” “failure,” and the associated decline in violent crime rates is belied by its cultural ascendance.

PANEL 20: THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION TO DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

Chair: Yvette Farmer, Sacramento State University, CA

Exploring the Element of Attachment in Control Theory
Tim Hennessy, Sacramento State University, CA

Control theory explains crime and deviance as something that occurs when an individual has weak bonds to conventional society. The elements of the bond to conventional society are identified as: Attachment, Involvement, Belief, and Commitment. Control theorists have narrowly defined Attachment in the literature. Attachment has been described as an interaction with only one active participant, the delinquent, who by engaging in delinquent behavior diminishes the attachments to others. This relies then on the assumptions that individuals are perfectly socialized to know what acts cause a weakening or termination of attachment and that the acts that cause such terminations are the same in every social group. This paper explores the idea that the acts that weaken attachments in one group may differ from the acts that weaken attachments in other groups.

Understanding the Life Events that Mentally Disordered Individuals Face in the Community
Petra Jonas Vidovic, Simon Fraser University, BC

An association among mental illness, violence, and crime is said to exist. However, recent theoretical and empirical literature discredits the over-simplistic assumption that there is a direct relationship between mental illness and violence. Specifically, social disorganization variables such as lack of social support, social stress and negative life events are influential risk factors of relapse for mentally disordered individuals who are released into the community from a psychiatric facility. Knowing that conditionally released accused persons are more often than not placed into socially disorganized areas, understanding what makes the mentally disordered individual adapt well (protective factors) is crucial. In particular, the undertaken research is interested in understanding the types of life events that occur to mentally disordered in the community -- positive or negative, their interpretation of the events, their reaction to such events and the consequences. Moreover, how access to services available to mentally ill people can influence these life events will also be explored.

Drug Dealers as Sex Offenders

Martin Bouchard, Patrick Lussier, and Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University, BC

Recent studies have shown that sexual offenders can no longer be considered as crime specialists. However, the implications of this finding have not been investigated. In this study we consider the prevalence of drug dealing offences in the criminal career of individuals having committed a sex crime. It is hypothesized that the opportunity structure of drug markets are conducive to a distinct kind of sexual offending. The study is based on a sample of 553 individuals convicted of a sex offence and who received a sentence of a minimum of two years between 1994 and 2000 in the province of Quebec, Canada. Prevalence rates show that more than 20% of the sample had a prior record for drug convictions. A second set of findings suggest that this group of offenders present a distinct profile of sexual aggression that is line with an antisocial lifestyle, often associated with drug dealing.

PANEL 21: GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME II

Chair: Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

Spectator Events and Populations at Risk: A Routine Activities Approach

Mike Kirk, Simon Fraser University, BC

With any spectator event, dependent on its size, large numbers of people may be drawn into a particular geographic area to attend said event. When such events occur, whether they are sporting, concerts, festivals or the like, it increases the populations at risk. As numbers of people amass into one geographic area, the opportunity structures for crime change, not only where people congregate, but also from whence they came. An influx of people into one geographic location will create a population at risk as the numbers of suitable targets, motivated offenders, and capable guardians change at the event itself, but also from the locations that were left. This analysis will have a quantitative basis through measuring populations at risk through the use of ambient population data, but will focus heavily on the theoretical foundations of environmental criminology as it applies to Vancouver Canucks games as a case study.

Geography of Crime and Justice

Som Raj Choudhury, University Law College, India, and Shweta Sharma, National Law College, India

Crime has an inherent geographical quality. It provides the link between patterns of crime and patterns of other social variables (caste, community, religion etc.). The discussion of regional crime rates is historical and is based on the state level data. Data collected from various studies on inter-metropolitan variations in crime reveals that the geographical factors play a determinant role. The geography of crime is highly influenced by the geography of justice, which includes interstate variations in laws, policing, its standard and effectiveness, length of sentencing, and composition of juries. Through this paper, the researchers would discuss the role played by the regional social philosophy, social controls, values and derived legal systems which determines the geography of crime and justice providing mechanism prevalent in India vis-à-vis United States of America and People's Republic of China.

Contained Freedom: Experiences of Mobility and Privacy among Former Long-Term Prisoners
S. M. Munn, University of Ottawa, ON

In Canada, the ability of the State to implement strict controls and assert power over parolees can be seen as taking uniquely geographic forms. Drawing on the work of critical human geographers and of risk scholars, policies which are designed to limit the movement and habitation choices of ex-prisoners are examined as tools of governance which condition the parameters of privacy under which these individuals live. For the 20 Canadian former long-term prisoners in this ethnographic study, their freedom and ability to successfully resettle was conditioned by being subject of the persistent gaze of the State and by the strategies utilized to resist its intrusion into their lives. While the men acknowledged the limitations placed on them during parole, they often found ways to negotiate the regulatory requirements and create a sense of agency and 'in-placeness' in otherwise highly controlled spaces.

Crime Location Forecasting for Static and Mobile Targets
Nikki Thompson, Mount Royal College, AB

Routine activity theory and Crime pattern theory argue that crime results from the intersection in time and place, of a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the lack of a capable guardian. Therefore, crime forecasting models should be more accurate in predicting crime locations for offense types involving static targets than for mobile targets as the positions of the latter are dynamic, and more difficult to predict. Crime forecasting should therefore be more accurate when applied to burglaries (houses and buildings are static structures) than assault (people are mobile structures). Using examples from data provided by the Regina Police Service (RPS) in Canada, crime forecasting techniques are explored in depth providing a preliminary discussion of the models that are currently being developed and tested at the Centre for the Advancement of Social and Human Justice (CASHJ).

PANEL 22: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES II

Chair: John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Predicting Recidivism in a Cohort of Juvenile Probationers: A Risk Assessment Instrument
Traqina Emeka, University of Houston, TX

Risk assessment instruments are deemed necessary to predict juvenile offending. In this research, a risk prediction instrument was developed and validated using predictor variables contained in a Texas Juvenile Probation Commission secondary data set. Logistic regression was utilized to identify correlates of the binary recidivism outcome. A Burgess-style scale was used to combine predictor variables. From the cumulative risk score, the cases were sorted into classes categorizing juveniles by levels of risk. During validation, the risk assessment instrument was found to be moderately successful at predicting juvenile recidivism. Further, the scale was most successful at predicting recidivism for subgroups of juvenile males and minorities.

A Study to Assess Organizational Functioning in the Juvenile Justice System
Gary Wolf and John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

The primary purpose of this study was to assess organizational functioning within the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections using the Texas Christian University Survey of Organizational Functioning (TCU-SOF). While the TCU-SOF has been used in an adult setting this is the first study to examine the efficacy of the instrument in a juvenile setting. The baseline data collected using the TCU-SOF revealed the TCU-SOF may have utility not only in the adult correctional setting, but the juvenile environment as well. Further results and conclusions are discussed.

PANEL 23: CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES

Chair: Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University Fullerton

Implications of Sex Offender Residency Restrictions

Erin Wolbeck, Christine Famega, and Gisela Bichler, California State University San Bernardino

This study examines the potential effects of sex offender residency restriction laws on both the offenders and potential victims in Riverside County, CA. Through the use of Census Data and Geographic Information System (GIS) software the residentially zoned areas in which sex offenders can or can not live are examined. Findings indicate that registered sex offenders are restricted from living in 27% of the county's residentially zoned areas. Further, there are significant differences between available and restricted census block groups with regards to proportion of: households on public assistance, housing units that are mobile homes, rental units; and availability to community resources, and housing turnover. This study also examines whether juvenile hangouts are located in areas available for sex offenders to live, a notion that has previously been overlooked in residency restriction legislation.

Juvenile Parole and Community Based Supervision of Youthful Offenders: A Meta Analysis of Evaluation Research

Joshua Meisel, Sonoma State University, CA

During the 1990s, there was a great deal of experimentation and innovation that occurred in the design and delivery of aftercare and community-based services to youthful offenders. As greater numbers of youthful offenders are being confined to secure facilities for longer periods of time, the impact on future re-offending behavior is compromised in the absence of effective community transition and aftercare programming. The purpose of this paper is to provide a critical assessment of the evaluation research on juvenile parole to date. Specific intervention strategies are described, evaluation designs assessed and recidivism reduction effects reported. This paper also provides recommendations for program development and refinement as well as future evaluation directions.

Politics and Capital Punishment: The Role of Judicial, Legislative and Executive Decisions on the Practice of Death

Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University Fullerton

The use of the death penalty has been documented throughout history. In the United States, the practice of capital punishment has evolved dramatically since the first execution in 1630. Through the next four centuries, these changes have called upon all three branches of the government to maintain the practice of death, from the creation of administrative policies and practices of death eligibility, to the judicial interpretation of the constitutionality of such laws and the executive authorities under which the sentence of death is carried out. This paper explores how the politics of capital punishment through legislative, judicial and executive practices have evolved to its current practice today and concludes with a discussion for its future.

PANEL 24: OFFENDER REINTEGRATION & RE-ENTRY

Chair: Chris Curtis, San Diego State University

Informing Culturally Appropriate Policy and Planning in Corrections through Evaluation: Case Study Evaluation of Aboriginal Community Reintegration Initiatives

Mark Nafekh, Correctional Services of Canada

Evaluations of correctional programs provide empirically supported findings and recommendations that will inform policy and planning initiatives. The Evaluation Branch at Correctional Services Canada has adopted a rigorous approach towards evaluations, supporting the Federal Government commitment to provide results for its citizens. Using a recent evaluation of a program designed to provide culturally appropriate correctional programs to Aboriginal offenders, this presentation will demonstrate the evaluation process as it leads to informed decision making. The presentation will guide participants through a mixed method approach to developing and answering questions regarding the levels of success, cost-effectiveness, and continued relevancy of Aboriginal correctional programs. The presentation will also highlight the mechanisms through which recommendations are translated into action.

Spiritual Identity: A Bridge to Re-Entry

Tracey Waring and Lonnie Schaible, Eastern Washington University

The area of offender re-entry is an emerging and fascinating field of study for sociologists; one with many facets to examine. There are many factors that can influence an inmate's behavior while incarcerated, which can have some bearing on the ability of offenders to successfully transition back into the community. Development of the spiritual self, or religiosity, is one venue in which inmates can discover or renew an existing identity beneficial to their survival inside and outside penal institutions. Religiosity is defined as commitment to spiritual programming, affiliation with religious group(s) and/or belief system, participation in the spiritual group(s) meetings and/or events, as well as the individual activities associated with the religious group(s). Drawing on the key elements of Hirschi's Social Control Theory (1969), and utilizing data from Clear et al (1992), the present study will analyze correlations between the informal social controls of prison's spiritual programming and behavioral outcomes.

Criminal Re-entry and Criminal Reformation

David Lukenbill, The LampStand Foundation, CA

Criminal reformation, the key to solving the re-entry problem, has been a well-documented failure for decades. This article proposes the idea that only the reformed criminal can rehabilitate other criminals. The difficulty of understanding and interpreting the culture of the criminal world and guiding the often misunderstood motivations and desires of the criminal into effective rehabilitation, has been insurmountable for the rehabilitation practitioner, but, the article contends, that may not be so for the reformed, educated, and trained former criminal.

Parolees' Access to Social Services: A Study of California Parolees

John R. Hipp, Susan F. Turner, Jesse Jannetta, and Rita Shah, University of California Irvine

This study utilizes a unique dataset that combines information on parolees in the state of California over a two-year period (2005-06) with information on service providers for parolees over this same period. By geocoding the addresses of parolee residences and the addresses of service providers, we are able to measure the number of service providers within two miles of a parolee. We categorize these services along a number of dimensions. We also measure how impacted these providers are with a measure of "potential demand": the number of parolees within two miles of a provider. We find that although racial and ethnic minority parolees have more service providers nearby, these providers appear to be particularly impacted given our measure of potential demand. We also find that the parolees arguably most in need of social services—those who have spent more time in correctional institutions, have been convicted of more serious or violent crimes in their careers, or are sex offenders—either live near fewer social services, or the providers near them appear impacted based on our measure of potential demand.

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