

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY – 2009 ANNUAL CONFERENCE PARTICIPANT DIRECTORY

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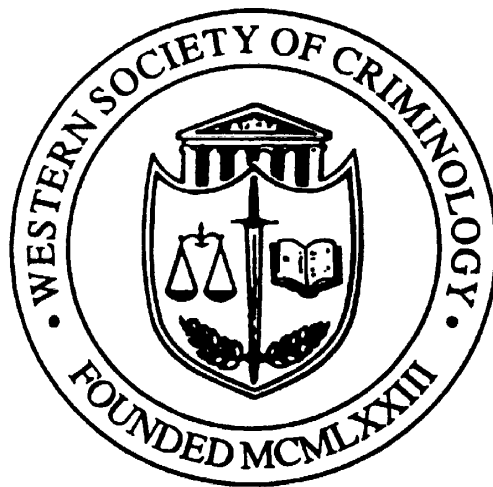
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WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

36TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
FEBRUARY 5-7, 2009



CRIME AND JUSTICE  
ON THE BORDER

ISLAND PALMS HOTEL AND MARINA  
SAN DIEGO, CA

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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Aili Malm

### 2009 FACILITIES COORDINATORS

Laurie Kubicek  
Brenda Vogel

### **The WSC would like to thank:**

**The San Diego Association of Governments - Conference Program Production**

**&**

**The School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University**

**The Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice**

**at the University of Missouri, St. Louis**

**for their financial support of the 2009 Annual Conference**

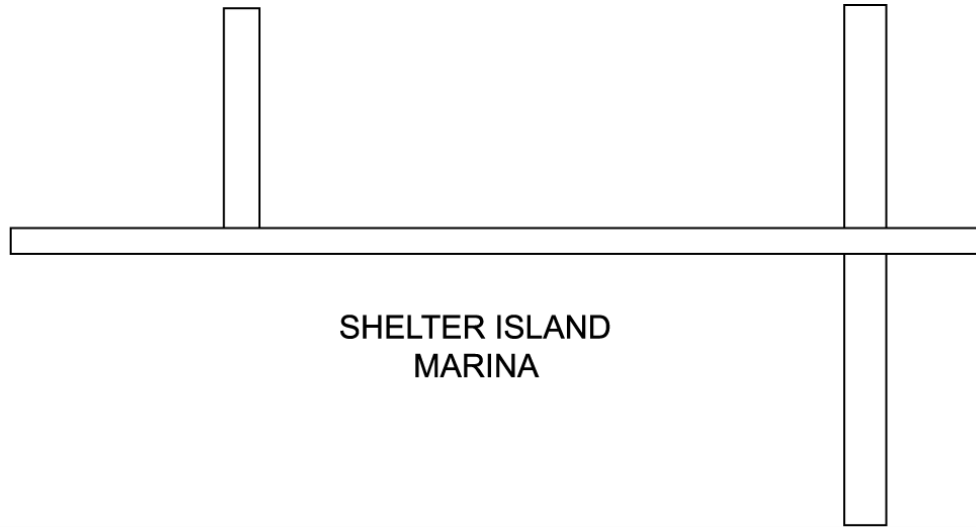
## 2009 Conference Program

<b>Thursday, February 5</b>		<b>Location</b>
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Registration	Upper Island Palms Lobby
4:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Bay
6:30 pm to 7:30 pm	President's Welcome & Reception	Grand Marina Lawn

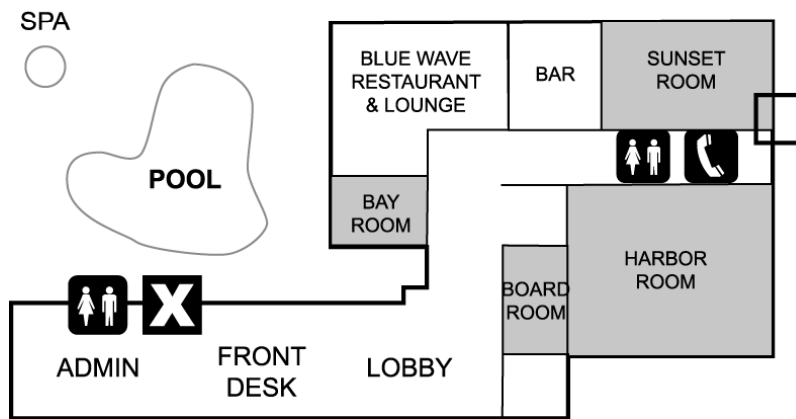
<b>Friday, February 6</b>		<b>Location</b>
<b>Registration</b>		
8:00 am to 1:00 pm		Upper Island Palms Lobby
2:00 pm to 5:00 pm		
<b>Book Exhibit</b>		
8:00am to 5:00 pm		Boardroom
<b>Events</b>		
8:00 am to 8:30 am	Continental Breakfast	Sunset
8:30 am to 9:45 am	Plenary Panel	Sunset
10:00 am to 11:15 am	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset
11:30 am to 12:45pm	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm	Awards Luncheon	Grand Marina I & II
2:30 pm to 3:45 pm	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset, Grand Marina I, Grand Marina II
4:00 pm to 5:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset, Grand Marina I, Grand Marina II
5:45 pm to 6:45 pm	Meet-the-Author Wine and Cheese Reception	Sunset
7:00 pm to ?	Student Party	Upper Island Palms Lobby

<b>Saturday, February 7</b>		<b>Location</b>
<b>Registration</b>		
8:00 am to 12:00 pm		Upper Island Palms Lobby
<b>Book Exhibit</b>		
8:00 am to 5:00 pm		Boardroom
<b>Events</b>		
8:00 am to 9:15am	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset
9:30 am to 10:45 am	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset
11:00 am to 12:15 pm	Keynote Brunch	Grand Marina I & II
12:45 pm to 2:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset, Grand Marina I, Grand Marina II
2:15 pm to 3:30 pm	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset, Grand Marina I, Grand Marina II
3:45 pm to 5:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Bay, Harbor, Sunset, Grand Marina I, Grand Marina II
5:15 pm to 5:45 pm	Book Sale	Boardroom
6:00 pm to 9:00 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Bay

# ISLAND PALMS HOTEL AND MARINA SAN DIEGO, CA



LOWER MARINA  
LEVEL



PARKING

PARKING

SHELTER ISLAND DRIVE

## 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](mailto: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 7<sup>th</sup> at 5:15pm in the Boardroom**. 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!**

## 2009 PROGRAM AT-A-GLANCE

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	UPPER ISLAND PALMS LOBBY
4:00 TO 6:00 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	BAY
6:30 TO 7:30 PM	PRESIDENT'S WELCOME AND RECEPTION	GRAND MARINA LAWN

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6

8:00 TO 1:00 PM	REGISTRATION	UPPER ISLAND PALMS LOBBY
2:00 TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	UPPER ISLAND PALMS LOBBY
8:00 TO 5:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	BOARDROOM
8:00 TO 8:30 AM	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	SUNSET
8:30 TO 9:45 AM	PLENARY PANEL	SUNSET

**PLENARY PANEL: FROM PRISON TO YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD – THE REALITY OF RETURNING HOME**

Panel Chair: Christine Curtis, San Diego State University

**Panelists:**

James Austin, President, JFA Institute

Bonnie Dumanis, San Diego County District Attorney

Bessy Glaske, Chief Administrative Officer, Correctional Alternatives, Inc.

**FRIDAY 10:00 TO 11:15 AM PANEL SESSIONS**

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Increasing Offender Success Through Focused Re-entry and Treatment Services	Bay	John Vivian
Panel 2	Explanations of Police Attitudes & Behavior	Harbor	Cynthia Lum
Panel 3	Criminal Courts: Current Controversies	Sunset	John Panneton

**FRIDAY 11:30 TO 12:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS**

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 4	Juvenile Victimization	Bay	Finn-Aage Esbensen
Panel 5	On the Border: Immigration Issues and Crime	Harbor	Christine Curtis
Panel 6	Current Issues in Policing	Sunset	Christine Famega

FRIDAY 1:00 TO 2:00 PM                      AWARDS LUNCHEON                      GRAND MARINA I & II

FRIDAY 2:30 TO 3:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 7	The San Diego SB 618 Prisoner Re-entry Program	Bay	Darlanne Hocter Mulmat
Panel 8	Imprisonment in Nevada and Alabama: An Analysis of Issues and Concerns	Harbor	Matthew C. Leone
Panel 9	Teaching Strategies that Involve Emotion, Attitudes, and Public Opinion	Sunset	Michael Coyle
Panel 10	Police Response	Grand Marina I	Nahanni Pollard
Panel 11	Juvenile Justice Issues I	Grand Marina II	Kristin Carbone-Lopez

FRIDAY 4:00 TO 5:15 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 12	Juvenile Justice Issues II	Bay	Lee Ann Slocum
Panel 13	The Hidden Side of Corrections: Parole and Inmate Services	Harbor	Thomas P. LeBel
Panel 14	Incorporating Film, Popular Culture, and Technology into the Classroom	Sunset	Bruce Bikle
Panel 15	Too Much to Learn and Too Little Time: The Curriculum Infusion Package as a Tool to Combat Time-Based Teaching Limitations	Grand Marina I	Matthew C. Leone
Panel 16	Understanding Sexuality and Campus Offending	Grand Marina II	Jeff Bouffard

FRIDAY 5:45 TO 6:45 PM MEET-THE-AUTHOR SUNSET  
WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION

FEATURED WORK: *ADDICTED TO INCARCERATION*, SAGE

FEATURED AUTHOR: TRAVIS PRATT, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

7:00 PM To? STUDENT PARTY UPPER ISLAND PALMS LOBBY

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7**

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM REGISTRATION UPPER ISLAND PALMS LOBBY  
8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM BOOK EXHIBIT BOARDROOM

SATURDAY 8:00 TO 9:15 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 17	Issues in Police Administration	Bay	Gennaro F. Vito
Panel 18	Technical Issues in GIS	Harbor	Martin Andresen
Panel 19	Compelling Issues in Correctional Management	Sunset	John Vivian

SATURDAY 9:30 TO 10:45 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 20	The Police and the Public	Bay	John Dombrink
Panel 21	Social Dimensions and Space	Harbor	J. Bryan Kinney
Panel 22	Sentencing Outcomes in the U.S. District Courts: Disparities and Circumvention	Sunset	Cassia Spohn

SATURDAY 11:00AM TO 12:15 PM KEYNOTE BRUNCH GRAND MARINA I & II

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: CHERYL MAXSON, In Pursuit of Transnational Gangs: The Special Case of Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)**

SATURDAY 12:45 TO 2:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 23	Some Solutions to Teaching and Program Challenges in Criminal Justice	Bay	Tim Hennessy
Panel 24	The Role of Gender in Victimization, Offending and Healing	Harbor	Barbara Bloom
Panel 25	Cross-Border Crimes: Drugs, Human Trafficking and Violence	Sunset	Jeffrey McIllwain
Panel 26	Juvenile Justice Issues III	Grand Marina I	J. Michael Olivero
Panel 27	Topics in Assessment & Research	Grand Marina II	Yvette Farmer

SATURDAY 2:15 TO 3:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 28	Prosecution and Sentencing: Gangs, Sexual Assaults, and Juveniles	Bay	Schannae L. Lucas
Panel 29	Issues in Violence	Harbor	Lisa M. Murphy
Panel 30	Issues in Elaborating Criminological Theory	Sunset	Mary Maguire
Panel 31	Roundtable: Navigating the Retention, Tenure and Promotion Process: Tips for New Faculty	Grand Marina I	Laurie Kubicek
Panel 32	Potpourri	Grand Marina II	Matthew Leone

SATURDAY 3:45 TO 5:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 33	Innovative Teaching Strategies and Programs in Criminal Justice	Bay	Sue Escobar
Panel 34	Giving Voice to the Hated: The Exploration of Hate-Motivated Violence	Harbor	Helen Ahn Lim
Panel 35	Roundtable: Anti-Terrorism Enforcement and International Crime Issues	Sunset	Victor H. Ascolillo and Scott J. White
Panel 36	Eurogang Program of Research: Perspectives from Young Scholars	Grand Marina I	Finn-Aage Esbensen
Panel 37	The Academic Life: Lessons Learned from Junior Faculty	Grand Marina II	Stacy Mallicoat

SATURDAY 5:15 PM TO 5:45 PM BOOK SALE BOARDROOM

SATURDAY 6:00 PM TO 9:00 PM EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING BAY



FRIDAY 10:00 TO 11:15 AM

HARBOR

**PANEL 2: EXPLANATIONS OF POLICE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR**

Chair: Cynthia Lum, George Mason University, VA

Earl Andersen, Vancouver Police Department, BC	<i>Perceptions, Attitudes, and Career Orientations of Canadian Municipal Recruit Police Officers</i>
Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State College James E. McCabe, Sacred Heart University	<i>Social Attitudes of Police and CJ Students: An Analysis of Social Dominance Theory in Policing</i>
Peter Kassebaum, College of Marin	<i>Participant Observation/ Tales from the Field</i>
Cynthia Lum, George Mason University	<i>The Impact of Racial and Ethnic Neighborhood Composition on Police Decision Making (W.E.B. DuBois Fellowship Research Findings)</i>

FRIDAY 10:00 TO 11:15 AM

SUNSET

**PANEL 3: CRIMINAL COURTS: CURRENT CONTROVERSIES**

Chair: John Panneton, California State University, Sacramento

Michael Payne, University of Dayton	<i>The Death Penalty and Juvenile Rape</i>
Avi Brisman, Emory University	<i>The Waiver and Withdrawal of Death Penalty Appeals as 'Extreme Communicative Acts'</i>
John Panneton, California State University, Sacramento	<i>One Trial, Multiple Juries: The Pros and Cons</i>
Rachel Dioso-Villa, University of California, Irvine	<i>Scientific Evidence in Court: Examining the Admissibility of Arson Experts</i>

FRIDAY 11:30 TO 12:45 AM

BAY

**PANEL 4: JUVENILE VICTIMIZATION**

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

Fredrick Butcher, Kent State University	<i>Girls' Exposure to Violence and Delinquent Behaviors</i>
Finn-Aage Esbensen and Dena C. Carson, University of Missouri – St. Louis	<i>Consequences of Being Bullied: Results from A Longitudinal Assessment of Bullying Victimization in a Multi-site Sample of American Students</i>
Kristin Carbone-Lopez, Finn-Aage Esbensen, and Bradley T. Brick, University of Missouri – St. Louis	<i>Racial and Ethnic Differences in Girls' Experiences of Relational Aggression and Sexual Harassment</i>
Aimee E. Smith, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Institutional Youth Victimization: A Critical Analysis of Government Commissioned Inquiries to Victimization at Youth Detention Facilities</i>

FRIDAY 11:30 TO 12:45 AM

HARBOR

**PANEL 5: ON THE BORDER: IMMIGRATION ISSUES AND CRIME**

Chair: Christine Curtis, San Diego State University

Raymond Michalowski and Jill Dubisch, Northern Arizona University	<i>Constructing Immigrants as the “Other”: A Comparison of Cultural and Legal Practices in Greece and the U.S. Southwest</i>
Ruthanne VanDiver, Arizona State University	<i>Immigration and Criminal Involvement: An Examination of Public Opinion in the Southwest</i>
Robert J. Kane, Xia Wang and Scott Decker, Arizona State University	<i>Linking Minority Group-Threat to Recent Immigrants: A Study of Threat Processes, Perceived Immigrant Crime and Social Control Responses</i>
Evan S. Burke, Sam Houston State University	<i>The Mexican American Slave Trade</i>

FRIDAY 11:30 TO 12:45 AM

SUNSET

**PANEL 6: CURRENT ISSUES IN POLICING**

Chair: Christine Famega, California State University, San Bernardino

Jefferson Ingram, University of Dayton	<i>Warrant-Based Searches: Analysis and a Proposal for Knock and Announce Reform</i>
Amanda V. McCormick, Irwin M. Cohen, and Raymond R. Corrado, University of the Fraser Valley, BC	<i>The Role of Pharmacists in Policing Prescription Drug Abuse</i>
Kristie McCann, Vancouver Police Department, BC	<i>Police Recorded Drug Facilitated Sexual Offences in Vancouver, British Columbia</i>
Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico	<i>Sweating Bullets: A University Wide Response to Guns on Campus</i>

FRIDAY 1:00 TO 2:00 PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

GRAND MARINA I & II

## 2009 WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

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

**Shaun L. Gabbidon**, Professor of Criminal Justice, School of Public Affairs, Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg. He received his Ph.D. in Criminology in 1996 from Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Gabbidon can be credited with being the foremost scholar on W.E.B. DuBois' writings on crime, race and the criminal justice system. Among his accomplishments are the following: author of 7 books on race and crime; author of dozens of articles on race, pedagogical issues, and other related subjects; Founder and Editor of the SUNY Series on Race, Ethnicity, Crime and Justice; Editor of *Race and Justice Scholar*, the publication outlet for the Division on People of Color and Crime of the American Society of Criminology; Recipient of the Coramae Richey Mann Award for Outstanding Research from the Division on People of Color and Crime of the American Society of Criminology; and recipient of the Pennsylvania State University Harrisburg's Excellence in Faculty Scholarship Award.

**June Morrison – Tom Gitchoff Founders Award** for significant improvement of the quality of justice.

**Joel Goodman** received his BS in Administration of Justice from the University of Missouri-St. Louis in 1976 and his MS in Criminal Justice Administration from San Diego State University in 1979. He recently retired (after 31 years) from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. He is an expert on jail, prison, and community corrections operations and is a nationally-recognized training expert. Joel has assisted numerous students obtain internships with the BOP. Assigned to the BOP National Corrections Academy in Aurora (Colorado) from 1989 – 2008, he took the lead on implementing a number of innovative programs which improved organizational effectiveness at reduced costs. He was recognized by the Colorado Criminal Justice Association for his work on distance learning initiatives. He is directly responsible for advancing terrorism awareness throughout the BOP and volunteered to serve on the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force. Joel has been an active member of WSC since 1978.

**Paul Tappan Award** for outstanding contribution to the field of Criminology.

**Cheryl Maxson** is an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California's Irvine campus. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from USC. She is co-author of *Street Gang Patterns and Policies* (Oxford University Press, 2006) and *Responding to Troubled Youth* (Oxford University Press, 1997) and co-editor of *The Eurogang Paradox: Gangs and Youth Groups in the U.S. and Europe* (Kluwer/Plenum, 2001) and *The Modern Gang Reader* (Roxbury Publishing, 1<sup>st</sup> ed, 1995; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2001; 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 2006). Her articles, chapters, and policy reports concern street gangs, status offenders, youth violence, juvenile justice legislation, drug sales, community policing and community treatment of juvenile offenders. She has served as Executive Counselor and Vice-President of the American Society of Criminology and associate editor of its journal, *Criminology*. She was elected President and Vice-President of the Western Society of Criminology, where she is honored as a Fellow, and with the Society's Paul Tappan and Joseph Lohman awards.

**Joseph D. Lohman Award** for outstanding contribution to the Western Society of Criminology.

**John Vivian** is a twenty-eight year veteran of Arizona's criminal/juvenile justice system having worked in law enforcement, adult and juvenile corrections. He has served on the Western Society of Criminology (WSC) Executive Board since 2003 and was President during 2007-2008. John has been Administrator of the Research and Development Division of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections for the last 10 years. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Science/Public Administration from Miami University (Ohio). He is author or co-author of numerous government reports and several published articles. He was President of the Arizona Evaluation Network and the Arizona Administrator's Association. He is a member of the American Society of Criminology, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and the American Probation and Parole Association. His research interests include recidivism, minority over-representation, correctional program evaluation, substance abuse and violence within juvenile correctional facilities. He is married with children and an avid outdoorsman.

**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.

**Dr. Hank Fradella** earned a B.A. in psychology from Clark University, a MS in forensic science and a JD from The George Washington University, and a Ph.D. in interdisciplinary justice studies from Arizona State University. Prior to becoming a full-time academic, he worked as an autopsy technician in the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of Washington, D.C.; practiced law; and worked in the federal courts system as a judicial law clerk. He began his career in academia in 1997 as an Assistant Professor at The College of New Jersey. Dr. Fradella left TCNJ in 2007 to become Professor and Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice at California State University, Long Beach. Dr. Fradella's research and teaching specializations include: the historical development of substantive, procedural, and evidentiary criminal law; evaluation of law's effects on human behavior; the dynamics of legal decision-making; and the nature, sources, and consequences of variations and changes in legal institutions or processes.

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

**Finn-Aage Esbensen** (Ph.D. Sociology, University of Colorado, 1982) is the E. Desmond Lee Professor of Youth Crime and Violence in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. His research has covered a broad spectrum of methodologies and topics from participant observation in a county jail to conducting longitudinal panel surveys of adolescents. He is currently the Principal Investigator of two multi-site longitudinal studies of school-based prevention programs, including evaluation of the revised Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program. From 1999 – 2001, he served as Editor of *Justice Quarterly* and has served on the Executive Boards of both WSC and the American Society of Criminology. His publications include *Criminology: Explaining Crime and Its Context, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition* (Lexis-Nexis), *American Youth Gangs at the Millennium* (Waveland Press), *Youth Violence: Sex Differences in Offending, Victimization and Gang Membership* (forthcoming, Temple University Press), and numerous journal articles.

FRIDAY 2:30 TO 3:45 PM

BAY

**PANEL 7: THE SAN DIEGO SB 618 PRISONER RE-ENTRY PROGRAM**

Chair: Darlanne Hocter Mulmat, San Diego Association of Governments

Darlanne Hocter Mulmat, San Diego Association of Governments Ken Worthington, San Diego County Probation Department Christine Brown-Taylor, University of California, San Diego	<i>The San Diego SB 618 Prisoner Re-entry Program</i>
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FRIDAY 2:30 TO 3:45 PM

HARBOR

**PANEL 8: IMPRISONMENT IN NEVADA AND ALABAMA: AN ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

Chair: Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada

Matthew C. Leone, James T. Richardson, James F. Austin, The JFA Institute, Janice R. Russell, and Victoria A. Springer, University of Nevada, Reno	<i>A Profile of First-Time Prison Sentences in Nevada</i>
Janice R. Russell, Victoria A. Springer, Denise Schaar-Buis, Matthew C. Leone, and James T. Richardson, University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Sentence Suggested and Sentence Received: An Analysis of the Factors Which Lead Judges to Deviate from the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report (PSIR) Suggested Sentence</i>
Matthew C. Leone, Victoria A. Springer, Janice R. Russell, and James T. Richardson, University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Rural and Urban Courts: A Comparison of Case Sentencing among the Different Districts in Nevada</i>
Nancie J. Mangels and James F. Anderson, East Carolina University	<i>Differences in Criminal History and Psychological Problems of Black and White Prisoners in Alabama</i>

FRIDAY 2:30 TO 3:45 PM

SUNSET

**PANEL 9: TEACHING STRATEGIES THAT INVOLVE EMOTION, ATTITUDES, AND PUBLIC OPINION**

Chair: Michael Coyle, California State University, Chico

Michael Coyle, California State University, Chico	<i>The Critical Assessment of Emotion, Bias, and Personal Life-story in Learning</i>
David Murphy and Vivian Amantana, Western Oregon University	<i>Student Attitudes Toward Crime, Punishment, and the Criminal Justice System: Do Criminal Justice Courses have a "Liberalizing Effect" on Students?</i>
Ryan Fischer and Kristen Miller, California State University, Long Beach	<i>Impacting Student Attitudes toward Statistics: Diverse Educational Approaches in a Criminal Justice Undergraduate Course</i>
Jessica Abell, California State University, Fullerton	<i>Creating Knowledgeable Citizens: The Impact of Public Opinion and Education on Capital Punishment</i>
Sofia Peralta and Connie Ireland, California State University, Long Beach	<i>Accuracy is in the Eye of the Beholder: Eyewitness Demonstrations in Criminal Justice Education</i>

FRIDAY 2:30 TO 3:45 PM

GRAND MARINA I

**PANEL 10: POLICE RESPONSE**

Chair: Nahanni Pollard, Simon Fraser University

Scott Brodie and Nahanni Pollard, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Youth Offenders: A Comparison of Police Charging Practices under the YOA and JDA</i>
Joseph Schwartz and Stephen G. Tibbetts, California State University, San Bernardino	<i>Is Murder a Good Indicator of Violence in a City? Estimating Crime Levels Based on Ratios with Murder Rates</i>

FRIDAY 2:30 TO 3:45 PM

GRAND MARINA II

**PANEL 11: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES I**

Chair: Kristin Carbone-Lopez, University of Missouri – St. Louis

Lauren F. Freedman and Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC Robert McPhee, Office of the Representative for Children and Youth	<i>Preliminary Developmental Pathways Models for Children in Care</i>
Kimberly Tyda and Audrey Fancy, California’s Administrative Office of the Courts	<i>Assessment of California’s Juvenile Delinquency Courts</i>
Janne E. Gaub, Arizona State University	<i>Restoring Young Offenders: Juvenile Restorative Justice in the United States</i>

FRIDAY 4:00 TO 5:15 PM

BAY

**PANEL 12: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES II**

Chair: Lee Ann Slocum, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Tim Croisdale, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Issues in Persistent Criminality</i>
Lee Ann Slocum, Bradley Brick, Terrance J. Taylor, and Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis	<i>Factors Influencing Youth’s Willingness to Report Crimes: Differences by Race and Ethnicity</i>
Dawn Delfin McDaniel, University of Southern California	<i>A Meta-Analysis on the Effectiveness of Employment-Related Programs for Delinquent Youth</i>
Gregory C. Brown (Chris), California State University, Fullerton	<i>Gangs, Taggers, and Party Krus</i>

FRIDAY 4:00 TO 5:15 PM

HARBOR

**PANEL 13: THE HIDDEN SIDE OF CORRECTIONS: PAROLE AND INMATE SERVICES**

Chair: Thomas P. LeBel, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Brianna L. Best, University of Wyoming	<i>Identifying Inmates who Choose Incarceration Over Parole</i>
James Binnall, University of California, Irvine	<i>The Supreme Court, Parole, and Living Supervised: A Former Parolee Discusses the Practical Implications of Recent Decisions by Our Highest Court</i>
Thomas P. LeBel, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	<i>An Examination of the Correlates of Formerly Incarcerated Persons’ Self-esteem</i>
Robert Werth, University of California, Irvine	<i>The Construction of Parole: Examining Parole Agent – Parolee Interactions in California</i>

FRIDAY 4:00 TO 5:15 PM

SUNSET

**PANEL 14: INCORPORATING FILM, POPULAR CULTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY INTO THE CLASSROOM**

Chair: Bruce Bikle, California State University, Sacramento

Bruce Bikle, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Teaching Comparative Criminal Justice</i>
Lenny Krzycki, Hodges University	<i>The Influence of Popular Culture on the Social and Political Perception of Crime, Criminals, and the Criminal Justice System</i>
George E. Richards, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	<i>Teaching in the New Agora: Increasing Student Participation with Internet-based Communication</i>
Helen Jones, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK Keith Clement, California State University, Fresno Katherine Johnson, University of West Florida Maggie Sumner, University of Westminster, UK Liz Frondigoun, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK Michael Maume, University of North Carolina, Wilmington	<i>International Collaboration: Comparative Criminology in Cyberspace</i>

FRIDAY 4:00 TO 5:15 PM

GRAND MARINA I

**PANEL 15: TOO MUCH TO LEARN AND TOO LITTLE TIME: THE CURRICULUM INFUSION PACKAGE AS A TOOL TO COMBAT TIME-BASED TEACHING LIMITATIONS**

Chair: Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

Joyce A. Hartje, Nancy A. Roget, Matthew C. Leone, and Michelle Berry, University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Substance Use Disorder Education for Criminal Justice Students: The Impact of a Three-hour Neuroscience of Addiction Curriculum on Knowledge and Attitudes</i>
Nancy A. Roget, Joyce A. Hartje, Matthew C. Leone, and Michelle Berry, University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Evaluating the Impact of a Three-hour Neuroscience of Addiction Curriculum Knowledge and Attitudes: Results from the NIDA Enters College Project</i>
Matthew C. Leone, Meri L. Shadley, Joyce A. Hartje, Denise F. Quirk, Angela Broadus, and Nancy A. Roget, University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Problem Gambling Education for Criminal Justice Students: Evaluating the Impact of a Three-hour Curriculum Infusion Package for Pre-professionals</i>

FRIDAY 4:00 TO 5:15 PM

GRAND MARINA II

**PANEL 16: UNDERSTANDING SEXUALITY AND CAMPUS OFFENDING**

Chair: Jeff Bouffard, Washington State University

Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University, Australia	<i>Testing the Relevance of Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime for Male Sex Offenders</i>
Kevin A. Wright, Washington State University	<i>Romantic Relationships and Sexual Assault: An Analysis of Control Versus Opportunity Theories</i>
Jeff Bouffard, Washington State University	<i>The Impact of Sexual Arousal on the Perceived Consequences of Sexually Coercive Behavior</i>
Danielle Tolson, Truman State University	<i>Another Time, Another Place: Predicting Potential Criminality of Students at a Highly Selective Midwestern Liberal Arts University</i>

FRIDAY

5:45 TO 6:45 PM

MEET-THE-AUTHOR

SUNSET

WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION

***ADDICTED TO INCARCERATION*, SAGE**

**TRAVIS PRATT, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY**

Travis Pratt uses an evidence-based approach to explore the consequences of what he terms America's "addiction to incarceration," highlighting the scope of the problem, the nature of the political discussions surrounding criminal justice policy in general and corrections policy in particular, and the social cost of incarceration. Pratt demonstrates that the United States' addiction to incarceration has been fueled by American citizens' opinions about crime and punishment, the effectiveness of incarceration as a means of social control, and perhaps most important, by policies legitimized by faulty information (e.g., fear of crime is objectively linked to victimization, petty offenders mature into violent predators, and persistent offending can be accurately predicted over the life course).

7:00 PM TO?

STUDENT PARTY

UPPER ISLAND PALMS LOBBY

**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7**

8:00 TO 12:00 PM

REGISTRATION

UPPER ISLAND PALMS LOBBY

8:00 TO 5:00 PM

BOOK EXHIBIT

BOARDROOM

SATURDAY 8:00 TO 9:15 AM

BAY

**PANEL 17: ISSUES IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION**

Chair: Gennaro F. Vito, University of Louisville

Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University	<i>Toward Rational Consolidation of Police Services in the United States</i>
James David Ballard, California State University Northridge	<i>Treble Hooking: Open Source Research for Policing and Intelligence Operations</i>
Julie Barrows, University of Minnesota C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine	<i>Gang Intelligence Databases and Public Policy Issues</i>
Viviana Andreescu and Gennaro F. Vito, University of Louisville	<i>Ideal Leadership Behavior: The Opinions of Police Managers</i>

SATURDAY 8:00 TO 9:15 AM

HARBOR

**PANEL 18: TECHNICAL ISSUES IN GIS**

Chair: Martin Andresen, Simon Fraser University, BC

Martin Andresen, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Predicting Local Crime Clusters Using a Local Indicator of Spatial Association and a Discrete Choice Model</i>
Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>The Effect of Directionality in the Activity-Space of Criminals</i>
Kathryn Wuschke, Patricia Brantingham and Jordan Ginther, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Modeling Crime Within a Dynamic Urban Environment</i>
Andrew Park, Patricia Brantingham, Paul Brantingham and Fiona Young, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>"Who Called the Cops? Patterns in Criminal Complaint"</i>
D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University, San Marcos	<i>The Geospatial Structure of Urban Terrorist Cells</i>

SATURDAY 8:00 TO 9:15 AM

SUNSET

**PANEL 19: COMPELLING ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT**

Chair: John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Andrew M. Fox, Arizona State University David Choate, Arizona State University Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University	<i>Patterns of Victimization, Drug Use, and Mental Health Problems among Recently Booked Homeless Arrestees</i>
Monica Solinas-Saunders and Martina Preston-Sternberg, Purdue University	<i>Does Military Experience Facilitate Adaptation to Prison?</i>
Melinda Tasca and Marie Griffin, Arizona State University – West	<i>Predicting Inmate Misconduct: An Examination of Juveniles in Adult Facilities</i>

SATURDAY 9:30 TO 10:45 AM

BAY

**PANEL 20: THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC**

Chair: John Dombrink, University of California Irvine

Meaghan Paulhamus, Arizona State University	<i>A Historical Perspective of Southern American Policing: Theoretical and Political Origins and Modern Application</i>
John Dombrink, University of California, Irvine	<i>Liberalization of Morality and The Policing Response: San Francisco, 1958-1978</i>
Daryl Meeks, California State University, Long Beach	<i>Urban Policing: The Dilemma of Policing an Emerging Black Urban Oppositional Culture</i>
Richard D. Clark, Ernie DeZolt, Jennifer Bremec, John Carroll University	<i>The Enforcement of Anti-Social Behavior Legislation: An Examination of the War on Incivilities in Suburban Communities</i>

SATURDAY 9:30 TO 10:45 AM

HARBOR

**PANEL 21: SOCIAL DIMENSIONS AND SPACE**

Chair: J. Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

John R. Hipp and Daniel K. Yates, University of California, Irvine	<i>Concentration and Deconcentration of Poverty, Threshold Effects, and the Implications for City Level Violent Crime</i>
Nadine Shuurman and Jordan Ginther, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Spatial Distribution of Homeless Populations</i>
Matthew D. O'Deane, San Diego County DAO Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State College	<i>The Efficacy of Gang Injunctions to Reduce Area Crime: An Analysis of Injunctions for 25 Years in California</i>
Bryan Kinney and Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Assessing the Impact of a "Safe" or "Supervised" Heroin Injection Facility on a Downtown Urban Neighborhood</i>

SATURDAY 9:30 TO 10:45 AM

SUNSET

**PANEL 22: SENTENCING OUTCOMES IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURTS: DISPUTES AND CIRCUMVENTION**

Chair: Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Scott Wolfe and David Pyrooz, Arizona State University	<i>Citizenship Status and Bias in Federal Sentencing</i>
Jana S. Benson, Arizona State University	<i>The Indirect Effects of Race and Ethnicity on the Sentencing of Male Offenders in Federal Courts</i>
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University	<i>Circumventing the Guidelines? Explaining the Greater Likelihood of Substantial Assistance Departures for Female Drug Offenders</i>
Mario V. Cano, Arizona State University	<i>Circumventing the Penalty: An Assessment of the Impact of Substantial Assistance Departures on Federal Mandatory Minimum Sentencing</i>

SATURDAY 11:00 TO 12:15 PM KEYNOTE BRUNCH GRAND MARINA I & II  
**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: CHERYL MAXSON**, In Pursuit of Transnational Gangs: The Special Case of Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)

SATURDAY 12:45 TO 2:00 PM BAY  
**PANEL 23: SOME SOLUTIONS TO TEACHING AND PROGRAM CHALLENGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**  
 Chair: Tim Hennessy, California State University, Sacramento

Tim Hennessy, California State University, Sacramento	<i>“But Who Teaches the Teacher?”</i>
Frances Bernat, Arizona State University	<i>Teaching a Writing Intensive Course: Discretionary Justice for Upper Division Students</i>
Barbara Schellhammer and Erich Schellhammer, Royal Roads University, BC Brian Burtch, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Key Components and Pedagogical Tools Used in An Applied Program for Justice Service Professionals</i>
Thomas Mahoney, Santa Barbara City College	<i>The Challenge to Remain Relevant</i>

SATURDAY 12:45 TO 2:00 PM HARBOR  
**PANEL 24: THE ROLE OF GENDER IN VICTIMIZATION, OFFENDING, AND HEALING**  
 Chair: Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University, CA

Arina Gertseva, Washington State University	<i>A Longitudinal Analysis of Gender Differences in Developmental Links between Victimization and Offending: A Multivariate Latent Growth Approach</i>
Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University	<i>Gender Matters: Women’s Pathways to Crime</i>
Tracy F. Tolbert, California State University, Long Beach	<i>A Symbolic Interaction Approach to Research on Stalking and Female/Male Victimology</i>
Julie A. Beck, California State University, East Bay	<i>Figuring Gender into Addiction Discourse: Women in a Therapeutic Community Talk about Love, Violence, and Drugs</i>

SATURDAY 12:45 TO 2:00 PM SUNSET  
**PANEL 25: CROSS-BORDER CRIMES: DRUGS, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE**  
 Chair: Jeffrey McIlwain, San Diego State University

Jeffrey McIlwain, San Diego State University	<i>The Costs of Reform: Understanding the Drug War in Tijuana</i>
Gordon James Knowles, Hawaii Pacific University	<i>Narco-Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Narco-Corruption: A Sociological Threat Analysis and Ethnographic Area Study of Organized Crime in Northern Mexico</i>
Daniel J. Mabry, University of New Haven S. Fernando Rodriguez, University of Texas-El Paso	<i>Group-based Violence along the US-Mexico Border: An Initial Examination of Trends and Correlates</i>
Aili Malm and Rebecca Nash, California State University, Long Beach Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino	<i>Drug Interdiction Strategies: A Comparison of Hierarchical, Network, and Ecological Policies</i>

SATURDAY 12:45 TO 2:00 PM

GRAND MARINA I

**PANEL 26: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES III**

Chair: J. Michael Olivero, Central Washington University

J. Michael Olivero, Rodrigo Murataya, James Roberts, and Krystal Noga, Central Washington University	<i>At-Risk Youth: Psychometric Measures of Youth Detained in a Secure Crisis Residential Center</i>
Anastasia Tosouni, University of California, Irvine	<i>What Girls Want: A Qualitative Study of Incarcerated Female Delinquents</i>
Sarah Panknin and Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Conflicting Models of Juvenile Justice under the Youth Criminal Justice Act in Canada: A Challenge for Youth Probation Officers?</i>
Lindsey M. Gorzalski, Arizona State University	<i>Does the Policy Fit the Crime? The Adam Walsh Act and Juvenile Sex Offenders</i>

SATURDAY 12:45 TO 2:00 PM

GRAND MARINA II

**PANEL 27: TOPICS IN ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH**

Chair: Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Assessing a Criminal Justice Program with Institutional Data.</i>
Diana R. Grant, Sonoma State University	<i>Pedagogical and Departmental Issues Raised by the Assessment Process.</i>
Jennie Kaufman Singer, California State University, Sacramento Russell Loving, California State University, Sacramento Mary Maguire, California State University, Sacramento	<i>The Dashboard: A Cutting Edge Research to Policy Tool</i>
Brandi Vigil, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Weeding and Seeding: An Analysis of the Department of Justice "Weed and Seed" Program in Sacramento's Oak Park Community</i>

SATURDAY 2:15 TO 3:30 PM

BAY

**PANEL 28: PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING: GANGS, SEXUAL ASSAULTS, AND JUVENILES**

Chair: Schannae L. Lucas, California Lutheran University

David Pyrooz and Scott Wolfe, Arizona State University	<i>Gang and Non-Gang Victims: A Look at Case Rejection in Gang-Related Homicides</i>
Philip Mulvey, Arizona State University	<i>Prosecutorial Choices in Sexual Assault Cases: Do 'Typifications' of the Suspected Offender Matter?</i>
Natalie R. Ortiz, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Predicting the Next Era of Criminal Sentencing</i>
Schannae L. Lucas, California Lutheran University	<i>The Juvenile Drug Court Decision Making Process: An Analysis of Operating Styles and Outcomes</i>

SATURDAY 2:15 TO 3:30 PM

HARBOR

**PANEL 29: ISSUES IN VIOLENCE**

Chair: Lisa M. Murphy, California State University, Long Beach

Dimitri Bogazianos, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Defending Reality: Constructing the 'Street' in Reality-Based Self-Defense Systems</i>
Lisa M. Murphy, California State University, Long Beach	<i>Victimization Across the Life-Course</i>
Rochelle Stevenson, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Two Legs or Four: Violence Affects All Members of the Family</i>
Dawna Komorosky and Katelin Gannon, California State University, East Bay	<i>The Nature and Frequency Relationship Violence and Stalking Behavior among a Culturally Diverse College Student Population</i>

SATURDAY 2:15 TO 3:30 PM

SUNSET

**PANEL 30: ISSUES IN ELABORATING CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY**

Chair: Mary Maguire, California State University, Sacramento

Lisa M. McCartan, Le Moyne College Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University	<i>Examining Male and Female Persistence: An Exploration of Similarities and Differences</i>
Stuart Henry, San Diego State University	<i>Cumulative Violence Theory as an Explanation of Rampage School Shootings</i>
Allie L. Childers and Scott Culhane, University of Wyoming	<i>A Comparison of Multiple Alibi Evidence Providers to Single Alibi Evidence Providers</i>

SATURDAY 2:15 TO 3:30 PM

GRAND MARINA I

**PANEL 31: ROUNDTABLE: NAVIGATING THE RETENTION, TENURE, AND PROMOTION PROCESS: TIPS FOR NEW FACULTY**

Chair: Laurie Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

Bruce Bikle, Sue Escobar, Laurie Kubicek, and Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Navigating the Retention, Tenure, and Promotion Process: Tips For New Faculty</i>
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SATURDAY 2:15 TO 3:30PM

GRAND MARINA II

**PANEL 32: POTPOURRI**

Chair: Matthew Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

Jon Maskaly, University of Nevada, Reno Matthew Leone, University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Pumping the Price and Dumping the Shares: The Relationship between Mass Stock Mailings and Share Price Fluctuations</i>
Tomson Nguyen, University of California, Irvine	<i>Mortgage Fraud and the Subprime Mortgage Crisis</i>
Jennifer Tognela, University of Ottawa, ON	<i>The problem of Possession: A Critical Analysis of the Child Pornography Provisions and Relevant Case Law</i>

SATURDAY 3:45 TO 5:00 PM

BAY

**PANEL 33: INNOVATIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Chair: Sue Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

Sue Escobar, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Breaking Barriers, Fostering Compassion: 12-Step Meeting Assignment for Criminal Justice Drug Abuse &amp; Criminal Behavior Course.</i>
Amy Cass, California State University, Fullerton	<i>Plea or No Plea?: An Interactive Criminal Justice Teaching Activity</i>
David H. McElreath, Terry Lyons, Jan Bounds, and Lorri Williamson, The University of Mississippi	<i>Community Service as an Element of Criminal Justice Education</i>

SATURDAY 3:45 TO 5:00 PM

HARBOR

**PANEL 34: GIVING VOICE TO THE HATED: THE EXPLORATION OF HATE-MOTIVATED VIOLENCE**

Chair: Helen Ahn Lim, California Lutheran University

Silvina Ituarte, California State University, East Bay	<i>Examining Anti-Latino Sentiment and Bias Motivated Violence</i>
Helen Ahn Lim, California Lutheran University	<i>The Study of Hate Crime and the Importance of Interview Research</i>
Brian Burch and Rebecca Haskell, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Messages from Silenced Youth: Homophobia and Transphobia in British Columbia High Schools</i>
Muzammil Quraishi, The University of Salford, UK	<i>Muslim Ex-Offenders: Experiences From the UK,</i>

SATURDAY 3:45 TO 5:00 PM

SUNSET

**PANEL 35: ROUNDTABLE: ANTI-TERRORISM ENFORCEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME ISSUES**

Chairs: Victor H. Ascolillo and Scott J. White

Victor H. Ascolillo and Scott J. White, Westfield State College, MA	<i>Anti-Terrorism Enforcement: The Extraordinary and Secret Renditioning of Suspected Terrorists by the United States and its Allies in the Global War on Terrorism</i>
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SATURDAY 3:45 TO 5:00 PM

GRAND MARINA I

**PANEL 36: EUROGANG PROGRAM OF RESEARCH: PERSPECTIVES FROM YOUNG SCHOLARS**

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

Discussant: Cheryl L. Maxson, University of California, Irvine

Ann Reyes Robbins, University of Southern California	<i>Eurogang: Reflections of a Young Scholar</i>
Dawn Delfin McDaniel, University of Southern California	<i>Employment and Gang-Involvement: Current Work and Future Directions</i>
Kristy N. Matsuda, University of California, Irvine	<i>Cross-National Gang Research: In Deference to Culture</i>

SATURDAY 3:45 TO 5:00 PM

GRAND MARINA II

**PANEL 37: THE ACADEMIC LIFE: LESSONS LEARNED FROM JUNIOR FACULTY**

Chair: Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University, Fullerton

Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton	<i>The Academic Job Market: From Grad School to the "Real World"</i>
Georgia Spiropolous, California State University, Fullerton	<i>Surviving the First Year as a Junior Faculty Member</i>

5:15 TO 5:45 PM

BOOK SALE

BOARDROOM

6:00 TO 9:00 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

BAY

## RECIPIENTS OF WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARDS

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

1974-75	William Amos	1992-93	C. Ronald Huff
1975-76	Earl Caldwell	1993-94	Franklin Zimring
1976-77	James F. Short, Jr.	1994-95	Malcolm Klein
1977-78	Simon Dinitz	1995-96	Edwin M. Lemert
1978-79	A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	1996-97	Joan Petersilia
1979-80	Gil Geis	1997-98	Travis Hirschi
1980-81	Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	1998-99	James Austin
1981-82	Sheldon Messinger	1999-00	Delbert S. Elliott
1982-83	Tom Murton	2000-01	Michael Gottfredson
1983-84	Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2001-02	Marcus Felson
1984-85	(not given)	2002-03	J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1985-86	Abraham Blumberg	2003-04	M. Douglas Anglin
1986-87	Don M. Gottfredson	2004-05	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1987-88	Jerome Skolnick	2005-06	Michael Radelet
1988-89	Austin Turk	2006-07	Marjorie Zatz
1989-90	Elliott Currie	2007-08	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1990-91	John Irwin	2008-09	Cheryl Maxson
1991-92	Meda Chesney-Lind		

### *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	Darlanne Hocter-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	2008-09	John Vivian
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	2008-09	Joel Goodman
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	1994-95	Carl Black
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	1995-96	Mark Wiederanders
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	1996-97	Orjar Oyen
1982-83	(not given)	1997-98	Malcolm W. Klein
1983-84	Lois Lee	1998-99	Barbara Owen & Austin Turk
1984-85	Melvin Miller	1999-00	Sheldon L. Messinger
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2000-01	Christine Curtis
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2001-02	Patricia Brantingham
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
1988-89	Joseph Weis	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1992-93	Lee Bowker	2007-08	Samuel A. Lewis
1993-94	Susan Meier	2008-09	Finn-Aage Esbensen

*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	2008-09	Shaun L. Gabbidon

*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
		2008-09	Henry Fradella

**Paper Abstracts**

**Western Society of Criminology**

**San Diego, CA**

**February 5-7, 2009**

**PANEL 1: INCREASING OFFENDER SUCCESS THROUGH FOCUSED RE-ENTRY AND TREATMENT SERVICES**

Chair: John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

*The BEST Program: Impact and Cost-benefit of Hawaii's Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative*, Marilyn Brown, University of Hawaii at Hilo; Janet Davidson, Chaminade University; Joe Allen, Chaminade University; and Sherilyn Tavares, Richardson School of Law

The BEST Program (Maui) is Hawaii's Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative (SVORI). Our study compared clients to a stratified probability sample of controls. Construction of the control group utilized an index composed of static risk factors from the LSI-R, as well as gender, race/ethnicity, and age. Analysis of criminal justice data (arrests and convictions) indicated that BEST clients had fewer post-release arrests compared to controls, particularly for high-risk individuals. Clients were significantly less likely to be convicted of a new crime during the follow-up period compared to controls. However, survival analysis indicated that clients and controls recidivated at roughly the same time after release. We also an analysis of program costs and savings realized through reduced incarceration and discuss from avoidance of victimization costs.

*The Settlement Camp Prison: A Model Transitional Correctional Facility in Ghana?* Isidore Lobnibe and Vivian Amantana, Western Oregon University

This paper explores the place of manual labor in prison administration in Ghana, focusing on the operation and organizational structure of the settlement prison camp-- a transitional correctional facility devoted to food crop production. The paper interrogates the broader philosophy underlying the state's deployment of manual labor in its criminal justice system, and the resulting contradictions associated with the actual exploitation of prisoners' labor as a form of discipline. Drawing on preliminary analysis of oral interviews with both prison inmates and officials, the authors discuss and highlight some inmates own understandings and experiences in doing hard labor in the Duayaw Nkwanta camp prison They conclude the paper by arguing that within the constraints of limited resources in most developing countries, the prison camp model promises to be an innovative transitional correctional facility for poor countries which grapple with problems of congestion, reformation and reintegration of prisoners into society.

*Examining Changes in Inmate Treatment Characteristics, Program Participation and Institutional Behavior: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach*, Alyssa Whitby Chamberlain, University of California - Irvine

There has been a resurgence of interest in the rehabilitation of offenders, and research has consistently shown that treatment programs can successfully reduce recidivism. While much of the corrections literature has focused on program effectiveness, less attention has been placed on the expansion and delivery of services to incarcerated offenders. This study examines whether the renewed focus on rehabilitation has changed the nature of treatment delivery to inmates. Using data from three time points collected as part of the BJS survey of state inmates, this paper examines the service needs of offenders, whether those needs have changed over time, and inmate participation in programs. A structural equation modeling approach was used to estimate the relationship between service needs and participation. The results indicate that substance abuse needs have increased, while education and vocation needs have declined; there is also considerable variation regarding the types of services in which inmates participate.

*Re-inventing the Wheel: How We Created and Applied a Dynamic Risk Instrument*, John Vivian,  
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

A significant amount of published research supports the need to create risk to re-offend tools and to use them to adjust treatment dosage. The “risk principle” states that high risk offenders should receive the greatest dosage of treatment while minimum treatment should be given to low risk offenders. While the published research on risk tools and evidence based practices is relevant to practitioners, it doesn’t always provide specific guidance on how to employ them. Implementation of research findings is critical to success, and this paper summarizes the journey one juvenile justice agency took to apply research to practice. This case study reviews how, in three short years and with minimal costs, a risk tool was created and used to provide guidance on treatment dosage of an evidence based program.

**PANEL 2: EXPLANATIONS OF POLICE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR**

Chair: Cynthia Lum, George Mason University

*Perceptions, Attitudes, and Career Orientations of Canadian Municipal Recruit Police Officers*,  
Earl Andersen, Vancouver Police Department, BC

Police officers are often considered members of an occupational subculture that share a set of distinct attitudes and perceptions. Previous research indicates that many police officers’ attitudes transform and become more homogenous over time; however, few studies have examined initial police recruit perceptions and career expectations from a Canadian context. This study is a longitudinal analysis of three consecutive Justice Institute of British Columbia Police Academy cohorts (n=90). Questionnaires were administered during the first and final weeks of the eight-month training process. Respondents indicated their perceptions, expectations, and attitudes toward various aspects of police work, and an overall assessment of the Police Academy training curriculum. Findings from this study reveal that most recruits experience attitudinal change to a slight degree over the course of their training. The majority of officers have positive and realistic expectations regarding their careers and the Academy training program. Future research and policy implications are discussed.

*Social Attitudes of Police and CJ Students: An Analysis of Social Dominance Theory in Policing*,  
Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State College, MA and James E. McCabe, Sacred Heart  
University

A pilot study of the social attitudes of police officers and CJ students. This is an effort to understand the basis of police arrogance and attitude and the potential effects of Social Dominance Orientation (Sidanius and Pratto, 2001). It is hoped that gaining a better understanding of the attitudes and biases can improve the recruiting and selection of officers and provide insight for the better training of police recruits

*Participant Observation/ Tales from the Field*, Peter Kassebaum, College of Marin

This paper will present some of the high points from a twenty year study of policing which utilized participant observation as the primary vehicle to develop information about policing as a subcultural system. The author became a sworn reserve police officer in 1979 in order to study the subculture. A number of role changes and assignments within the police department took place over the period of research and a variety of social settings were encountered while responding to calls for service. The dramaturgical approach and the interactionist perspective offer a lot of potential for insight into the dynamics of what happens to police officers over the course of their careers. Selected examples from the research will be illustrated to highlight the relationship between the social setting and the behavioral and physical changes that officers frequently undergo as part of their immersion in the subculture of policing.

*The Impact of Racial and Ethnic Neighborhood Composition on Police Decision Making (W.E.B. DuBois Fellowship Research Findings)*, Cynthia Lum, George Mason University

Does the racial, ethnic, immigrant, or language composition of an area influence police decision making? While there may be a colloquial belief that the economic status or racial make-up of a police officer's beat can strongly influence his or her response, the lacuna of place-based theories of police behavior (as opposed to individual or situational theories) leaves room for further empirical analysis. This project examines whether uniformed police officers may "upgrade" or "downgrade" their response to incidents based on area racial and ethnic characteristics by analyzing "decision making pathways" of approximately 300,000 incidents. This study expands previous research on racial profiling in three ways: analyzing a more holistic definition of discretion, examining all types of incidents that police face, and comparing racial and ethnic groups not normally included in racial profiling studies.

### **PANEL 3: CRIMINAL COURTS: CURRENT CONTROVERSIES**

Chair: John Panneton, California State University, Sacramento

*The Death Penalty and Juvenile Rape*, Michael Payne, University of Dayton

In *Kennedy v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court ruled that imposing the death penalty for the rape of a juvenile is in violation of the Eighth Amendment prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishments." This paper critically examines Justice Kennedy's majority opinion, with special focus on his application of the two-part test used by the Court in determining the constitutionality of the death penalty.

*The Waiver and Withdrawal of Death Penalty Appeals as 'Extreme Communicative Acts,'* Avi Brisman, Emory University

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 considers some of the reasons proffered for waiver and withdrawal. This paper then argues that some instances of "volunteering" should be regarded as "extreme communicative acts" (Wee 2004, 2007)—non-linguistic communicative acts that are usually associated with protest, especially in the context of a lengthy political struggle (such as hunger strikes, self-immolation, and the chopping off of one's fingers). In so doing, this paper furthers research on the larger questions of who ultimately controls the body of the condemned and what governmental opposition to waiver and withdrawal may reveal about the motives and rationale for the death penalty.

*One Trial, Multiple Juries: The Pros and Cons*, John Panneton, California State University, Sacramento

With budgetary constraints increasing for overcrowded court dockets, using multiple juries in a single multi-defendant trial may become more common. This little known procedure saves resources by disposing of several individual cases at the same time; in addition, victims and witnesses are spared the burden of appearing at multiple proceedings. Separate juries are required when some evidence is admissible against one defendant but not another. This scenario arises most frequently when one defendant implicates a co-defendant in the crime. Traditionally, courts have ordered separate trials but a trend appears to be developing that favors consolidating all defendants in a single trial. This presentation is intended to provide a brief historical review of the multiple jury procedure. Benefits and potential legal risks will be analyzed. I will conclude by discussing how the use of multiple juries may adversely affect a defendant's fair trial rights.

*Scientific Evidence in Court: Examining the Admissibility of Arson Experts*, Rachel Dioso-Villa, University of California, Irvine

Courts rely on scientific expert testimony to assist the trier of fact with determining guilt in criminal trials and culpability in civil litigations. After *Daubert*, federal and many state jurisdictions require judges to act as gatekeepers in determining the admissibility of scientific testimony at trial. One might expect that judges apply these rules uniformly across criminal and civil cases; however, empirical and anecdotal evidence by academic and legal scholars argues that the bar is set low in criminal law and set high in civil law. This paper investigates how scientific evidence is interpreted and admitted in criminal and civil cases in the U.S. Specifically, it will examine the content of expert testimony presented at trial and how judges evaluate its scientific validity. I will review one form of expert testimony—fire and arson investigation, since it is presented in criminal and civil cases as expert evidence for all legal parties.

#### **PANEL 4: JUVENILE VICTIMIZATION**

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

*Girls' Exposure to Violence and Delinquent Behaviors*, Fredrick Butcher, Kent State University

Despite a significant drop in the rate of violent crime during the 1990s (Snyder and Sickmund, 2006), juveniles are exposed to violence at alarming rates in the home, in neighborhoods, and in schools (Flannery, 2006). Studies have consistently shown that exposure to violence is an important predictor of delinquent and aggressive behaviors (e.g. O'Keefe, 1997; Singer et al., 1995). Additionally, the setting in which the exposure occurs may have a profound and independent effect on behavioral outcomes (Van Dulmen, Belliston, Flannery, & Singer, 2008). Utilizing data derived from a school based violence intervention program, PeaceBuilders, the present analysis seeks to answer whether the exposure to violence in the home, neighborhood, and schools predicts delinquent behavior and aggression. The initial sample consisted of girls between 9-13 years old living in urban and suburban settings in a western city (N=1304).

*Consequences of Being Bullied: Results from a Longitudinal Assessment of Bullying Victimization in a Multi-site Sample of American Students*, Finn-Aage Esbensen and Dena C. Carson, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Research examining in-school victimization in general and bullying in particular has produced quite disparate estimates about the magnitude of the problem as well as a lack of consensus regarding the consequences of victimization. The general reliance upon cross-sectional research designs in single sites contributes to this lack of agreement. Additionally, use of different measures of bullying (direct versus indirect, single item versus description of behavior) compound the problem. In this paper we utilize a three wave longitudinal panel study of 1,117 youths enrolled in grades 6 – 10 in 14 schools across the United States. With these data we examine definitional issues associated with use of a generic bullying item versus reliance upon specific items measuring both direct and indirect bullying. Additionally, we create three typologies of victims of bullying (non-victims, irregular victims, and repeat victims) to examine the consequences of being bullied.

*Racial and Ethnic Differences in Girls' Experiences of Relational Aggression and Sexual Harassment*, Kristin Carbone-Lopez, Finn-Aage Esbensen, and Bradley T. Brick, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Research on school-based violence and bullying largely suggests that males are more likely to be both perpetrators and victims of bullying. Because of this, the experiences of females have received much less attention, yet there is evidence that girls are more likely than boys to experience certain types of violence such as sexual harassment and other forms of “low-level” aggression. Using data from a three wave longitudinal panel study of 1,117 youths enrolled in grades 6 – 10 in 14 schools across the United States, we focus on victimization of girls in schools. In particular, we are interested in how race and ethnicity interact with gender to impact risk. We also examine the impact of a variety of school characteristics (i.e. economic deprivation, gender ratio, and racial/ ethnic distribution of students). Finally, we examine a range of consequences of such victimization, including drug and alcohol use, social adjustment and mental health.

*Institutional Youth Victimization: A Critical Analysis of Government Commissioned Inquiries to Victimization at Youth Detention Facilities*. Aimee E. Smith, Simon Fraser University

The literature on youth victimization is largely concerned with victimization within the family structure to develop preventative and protective measures for those innocent children. However, children have also experienced victimization in a different context not widely discussed – within youth detention facilities. This is an issue addressed not nearly as intensive by the public, government officials, or academic literature. This study conducted a textual analysis of two government commissioned inquiries into institutional youth victimization that took place within youth detention facilities in Nova Scotia, Canada. The analysis indicated that youth within detention facilities were often solely regarded as offenders and delinquents rather than youth deserving of protection. Consequently, institutional youth victimization was seen as something that happened against “guilty” youth. In turn, greater emphasis was placed on protecting the institution, correctional workers, and cross-examining accusations to verify truth rather than conceptualizing such victimization as a crime against powerless youth.

**PANEL 5: ON THE BORDER: IMMIGRATION ISSUES AND CRIME**

Chair: Christine Curtis, San Diego State University

*Constructing Immigrants as the “Other”: A Comparison of Cultural and Legal Practices in Greece and the U.S. Southwest*, Raymond Michalowski and Jill Dubisch, Northern Arizona University

This paper offers a socio-legal comparison of responses to immigration, particularly unauthorized immigration, in two countries: Greece and the United States. Using anthropologist Mary Douglas’s concepts of pollution, purity, and social boundaries, we analyze the ways in which law and culturally-rooted imagery are currently being deployed to construct migrants as threats to the integrity of existing social and political bodies. In the case of Greece, the construction of the immigrant Other has centered on Albanians, who comprised the first major wave of non-Greek immigrants in the early 1990’s. Seen as both alien and criminal, Albanians were viewed as a threat to the presumed cultural and social purity of the Greek nation, and became the focus of political and legal action. In the United States, current fears of the immigrant Other focus primarily on brown people from the global South – specifically Mexicans and other Latino migrants. In the U.S. Southwest this reconstruction of the immigrant Other flows through public discourse and local and state anti-immigration laws that characterize Latino migrants as a “rising tide” that lacks respect for law, is displacing U.S. workers from their jobs and threatens to replace “American” culture with “Third World values.”

*Immigration and Criminal Involvement: An Examination of Public Opinion in the Southwest*, Ruthanne VanDiver, Arizona State University

The United States has long been characterized by high levels of immigration. A sensitive political and social issue, immigration has stimulated much controversy, and in some cases fear, among the American public. Of primary concern is immigrant participation in crime. Media sources, social atmosphere, and legislative action demonstrate American panic that immigration is positively related to crime rates. Despite these stereotypes, research has consistently provided evidence that the opposite is true—that immigrants are statistically less likely to be involved in crime than natives. This paper discusses the dangers of misguided public opinion and the policy, legislative, and social implications for criminal justice practitioners. This study employs a survey of 1005 respondents in the Southwest, to measure their attitudes about immigrant involvement in crime. Independent variables are categorized into three groupings: experience related factors, general attitudes, and demographics. Using Ordinal Logistic Regression to analyze categorical data, these variables are tested for their ability to predict attitudes about immigrant involvement in crime.

*The Mexican American Slave Trade*, Evan S. Burke, Sam Houston State University

This reviews the current practices of a modern slave trade between Mexico, Latin America and the United States and the effects of that trade on the victims. Specifically, this research explores the trafficking of females for illicit sex and prostitution, and how the practice of the trade is evolving into “routine” weekend vacations for sexual predators. Additional information will be presented that includes the ongoing local and international investigation of similar sexual crimes in other countries around the world. The primary focus of this work is to suggest possibilities for inter-agency cooperation, intervention of the underage sex slavery.

*Linking Minority Group-Threat to Recent Immigrants: A Study of Threat Processes, Perceived Immigrant Crime and Social Control Responses*, Robert J. Kane, Xia Wang and Scott Decker, Arizona State University

Studies of the minority group-threat hypothesis generally have examined the relationships between changes in aggregate racial composition and changes in crime control outcomes – e.g., police strength, sentencing disparities, and incarceration rates. Like much macro-structural research, the extant minority group-threat literature has done little to identify how the social (or threat) processes develop in ways that explain and mediate the relationship between minority group representation and crime control responses. Using a combination of objective (i.e., census) and subjective (i.e., survey) data from five Southwestern states, the present study employs multi-level modeling to examine the extent to which actual and perceived changes in immigrant populations are associated with crime and perceptions of immigrant crime. The study examines these questions across different economic strata in an effort to learn whether potential threat responses are normally distributed across populations, or whether they are contingent upon economic and/or social standing.

**PANEL 6: CURRENT ISSUES IN POLICING**

Chair: Christine Famega, California State University, San Bernardino

*Warrant-Based Searches: Analysis and a Proposal for Knock and Announce Reform*, Jefferson Ingram, University of Dayton, OH

From the time the Supreme Court decided that the Fourth Amendment contained a knock and announce requirement in *Wilson v. Arkansas*, to the point that the Court decided in *Hudson v. Michigan* that a violation of the knock and announce requirement would not result of exclusion of evidence, the Court sent a message that a violation of the requirement would have no consequences. Evidence demonstrates that many police agencies routinely fail to knock and announce, secure with knowledge that such failure will have no consequence. While warrant-based searches that omit the requirement may be necessary in some situations, the failure to abide by the dictates of *Wilson v. Arkansas* creates different problems both for law enforcement and for the subjects of these searches or arrests. A better, safer and more sensible approach must be developed to prevent the harms that have arisen in this area of search and seizure.

*The Role of Pharmacists in Policing Prescription Drug Abuse*, Amanda V. McCormick, Irwin M. Cohen, and Raymond R. Corrado, BC Centre for Social Responsibility; School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of the Fraser Valley

Misuse and abuse of prescription drugs are increasingly widespread public health concerns. Excessive dosage, increasing sophistication of potency, dangerous drug interactions, prescription duplication, and patient non-compliance threaten the health of many users. As a result of an extensive increase in the production and use of prescription drugs, the abuse of prescription drugs has also increased. The role of the pharmacist in supervising and educating the public with respect to prescription drug misuse has also intensified. However, there is confusion regarding the perceived roles and responsibilities of pharmacists as opposed to police in intervening in suspected prescription drug abuse, and the extent to which pharmacists actually do involve the police in their response. This study surveyed a random sample of registered pharmacists regarding their experiences in intervening in cases of prescription drug abuse, and their involvement of police officers in responding to these incidents.

*Police Recorded Drug Facilitated Sexual Offences in Vancouver, British Columbia*, Kristie McCann, Vancouver Police Department, BC

Research has shown an increase in the incidence of drug facilitated sexual offences (McGregor et al, 2002; Department of Justice, USA, 2005) in Canada and the United States. This increase has been most dramatic in teenage girls. Though “date rape” drugs are used, the use of alcohol is still the most prevalent. Research regarding incidence rates have often sampled from victims presenting at hospitals or clinics. This research describes the incidence of drug facilitated sexual offences in the Vancouver area in British Columbia since 2003 as well as the typical victim and offender characteristics, and type of drugs used as reported to the police. The impact of drug facilitated sexual offences on police investigations and the court system will be discussed.

*Sweating Bullets: A University Wide Response to Guns on Campus*, Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico

This research study addresses the perception and impact of guns on the California State University, Chico’s (CSUC) campus. Due to the recent shooting tragedies at Virginia Tech University and Northern Illinois University the topic of guns on college campuses is receiving increased attention. There has been very little consideration, however, about the thoughts of students, faculty, and staff on this subject. Additionally, there is a dearth of current empirical research dedicated to the issue of guns on college campuses. Does the university community feel safer with armed police officers on campus? Does the university community think private citizens should be allowed to carry concealed weapons on campus? Members of the CSUC community were selected to participate in this survey research via random and convenience sampling methods. To the extent that CSUC is typical of other university campuses, this research has implications for gun policy on college campuses nationwide.

#### **PANEL 7: THE SAN DIEGO SB 618 PRISONER RE-ENTRY PROGRAM**

Chair: Darlanne Hctor Mulmat, San Diego Association of Governments

*The San Diego SB 618 Prisoner Re-entry Program*, Darlanne Hctor Mulmat, San Diego Association of Governments , Christine Brown-Taylor, University of California, San Diego and Ken Worthington, San Diego County Probation.

San Diego Association of Governments; Lisa Rodriguez San Diego County District Attorney’s Office; Ken Worthington and/or Angela Barrow, San Diego County Probation Department; Lori Raupe, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Micki Douglas, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Linda Blair-Forth, Comprehensive Training Systems; Christine Brown-Taylor, University of California, San Diego; and Benny Benavidez, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Senate Bill 618, authored by the San Diego County District Attorney’s (DA) Office and passed into law in January 2006, is one of several efforts in California to reduce recidivism and increase the probability of successful re-entry. SB 618 is based on best practices and the concept that providing tangible re-entry support services will increase parolees’ chances of successful reintegration into the community. Although SB 618 allowed for the possibility of three California counties to implement a program, San Diego County was the first and is currently the only one authorized to create a multi-agency plan and develop policies and programs to educate and rehabilitate non-violent felony offenders. As a follow-up to the plenary session on prisoner re-entry, this panel will describe the SB 618 program in more detail, including preliminary research findings.

**PANEL 8: IMPRISONMENT IN NEVADA AND ALABAMA: AN ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

Chair: Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada

*A Profile of First-Time Prison Sentences in Nevada*, Matthew C. Leone and James T. Richardson, University of Nevada, Reno; James F. Austin, The JFA Institute; Janice R. Russell and Victoria A. Springer, University of Nevada, Reno

Inmates sentenced to prison for the first time in Nevada in 2007 were compared to non-prison sentences for similar crimes, and also to those sentenced to prison for a second or third time. Comparisons were made using crime type and severity, as well as offender background and crime characteristics. From these analyses a model of prison sentencing was developed to determine which factors had the greatest impact on sentence received.

*Sentence Suggested and Sentence Received: An Analysis of the Factors Which Lead Judges to Deviate from the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report (PSIR) Suggested Sentence*, Janice R. Russell, Victoria A. Springer, Denise Schaar-Buis, Matthew C. Leone, and James T. Richardson, University of Nevada, Reno

Nevada, like many other states, utilizes the Department of Parole and Probation (P&P) to provide information important to the judge during the sentencing process. Based on the facts discovered in the investigative process, P&P will also suggest a sentence to the judge in the PSIR. Judges routinely follow these suggestions, but in certain cases they choose to deviate from the suggested sentence. Using sentencing data from 2007, cases where the judge deviated from the suggested sentence are examined. These data are used to determine which case and offender factors are the most important in the deviation decision.

*Rural and Urban Courts: A Comparison of Case Sentencing among the Different Districts in Nevada*, Matthew C. Leone, Victoria A. Springer, Janice R. Russell, and James T. Richardson, University of Nevada, Reno

Judges in rural districts have been stereotyped in the popular media in many less than flattering ways. Using sentencing data provided by the State of Nevada, federal demographic and economic data, and background information for each specific judge, we compared the sentences given in both rural and urban courts. From these analyses it was determined which judges in which types of courts were the most likely to adjust sentences, and which were most likely to follow the standard sentence suggested by the Department of Parole and Probation.

*Differences in Criminal History and Psychological Problems of Black and White Prisoners in Alabama*. Nancie J. Mangels and James F. Anderson, East Carolina University

Few studies have examined background differences of male inmates in southern states. Our discussion will explore differences and similarities between Black and White inmates in Alabama, focusing on criminal history and psychological problems. Findings include more serious criminal histories among White inmates, and surprising attitudes toward treatment for psychological problems.

**PANEL 9: TEACHING STRATEGIES THAT INVOLVE EMOTION, ATTITUDES, AND PUBLIC OPINION**

Chair: Michael Coyle, California State University, Chico

*The Critical Assessment of Emotion, Bias, and Personal Life-story in Learning*, Michael Coyle, California State University, Chico

In this paper I discuss teaching strategies developed to teach the critical assessment of emotion, bias and personal life-story in student learning. These strategies, including curriculum development, lectures, classroom and homework activities, assist students in distinguishing that they sometimes allow emotion to influence and/or direct their learning, affect their judgment, and impact their critical thinking process. I also discuss similar teaching strategies developed to train students in the critical assessment of their personal bias and personal life-story in their learning. These strategies focus on teaching students how their personal histories (family, geography, socioeconomic class, race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, etc.) and life experiences have deposited in them a bias, an outlook, and a perspective. In sum, these teaching strategies demonstrate that students sometimes operate without awareness of emotion, bias and effect of personal life-story, *especially* when they are learning, i.e., considering the ideas, arguments and constructions of “other” persons, texts and cultures.

*Student Attitudes toward Crime, Punishment, and the Criminal Justice System: Do Criminal Justice Courses have a “Liberalizing Effect” on Students?* David Murphy and Vivian Amantana, Western Oregon University

The alleged liberalizing effect of a formal education is an oft-debated subject. While some research findings indicate that college graduates possess less rigid views on a variety of social, political and religious issues, relatively little is known about the specific effects associated with completing Criminal Justice courses. Using data from an online survey administered at a mid-sized public university, this study examines the cumulative effect of Criminal Justice coursework on attitudes related to crime, punishment and the criminal justice system. The attitudes of students majoring in Criminal Justice will also be compared with those of students majoring in a variety of other social science disciplines.

*Impacting Student Attitudes toward Statistics: Diverse Educational Approaches in a Criminal Justice Undergraduate Course*, Ryan Fischer and Kristen Miller, California State University, Long Beach

This research examined how multiple learning techniques impacted student attitudes and achievement in an undergraduate statistics course involving a computer-assisted lab component. Following the past few decades of reforms in approaches to teaching college-level statistics courses, the usefulness of several educational techniques were investigated, including: 1) Compiling original data from students for use in lectures, lab sessions, and assignments; 2) Oral presentations by students involving interpretations of statistical output and summaries of key concepts; 3) Typed lab assignments including definitions of statistical terms, interpretations of statistical output (along with tables and graphs), and comparative analysis of published research; and 4) Lab portfolios compiling revised versions of previous lab assignments. Student surveys and assessment instruments were used to gauge changes in students’ attitudes toward statistics across six domains (affect, cognitive competence, value, interest, difficulty, and effort), measure the appeal and value of the educational techniques, and assess student statistical achievement.

*Creating Knowledgeable Citizens: The Impact of Public Opinion and Education on Capital Punishment*, Jessica Abell, California State University, Fullerton

Throughout the history of political research, both public opinion and citizen knowledge have been extensively studied, examined and surveyed. By utilizing a pre and posttest survey, I can evaluate decisions based on feelings versus academic and educational stimuli. Historically, research has shown that Americans are largely ill-informed and the public is typically ignorant on the specific intricacies of policies and other politically related issues. Exposure to information will likely change the policy preferences and opinions of Americans. The relationship between public opinion, candidate support and policy issues is crucial in the field of politics and the study of political science. The issues and policies that the public passionately supports or opposes have the potential to affect its priority among political leaders. The importance of public opinion could be even more valuable and significant if the decision-making process of Americans was driven by factual and thorough research and education.

*Accuracy is in the Eye of the Beholder: Eyewitness Demonstrations in Criminal Justice Education*, Sofia Peralta and Connie Ireland, California State University, Long Beach

Eyewitness testimony can play a vital role in the criminal justice system, starting with the identification of a suspect and ending with the determination of culpability during a trial. Over the last few years, research has shown that eyewitness identification is not entirely accurate; however, students continue to believe that eyewitness identification is always reliable. Using a classroom exercise, the following paper demonstrates the effectiveness of a teaching exercise used to illustrate the inaccuracy of eyewitness identification among students. A convenience sample of 289 students completed the survey. Pre and post-test focus groups were conducted with 47 students to attain information of student's perceptions before and after the exercise. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analyzed using independent t-tests to evaluate the impact of the kinesthetic exercise on student learning. Results offer an alternative way of teaching, and affirm previous research on the unreliable nature of eyewitness identification. Student's accounts are mentioned as they reveal how this exercise provided them with an understanding and opened their eyes to the erroneousness of eyewitness identification.

#### **PANEL 10: POLICE RESPONSE**

Chair: Nahanni Pollard, Simon Fraser University

*Youth Offenders: A Comparison of Police Charging Practices under the YOA and JDA*, Scott Brodie and Nahanni Pollard, Simon Fraser University, BC

This study explores the police charging practices with respect to youth, both prior to and following the introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA). Under the Young Offenders Act (YOA), police were given relatively little guidance on when diversion was appropriate or applicable. With the introduction of the YCJA, the emphasis on diversion allowed police a much clearer sense of when and how they could utilize diversion practices with young offenders. The move from the YOA to the YCJA required a shift in police thinking with regards to diversion practices with youth, as under the YOA, there was a tendency to go by way of more formal correctional measures if the youth had prior involvement with police. The current research specifically explores whether the number of cases concluded with extrajudicial measures actually increased after the introduction of the YCJA, and whether this was situation- or offender-specific.

*Is Murder a Good Indicator of Violence in a City? Estimating Crime Levels Based on Ratios with Murder Rates*, Joseph Schwartz & Stephen G. Tibbetts, California State University, San Bernardino

This study examines the extent to which rates of murder/non-negligent manslaughter, as reported in recent years by the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, can accurately predict variation in rates of other violent Index offenses (aggravated assault, forcible rape & robbery) in cities across the nation. The primary hypothesis to be tested is that the higher the murder rate in a given city will be related to lower levels of these other violent Index crimes, due to various political and methodological factors that will be discussed. Additionally, confirmatory analyses will explore the same type of phenomenon regarding whether rates of motor vehicle theft can accurately predict variation in other property Index offenses (burglary, larceny & arson). Implications will be discussed

*The Process of Developing a Risk and Needs Assessment Instrument*, Sofia Peralta and Ryan Fischer, California State University, Long Beach

Treatment programming has consistently demonstrated to be effective; however, the prison population stands at a record high of more than two million people. Relapse rates among substance abuse offenders remains particularly high. Criminal Justice professionals, scholars and practitioners, continue their efforts at finding a treatment program that will deem significant results in crime reduction and drug relapse. Thus, the most crucial component of effective programming is to conduct a risk/needs assessment during the initial phase of any treatment program. This study will provide an overview of the various instruments that have been developed to assess the risk and needs of inmates over the past several years. The purpose of the study is to create one instrument that can be used to assess the needs and risks of individuals who may have been incarcerated and/or have substance abuse problems. In addition, this study is designed to assist other researchers in their design, construction and implementation of surveys that may be used to assess the best predictors of offender recidivism.

#### **PANEL 11: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES I**

Chair: Kristin Carbone-Lopez, University of Missouri – St. Louis

*Preliminary Developmental Pathways Models for Children in Care*, Lauren F. Freedman and Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University; Robert McPhee, Office of the Representative for Children and Youth

Based on the findings of an extensive literature review on risk factors associated with foster care, five preliminary pathway models have been developed to convey the complex interrelationship between foster care and the youth criminal justice system. These models are designed to explain the main developmental pathways associated with the five key initial variables identified (prenatal risk factors, childhood disorder, parental discipline childhood maltreatment, adolescent onset). It is hypothesized that these key variables initiate a sequence of variables that typically lead first to entry into the foster care system and then to the criminal justice system. These models have not yet been empirically tested and research in this field remains too preliminary to allow for the establishment of clear causal relationships. However, research to-date suggests the presence of clear links between each of the variables included in the models and subsequent involvement in criminal justice systems.

*Assessment of California's Juvenile Delinquency Courts*, Kimberly Tyda and Audrey Fancy,  
California's Administrative Office of the Courts

The Juvenile Delinquency Court Assessment is the first comprehensive study of how the superior courts of California handle delinquency matters. Areas of inquiry included court processes; collaboration with justice system partners; treatment options for youth; and perspectives of court users. Methods of inquiry included surveys of court professionals, as well as focus groups with youth, parents, victims, and community members. The proposed session will cover the key findings of the report, with an emphasis on court users' experiences and the availability and quality of services for youth in the system.

Key findings: Court users don't understand what happens in court. Hearing delays and hearing continuances pose significant problems for court users. Victims feel excluded from the process. Court facilities need to better accommodate the needs of court users. There are notable gaps in the needed services and placement options for youth and dissatisfaction with the quality of services that are available.

*Restoring Young Offenders: Juvenile Restorative Justice in the United States*, Janne E. Gaub,  
Arizona State University

Over the past two decades, it has become clear that retributive policies concerning juvenile corrections are ineffective in lowering recidivism rates. Since many adult offenders begin young, there has been a search for a better way to deal with youth offenders. The most prevalent answer to this quest has been the use of restorative justice. This paper draws on existing literature of restorative justice in the American criminal justice system, especially concerning juveniles. Though restorative justice practices have gained momentum at the state level, they are still not the norm due to the prevalence of the "just deserts" ideology. Several nations have successfully used restorative justice practices for a variety of social problems, lending credence to the idea that a more conciliatory process can benefit both offenders and victims. Following the review, several recommendations are made, including more widespread use of restorative justice practices for nonviolent juvenile offenders.

## **PANEL 12: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES II**

Chair: Lee Ann Slocum, University of Missouri-St. Louis

*Issues in Persistent Criminality*, Tim Croisdale, California State University, Sacramento

This study is an examination of common dimensions of criminal careers and persistent offending including onset, the age-crime curve, generalization/specialization and duration. Also included is examination of a concept similar to the age-crime curve but specific to first incarceration ages of youth in California; the age-incarceration curve. These dimensions of persistence are examined in a longitudinal analysis of arrest charges for 17,685 individual youth released from California Youth Authority institutions for the first time from 1988 through 1998 and followed through 2003. Findings are consistent with previous research with regard to the dimensions of persistence, indicating continued offending over long careers followed by characteristic declines with age.

*Factors Influencing Youth's Willingness to Report Crimes: Differences by Race and Ethnicity*,  
Lee Ann Slocum, Bradley Brick, Terrance J. Taylor, and Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of  
Missouri-St. Louis

In recent years, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system has been hampered by the reluctance of some crime witnesses to report crimes or testify in court. Despite the importance of this issue, little research has examined the factors that affect youth's willingness to report crimes that they observe. In an attempt to fill this void in our knowledge, this paper addresses two main questions. First, drawing on the literature on social norms, police legitimacy and social control, what factors are associated with students' willingness to report crimes? Second, do differences exist across racial and ethnic groups in willingness to report crimes and, if so, what is the source of this variability? These questions are answered using longitudinal data from a national school-based sample of adolescents participating in a law-related education program. The implications of the findings for theory and policy are discussed

*A Meta-Analysis on the Effectiveness of Employment-Related Programs for Delinquent Youth*,  
Dawn Delfin McDaniel, University of Southern California

It is estimated that around 12-55% of youth leaving the juvenile justice system recidivate within a year. Recent research suggests that these high recidivism rates relate to poor job prospects at community re-entry, and that employment can help reduce re-arrest. Nevertheless, past reviews and meta-analyses have provided mixed evidence regarding the effectiveness of employment-related programs for delinquent youth. This meta-analysis reviews 48 controlled outcome studies to extend previous work and add clarity to the debate on the effectiveness of employment-related programs for delinquent youth. Results reveal that the effects of employment-related programs on recidivism are generally small, with an odds ratio effect size of 1.23. Twenty-four potential moderators of program effects, including study, method, youth, and treatment characteristics were examined. Only one moderator-- publication year-- showed a significant result, indicating that studies conducted prior to 1981 were more successful in reducing recidivism than those conducted after 1981.

*Gangs, Taggers, and Party Krus*, Gregory C. Brown (Chris), California State University,  
Fullerton

This research investigates Los Angeles County Sheriff's gang unit, Operation Safe Streets, officers' views about gangs, taggers and party krus. Survey research was conducted to ascertain the officers' knowledge and perception about gang, party krus and taggers history, members' age and involvement in criminal activity.

### **PANEL 13: THE HIDDEN SIDE OF CORRECTIONS: PAROLE AND INMATE SERVICES**

Chair: Thomas P. LeBel, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

*Identifying Inmates who Choose Incarceration Over Parole*, Brianna L. Best, University of Wyoming

Traditional parole has been widely recognized, and often criticized, as a highly discretionary process. As such, substantial research has focused on the role of parole boards in releasing inmates to the community, but in doing so fails to recognize the role of the inmate in the process. Recent trends in Wyoming, for example, reveal that as many as 40 percent of parole-eligible inmates waive their board hearing, choosing to remain in prison rather than return to the community under supervision. It is widely believed that parole supervision can enhance re-entry outcomes to the benefit of the offender and the community. This study seeks to identify characteristics of inmates who waive their hearing versus those who don't. A rational choice model will be utilized as a theoretical framework to understand how inmates' backgrounds, and various characteristics effect their decision to see the parole board.

*The Supreme Court, Parole, and Living Supervised: A Former Parolee Discusses the Practical Implications of Recent Decisions by Our Highest Court*, James Binnall, University of California, Irvine

In 2006, the Supreme Court twice decided cases that have serious ramifications for those living on parole. *Georgia v. Randolph* calls into question the lawfulness of conducting warrantless home searches of a residence shared by both a parolee and one who is not on parole. Additionally, in *Samson v. California* the Court judicially authorized a warrantless, suspicionless "stop and frisk" of a parolee. From the perspective of one parolee, this paper discusses both of these cases and the everyday social settings they impact. It addresses common situations involving personal interactions and examines the parolee's social isolation that one case seems to inhibit while the other promotes.

*An Examination of the Correlates of Formerly Incarcerated Persons' Self – esteem*, Thomas P. LeBel, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

There is a paucity of research examining the correlates of self-esteem for formerly incarcerated persons. A sample of 229 recently released prisoners engaged in various forms of reintegration-related programming in New York State completed a self-administered questionnaire. The impact of demographic characteristics, criminal history, social bonds, pro-social attitudes, perceptions of stigma, criminal attitudes, and the perceived likelihood of rearrest on self-esteem levels (as measured by The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale) was examined using correlation analysis and OLS regression analysis. The results of these analyses will be scrutinized to ascertain the characteristics of formerly incarcerated persons that are most strongly related to levels of self-esteem. Implications of the findings for prisoner reintegration policy and practice will also be discussed.

*The Construction of Parole: Examining Parole Agent – Parolee Interactions in California*,  
Robert Werth, University of California-Irvine

Individuals on parole typically meet with their assigned parole agents infrequently. Some are required to meet with their parole agents weekly (or more), while others meet less than once a month. Data obtained for a larger project on how individuals navigate parole suggests that the interactions between agents and parolees play a central role in how individuals understand and enact parole. This paper presents data from field observations of parole agent – parolee interactions to examine the role that such interactions play in how individuals on parole interpret and construct parole. While parole includes a larger structure of standardized rules, requirements and expectations, the particularized interaction between agents and parolees plays a significant role in how parole is perceived that varies considerably across these interactions. These interactions provide a framework from which individuals interpret and construct an understanding of parole which can alter or subvert or the ‘formal’ structure of parole.

**PANEL 14: INCORPORATING FILM, POPULAR CULTURE, AND TECHNOLOGY INTO THE CLASSROOM**

Chair: Bruce Bikle, California State University, Sacramento

*Teaching Comparative Criminal Justice*, Bruce Bikle, California State University, Sacramento

This presentation will outline efforts to create an undergraduate Comparative Criminal Justice Systems course for undergraduate majors in Criminal Justice at CSU Sacramento. The course was first taught during the Fall of 2008 and was a “paired” course that was open to both graduate and upper division undergraduate students. The course employed several texts and a dozen commercial and documentary films as the basis for the content. A discussion of the student evaluations and the lessons learned by the instructor will be presented.

*The Influence of Popular Culture on the Social and Political Perception of Crime, Criminals, and the Criminal Justice System*, Lenny Krzycki, Hodges University

This paper will advance the applicability of teaching criminal justice/criminology courses based on how popular culture may influence social and political perception of crime, criminals and the workings of the criminal justice system. New technologies that continue to produce ever more avenues of access to “information,” justify a new look at how various genres of popular culture mediums are utilized in an effort to impact perception of issues directly and indirectly related to crime and social justice. This paper will trace the early development of how academics have utilized popular culture in the classroom. Examples of existing courses will be presented and suggestions for how new courses might best be constructed to include how a new generation of cyber media outlets have entered to arena of popular culture.

*Teaching in the New Agora: Increasing Student Participation with Internet-based Communication*, George E. Richards, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Keeping students motivated and involved throughout the semester can be a daunting task for even the most seasoned professor. This paper addresses the use of class blogs and podcasts in undergraduate classes as a means of fomenting student participation. The use of class blogs in an introductory criminal justice course taught primarily to freshmen and the use of podcasts in an upper-level undergraduate computer crime course will be discussed with emphases on lessons learned and best practices.

*International Collaboration: Comparative Criminology in CyberSpace* Helen Jones, Manchester Metropolitan University; Keith Clement, California State University, Fresno; Katherine Johnson, University of West Florida; Maggie Sumner, University of Westminster; Liz Frondigoun, Glasgow Caledonian University; and Michael Maume, University of North Carolina, Wilmington.

We can predict that terrorism, gang crime and trafficking will be in the news during February and March 2009 because the International E-communication Exchange (IEE) always manages to select topics of contemporary media relevance. In 2007 one topic was gun crime during the worst period in recent UK history: another topic was the death penalty during which time six prisoners were executed in US prisons. The topics are selected in advance of the discussion period but always connect with prevailing headlines. The IEE is a learning initiative that started as a 'virtual exchange' between the criminology team at Manchester Metropolitan University and that of the University of West Florida in 2004. It has now grown to include four universities in the UK and three in the US. Delivered online to almost 500 students, this paper will discuss how simple communication technology can be used to discuss real life issues.

**PANEL 15: TOO MUCH TO LEARN AND TOO LITTLE TIME: THE CURRICULUM INFUSION PACKAGE AS A TOOL TO COMBAT TIME-BASED TEACHING LIMITATIONS**

Chair: Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

*Substance Use Disorder Education for Criminal Justice Students: The Impact of a Three-hour Neuroscience of Addiction Curriculum on Knowledge and Attitudes*, Joyce A. Hartje, Nancy A. Roget, Matthew C. Leone, and Michelle Berry, University of Nevada, Reno

Two sections of existing CJ101 (Introduction to Criminal Justice) were utilized in this study. One section received a 3-hour research-based neuroscience of addiction Curriculum Infusion Package (CIP) ( $N = 46$ ); the other section served as the control (non-implementation) group ( $N = 80$ ). Results showed significant increases in substance use disorders (SUD) knowledge and decreases in stigmatizing attitudes among implementation versus non-implementation groups; and implementation group pre/post-tests. Findings suggest the effectiveness of the CIP in changing CJ students' knowledge and attitudes, which could have positive implications for preparing them for professional careers in CJ in which they may be dealing with individuals with SUDs.

*Evaluating the Impact of a Three-hour Neuroscience of Addiction Curriculum Knowledge and Attitudes: Results from the NIDA Enters College Project*, Nancy A. Roget, Joyce A. Hartje, Matthew C. Leone, and Michelle Berry, University of Nevada, Reno

Two sections of existing introductory courses in criminal justice, nursing, and social work were selected for this study. One section in each discipline received a 3-hour research-based neuroscience of addiction curriculum infusion package (CIP) ( $N = 122$ ); the other sections served as the non-implementation group ( $N = 178$ ). Results showed significant increases in substance use disorders knowledge and decreases in stigmatizing attitudes among implementation versus non-implementation groups; and implementation group pre/post-tests. Findings support previous research showing CIPs as effective solutions to lack of academic "curricular room", while ensuring that students receive material that adequately prepares them for their professional careers.

*Problem Gambling Education for Criminal Justice Students: Evaluating the Impact of a Three-hour Curriculum Infusion Package for Pre-professionals*, Matthew C. Leone, Meri L. Shadley, Joyce A. Hartje, Denise F. Quirk, Angela Broadus, and Nancy A. Roget, University of Nevada, Reno

The goal of this study was to 1) develop curricula for university undergraduates on problem gambling, 2) explain the impact of problem and pathological gambling on individuals, families, and communities, and 3) evaluate the impact of a 75-minute curriculum infusion package on problem gambling (CIP-PG) on pre-service professionals' knowledge and attitudes about gambling behavior. Pre- and post-test instruments included a 21 item survey which included three scenarios that measured subjects' knowledge and attitudes regarding gambling behaviors, and a knowledge based post-test to assess the degree to which the information was retained. Significant positive changes were found on both the attitudinal items and in the knowledge based post-test. The findings suggest that a brief curriculum infusion in pre-professional classes both maintained student interest and was effective for increasing awareness and changing attitudes regarding problem gambling behaviors.

**PANEL 16: UNDERSTANDING SEXUALITY AND CAMPUS OFFENDING**

Chair: Jeff Bouffard, Washington State University

*Testing the Relevance of Gottfredson and Hirschi's General Theory of Crime for Male Sex Offenders*, Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University; Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University, MD; Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University, Australia

This research tests the extent to which traditional criminological theories (e.g. Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) can account for the apparently specialized behaviors of sexual offenders. The criminological perspective contends that criminals are versatile and tend to engage in a broad array of antisocial behaviors. The alternative perspective, more common to sexual aggression research, asserts that sexual offenders (especially child molesters) tend to engage in sexual offenses predominantly or exclusively. This study examines 572 rapists and child molesters referred for civil commitment. Groups are compared by offender classification and specialization on five domains that measure characteristics of generic criminality: substance abuse; relationship and employment instability; childhood/adolescent problems; juvenile delinquency; and impulsivity. Level of offense specialization was a much stronger discriminator between groups than offender classification. Versatile offenders were significantly more likely than specialist offenders to report generic antisocial behaviors. Relevant policy implications of these findings are also discussed.

*Romantic Relationships and Sexual Assault: An Analysis of Control Versus Opportunity Theories*, Kevin A. Wright, Washington State University

Social bond theory (Hirschi, 1969) and the age-graded theory of informal social control (Sampson and Laub, 1993) predict that attachment to a conventional romantic other is likely to discourage or reduce involvement in delinquency. The supporting literature has been slow to develop, however, the particular crime types that are most affected by this relationship. The crime of sexual assault in particular could seemingly be an exception to the conventional wisdom posed by control theories. More specifically, opportunity theories would predict an *increased* involvement in sexual assault—as a romantic partner conceivably provides an opportunity for the act to occur. As such, the current study seeks uses a sample of male undergraduates to untangle the complex relationship between romantic partner attachment and delinquency as it pertains to sexual assault specifically. Additionally, several methodological concerns and the implications for further theoretical elaboration are discussed.

*The Impact of Sexual Arousal on the Perceived Consequences of Sexually Coercive Behavior*, Jeff Bouffard, Washington State University

In his 2007, Sutherland address to the American Society of Criminology, Nagin described what he termed an “important study” for criminology, conducted by Ariely and Loewenstein (2006) in which the authors examined the impact of sexual arousal on sexual decision making. These authors found that during randomly assigned states of heightened arousal their sample of college aged males were more likely to 1) find various potential sexual experiences pleasurable, 2) report higher willingness to engage in potentially illegal behaviors, and 3) report more willingness to engage in risky sexual behaviors. Nagin also speculated that heightened states of sexual arousal may have also altered these individuals’ perceptions of formal and informal sanctions of sexually coercive, illegal behaviors. Ariely and Loewenstein (2006) did not study this potential impact of sexual arousal, however the current study employs a similar methodology (randomly assigned states of sexual arousal among college-aged males) and examines Nagin’s proposition that such arousal is related to perceptions of the certainty and severity of various self-generated potential costs and benefits of hypothetically engaging in sexual coercive behaviors.

*Another Time, Another Place: Predicting Potential Criminality of Students at a Highly Selective Midwestern Liberal Arts University*, Danielle Tolson, Truman State University

A study was conducted to examine the relationship between on-campus unsanctioned or unlawful student behaviors and the likelihood of potential criminality within the context of *routine activity theory*. A self-report, online questionnaire incorporating demographic and Likert type items was constructed to assess student responses in three distinct behavioral categories within the campus environment: 1) infractions of university rules and/or policies, 2) engagement in unlawful behavior, and 3) participation in behaviors which under different circumstances could result in more severe legal consequences. Regression analyses indicate that 1) violation of university policies on campus is significantly predictive of criminalized student infractions formally prohibited by law, and 2) student committed on campus criminal behavior is predictive of potential for action in different circumstances which could result in repercussions having more severe legal consequences.

**PANEL 17: ISSUES IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION**

Chair: Gennaro F. Vito, University of Louisville

*Toward Rational Consolidation of Police Services in the United States*, Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University

There are roughly 18,000 State and local law enforcement agencies in the U.S., and wide variation in training, policies and procedures, and core functions. These agencies operate with varying degrees of efficiency and effectiveness, yet there are potentially attractive economies of scale that can be realized by consolidation. The pros and cons of consolidation are discussed, as well as common decision criteria that are used to determine if consolidation may be desirable or appropriate. Different approaches to modeling these criteria on a national scale (using GIS) are discussed, with the goal of evaluating the potential impact of widespread consolidation on the nature and scope of law enforcement in the U.S.

*Treble Hooking: Open Source Research for Policing and Intelligence Operations*, James David Ballard, California State University, Northridge

Open sources research is starting to infiltrate local policing and other intelligence collection operations worldwide. This paper will report on one collaborative effort at California State University Northridge. The project uses what is termed treble hooking, a triangulated methodology of data collection relevant to on-line communities and electronic criminal behavior. The resulting model of collection may assist local law enforcement in investigations related to terrorism, organized criminal activity and/or other transit crimes.

*Gang Intelligence Databases and Public Policy Issues*, Julie Barrows, University of Minnesota and C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine

Gangs and gang-related criminal behavior have attracted increasing attention from both law enforcement and academics during the past several decades. With the proliferation of gangs and the number of gang members, gang databases have sprung up in law enforcement jurisdictions across America. The need for maintaining and sharing gang information is perhaps unparalleled in this nation's history, largely due to the increased mobility of gangs as well as technological advances allowing for electronic storage and dissemination. The growth in such databases is not, however, without controversy. Critics express concern regarding both Type I and Type II errors, which have clear implications for both justice and public safety. Over-identification of alleged gang members can lead to improper labeling and unjust outcomes, while under-identification poses risks to public safety. This paper provides a careful consideration of this important topic by "deconstructing" gang databases, analyzing legislation in all 50 states, and suggesting policy recommendations to ensure greater accuracy and utility.

*Ideal Leadership Behavior: The Opinions of Police Managers*, Viviana Andreescu and Gennaro F. Vito, University of Louisville

This study examines ideal leadership behavior in police organizations from a survey of police managers attending the Administrative Officer's Course at the Southern Police Institute. Data analysis is based on scale analysis completed by over 120 police officers from 23 US states and Turkey, participants during the academic year 2007-2008. The questionnaire used in this investigation includes reliable and valid measures, such as the Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire Form XII (Stogdill, 1963), the Midlife Development Inventory Personality Scales (Lachman & Weaver, 1997), and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965). The main objective of this exploratory analysis is to identify the demographic factors and self-assessed personality traits that are most likely to influence variations in opinions regarding the perceived behavior of an ideal police leader.

**PANEL 18: TECHNICAL ISSUES IN GIS**

Chair: Martin Andresen, Simon Fraser University, BC

*Predicting Local Crime Clusters Using a Local Indicator of Spatial Association and a Discrete Choice Model*, Martin Andresen, Simon Fraser University

The use of local spatial statistics in crime analysis, particularly at the neighborhood level, is relatively sparse. Within the research that does use local spatial statistics, the methods are used to identify clusters of crime but not explain them. In this paper, local spatial statistics are used to identify local clusters of crime that are then modeled in a discrete regression to determine the correlates of local crime clusters. The standard ecological theories of crime (social disorganization and routine activity theory) perform relatively well in predicting local crime clusters, but it is found that surrounding neighborhoods are important in identifying the predictors of different local crime cluster types.

*The Effect of Directionality in the Activity-space of Criminals*, Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Criminals find opportunities to commit crime in areas they are familiar with, called the activity space. In this paper, we investigate the directionality of the activity-space of criminals based on their crime locations with respect to their home location. We model this activity space by finding the smallest range of directions which covers the majority of the criminal events committed by a criminal. The model is built on 5 years worth of RCMP calls-for-service event data for the province of BC. Our results show that criminals tend to commit crime in a narrow band away from their home location.

*Modeling Crime within a Dynamic Urban Environment*, Kathryn Wuschke, Patricia Brantingham and Jordan Ginther, Simon Fraser University

Metro Vancouver is experiencing large-scale urban development, and has created a region-wide growth strategy to accommodate the expanding population. One aspect of this strategic plan calls for the development of regional town centres throughout Metro Vancouver, creating additional commercial/business hubs to better serve the larger surrounding communities. Coquitlam, British Columbia, is the site of one such regional centre, and is experiencing rapid urban growth and densification as a result. The Institute of Canadian Urban Research Studies (ICURS) is leading a collaborative research team in a project aiming to model the dynamic urban development within Coquitlam, to provide a spatial representation of the physical changes that are occurring within the city. This model will be used to identify areas within the new urban landscape that may become hotspots for criminal activity, and to predict changes within both crime types and rates within the area. This presentation will discuss preliminary results.

*Who Called the Cops? Patterns in Criminal Complaint*. Andrew Park, Patricia Brantingham, Paul Brantingham and Fiona Young, Simon Fraser University

Criminologists possess very little systematic information about criminal complainants. This paper presents the results of an initial examination of patterns in criminal complaint in British Columbia. Systematic information about who complained to the police about more than 5 million criminal incidents over a multi-year period are presented. The results indicate the existence of persistent spatial and temporal patterns, patterns in the types of complainants related to different types of crime, and patterns in repeat complaint.

*The Geospatial Structure of Urban Terrorist Cells*, D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State

This research project focuses on the geospatial patterns exhibited by terrorists, their support groups, and terrorism incidents. The more complex the intended terrorist act, the more difficult the planning process. The exploitation of this vulnerability through the development of a better understanding of the geospatial and social networks of terrorist cells, their training and planning processes, and the intended targets is the major goal of this research. Terrorist geography is not random; rather, it is structured with underlying patterns and logic. Locations serve specific functions for offenders in terms of their criminal requirements. A better understanding of the geography, movement, planning processes, and targets of terrorist cells will help in decoding and interpreting the underlying spatial patterns, and in developing a geographic and demographic prediction model. Terrorist incident data from Ankara and Istanbul, Turkey, is used to illustrate this approach.

**PANEL 19: COMPELLING ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT**

**Chair: John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections**

*Patterns of Victimization, Drug Use, and Mental Health Problems among Recently Booked Homeless Arrestees*, Andrew M. Fox, David Choate, Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University

Past research has shown that there are many challenges associated with being homeless, including violent victimization, drug use, and mental health issues. Using data from March 2007 through September 2008 we examine these [issues] among a sample of arrestees in Maricopa County, Arizona. Data were collected through the Arizona Arrestee Reporting Information Network (AARIN) which is funded by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and carried out by the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety at Arizona State University. The AARIN project is modeled after the National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program.

*Does Military Experience Facilitate Adaptation to Prison*, Monica Solinas-Saunders and Martina Preston-Sternberg, Purdue University

By using Goffman's definition of totalitarian institutions, we argue that disciplinary features of the prison system can be compared to those of military institutions. We explore patterns of adaptation to prison by looking at inmates' compliance with the prison's rules as mediated by alcohol abuse/dependence, exposure to trauma/PTSD and type of offense while comparing veteran inmates to non-veteran inmates. We hypothesize that vet inmates are more likely than non-vet inmates to comply with the prison's rules. This hypothesis stems from the military culture and values leading to increased adaptation to an authoritative institution. We develop cohort analyses by using three national samples of prisons' data (1991, 1997, and 2004). The findings of this project will be useful to identify key cultural issues in the process of adaptation to prison.

*Predicting Inmate Misconduct: An Examination of Juveniles in Adult Facilities*, Melinda Tasca and Marie Griffin, Arizona State University – West

There are volumes of research on inmate misconduct; however there is a dearth of literature focusing on the misconduct of juvenile inmates, and even less that examines juveniles imprisoned in adult institutions. In an attempt to expand the literature on inmate misconduct, we utilize models of deprivation and importation to examine the predictors of violence and substance abuse by juvenile inmates incarcerated in adult facilities. This study relies on self-report data from in-depth interviews from an all male sample of juveniles adjudicated as adults and housed in jail and prison. Findings and policy implications will be discussed.

**PANEL 20: THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC**

Chair: John Dombink, University of California Irvine

*A Historical Perspective of Southern American Policing: Theoretical and Political Origins and Modern Application*, Meaghan Paulhamus, Arizona State University

Much of what we know about the genesis of American policing comes from the study of early urban police agencies, leaving a large gap in documentation of police development in rural areas. The South in particular has seen an evolution from antebellum slave patrols to rural police forces rooted in the traditions of race and class based distinctions in law enforcement. Such a legacy allows for race in the modern South to have a particularly notable effect on the already familiar relationships between residents and police in small communities. Implications for citizen perceptions of procedural justice, variation in citizen-officer interactions, and generalizability to small communities in other U.S. regions are discussed.

*Liberalization of Morality and The Policing Response: San Francisco, 1958-1978*, John Dombink, University of California, Irvine

This presentation examines the factors surrounding changes in the nature of policing in the city of San Francisco as societal mores and citizen support changed over two decades. These changes affected police priorities and rearranged enforcement strategies in distinct areas of the city. This paper assesses the changes in two specific areas: drug use and drug law enforcement, and vice policing (including abortion and homosexuality). The period of the paper spans what could be called the traditional “vice policing model,” through San Francisco’s “Summer of Love” and 1960s shifts in behavior and opinion in a “liberalizing” era, to the institutionalization (amid conflict) of policing strategies in a “liberalized” era.

*Urban Policing: The Dilemma of Policing an Emerging Black Urban Oppositional Culture*, Daryl Meeks, California State University, Long Beach

Sociologist Elijah Anderson advanced the seminal sociological perspective referred to as the urban “oppositional culture.” Anderson’s perspective forms a convergence of sociological, criminological, and economic theory, as it describes a budding system of values and behavioral practices in black urban neighborhoods. This narrative critically examines the confluence of concentrated poverty and economic underdevelopment in black urban neighborhoods, its influence in the development of this so-called “oppositional culture,” and the policing dilemma posed by this emerging system of values and practices for law enforcement organizations tasked with order maintenance in these black urban enclaves.

*The Enforcement of Anti-Social Behavior Legislation: An Examination of the War on Incivilities in Suburban Communities*, Richard D. Clark, Ernie DeZolt, and Jennifer Bremec, John Carroll University

Based upon perceptions of increased incivility, several suburban communities have recently responded with what has become known as Anti-Social Behavior Legislation. Originating in Great Britain, ASB legislation is designed to control incivilities through the use of police enforcement rather than through the use of community norms. Supporters of ASB legislation argue that traditional methods of informal social control no longer work, thus greater formal control of minor incivilities is needed. We will review the theory behind ASB legislation, including an assessment of its strengths and weaknesses such as due process concerns and negative impacts upon the rights of juveniles. In addition, since ASB's are often directed at younger individuals, we will survey college students to ascertain their feelings on the appropriateness/effectiveness of this type of legislation. Included within the student interviews will be an assessment of their feelings regarding "neighbors from hell", an essential concern of ASB legislation. Policy implications will be discussed.

**PANEL 21: SOCIAL DIMENSIONS AND SPACE**

Chair: J. Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, BC

*Concentration and Deconcentration of Poverty, Threshold Effects, and the Implications for City Level Violent Crime*, John R. Hipp and Daniel K. Yates, University of California, Irvine

There exist competing theories regarding the functional form of the relationship between poverty and crime. Whereas the social disorganization theory posits a simple linear relationship and the perspective of William Julius Wilson argues for a threshold effect in which high levels of concentrated poverty result in exponentially higher rates of crime, other scholars have instead suggested a diminishing positive effect. Given the limited empirical evidence regarding this question, one component of this study estimates the functional form of the poverty/crime relationship for the census tracts of 25 cities. The second component of this study then explores the implications of this relationship by testing the effect of the spatial distribution of poverty across the census tracts in cities for the level of crime in a large sample of cities in the U.S. in 2000.

*Spatial Distribution of Homeless Populations*, Nadine Shuurman and Jordan Ginther, Simon Fraser University

Homelessness is a pressing issue that affects every North American city. Several enumeration methodologies have been applied to try and gain a better understanding of the demographics of homelessness. These enumeration techniques, whilst providing rough estimates of numbers, rarely, if ever, address the spatial distribution of homeless populations in an urban or suburban context. Potentially this spatial factor, when combined with proper demographics, can provide a valuable tool in the fight to reduce homelessness. This reduction comes as a result of the ability to spatially target services provided to the homeless. In this analysis, we develop a suitability model to identify potential refuge sites of the homeless in the Metro Vancouver region. With the aid of GIS we combine a series of data sets including transportation networks, land use, crime, health, and environmental to predict possible locations of homeless refuge sites. This analysis can, in turn, be used to better provide much needed services to help reduce the homelessness problem in North America.

*The Efficacy of Gang Injunctions to Reduce Area Crime: An Analysis of Injunctions for 25 Years in California*, Matthew D. O'Deane, San Diego County DAO and Stephen A. Morreale, Worcester State College

The research sought to understand if civil gang injunctions reduce crime. The research measured and analyzed police calls for service, including serious (Part 1) and less serious (Part 2) crime calls within the injunction area. The findings revealed Part 1 calls decreased 11.6%. Part 2 calls decreased by 15.9%. Total calls for service decreased 14.1%. It is hoped that the insights gathered can help lead to a greater understanding of which dimensions predict gang injunction effectiveness to optimize future injunctions. These insights are exploratory in nature and may lead to a greater understanding of gang injunction effectiveness.

*Assessing the Impact of a "Safe" or "Supervised" Heroin Injection Facility on a Downtown Urban Neighbourhood*, Bryan Kinney and Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University

A recent study commissioned by Health Canada asked the question regarding the impact of a legally sanctioned heroin injection facility on an already "disordered" neighbourhood in the Spring of 2003. Political commentators suggested that by allowing intravenous drug users to "shoot-up" without being charged for illegally possessing (and consuming) a controlled substance we are simply inviting waves of new and existing drug users into the area and overwhelming police and residents with unprecedented levels of crime and disorder. In our analysis of this "honey-pot" thesis, we examine police dispatch records to examine selected crime-events known to police for several crime categories, including drugs, violence, property offenses and nuisance behaviours for the period 2000-2006, and found that there is little evidence that either crime concentrations or crime volumes have shifted from the pre- to post-injection site observation periods. Complications of determining "impact" of community-based "interventions" and crime and disorder reduction are discussed.

**PANEL 22: SENTENCING OUTCOMES IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURTS: DISPUTES AND CIRCUMVENTION**

Chair: Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

*Citizenship Status and Bias in Federal Sentencing*, Scott Wolfe and David Pyrooz, Arizona State University

A large body of literature has focused on the factors that influence prosecutorial discretion and sentencing within the federal courts. Among other factors, the citizenship status of the defendant has been shown to affect sentence length and the granting of substantial assistance departures. However, most of these studies only used citizenship status as a binary control variable. The present study will investigate the role of citizenship status in greater detail to determine whether or not it impacts length of sentence or the granting of substantial assistance departures. This will be done by partitioning the data by citizenship status to determine if known predictors have differential effects on citizens and non-citizens. Further, citizenship status/race interaction terms will be used to examine their role in the process. Results from this study will yield further insight into factors that influence federal sentencing and potentially uncover bias that has not been discussed at length in the extant literature.

*The Indirect Effects of Race and Ethnicity on the Sentencing of Male Offenders in Federal Courts*, Jana S. Benson, Arizona State University

Many scholars have examined the role of race in sentencing. While most studies have focused on the direct or conditional effects on sentencing outcomes, few have considered the possible indirect effect of offender race. One recent study, however, did just that. Employing a sample of female misdemeanants, Brennan (2006) found that while race did not directly affect sentencing outcomes, it did have an indirect influence on the likelihood of incarceration through various legal and extralegal variables. Using the casual model created for female offenders, the current study will replicate Brennan (2006) with a sample of male offenders from three Federal districts to assess whether race operates through the same mechanisms for male and female offenders. In addition to case and offender characteristics, specific attention will be paid to the role of family variables such as marriage and children, which could differentially influence judges' focal concerns for men and women offenders.

*Circumventing the Guidelines? Explaining the Greater Likelihood of Substantial Assistance Departures for Female Drug Offenders*, Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Research on federal sentence outcomes reveals that female drugs offenders are more likely than male drug offenders to receive downward departures for providing substantial assistance. The purpose of this paper is to investigate potential explanations for this somewhat counterintuitive finding. Using data on offenders convicted of drug offenses in three U.S. District Courts and a causal modeling strategy, we explore the degree to which female offenders' higher likelihood of receiving a substantial assistance departure can be attributed to background characteristics (race/ethnicity, marital status, presence of dependent children, employment status, and education), the seriousness of the offense, and case characteristics (pretrial status, type of attorney, type of disposition).

*Circumventing the Penalty: An Assessment of the Impact of Substantial Assistance Departures on Federal Mandatory Minimum Sentencing*, Mario V. Cano, Arizona State University

In 1986, Congress, in an effort to curtail drug use and organized drug distribution, enacted the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, thus establishing mandatory minimum sentencing for various federal drug convictions. In 1988, Congress subsequently extended the mandatory minimum sentencing statute, applying the sentences to drug conspiracies and several assault weapons offenses. Despite the establishment of the mandatory sentencing scheme, federal offenders, largely those convicted of drug offenses, still manage to evade the mandatory minimum sentence by receiving a downward departure sentence in exchange for cooperating with prosecutors. The purpose of this paper is to identify the predictors of the prosecutor's decision to petition the court for a substantial assistance departure in cases involving mandatory minimum sentences. Data from three U.S. District Courts are used to identify the legally relevant and legally irrelevant factors that influence the prosecutor's discretion in requesting substantial assistance departures.

**PANEL 23: SOME SOLUTIONS TO TEACHING AND PROGRAM CHALLENGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Chair: Tim Hennessy, California State University Sacramento

*But Who Teaches the Teacher?* Tim Hennessy, California State University, Sacramento

Teaching in the field of criminal justice is important as it prepares the future agents of the justice system. These agents will make arrests, decisions about an individual's freedoms, and shape or vote on public crime policy. As students, they take courses that prepare them for their role in the field, yet those that are supposed to teach these courses, may not be offered a course themselves. While graduate students may receive mentors, guidance materials, and have their own experiences as students, they may not be given any formal classroom training on how to educate undergraduate students. Criminal justice is a unique field in academia and it must have a more formal approach to training instructors in order to provide uniform effectiveness. This paper looks to provide a valuable and unique insight into teaching criminal justice and propose why offering formal education courses could be very valuable for the field.

*Teaching a Writing Intensive Course: Discretionary Justice for Upper Division Students*, Frances Bernat, Arizona State University

Many universities require upper division undergraduate students to have a writing intensive course in their major. Overseeing such a course is an academic challenge. Students have varying degrees of knowledge about the criminal justice system, have varying degrees of writing and research skills and, have varying degrees of interest in advancing their own learning objectives. It is imperative that intensive writing courses within the criminal justice major provide students with life long learning skills; they should be able to leave the university with enhanced foundations for their careers and advanced degrees. This paper will discuss the challenges and successes I experienced in one such course: Discretionary Justice.

*The Challenge to Remain Relevant*, Thomas Mahoney, Santa Barbara City College

After the "Rodney King" beating in Los Angeles in 1991, there were calls for changes in police training. The California Commission on POST mandated increased academy training in Ethics and Cultural Diversity. This study examines what changes, if any, have occurred within California's Community College programs. There are seventy-six (n=76) California Community Colleges that support an Administration of Justice or Criminal Justice degree. Of these 76 programs, only eight (11%) offer a course in Ethics and just three colleges (4%) have it as a requirement for graduation. Seventeen programs (22%) offer courses in multiculturalism and diversity with only thirteen (17%) having it as a completion requirement. This paper looks at "traditional" and "transitional" community college criminal justice program and identifies seven colleges as "transitional". Recommendations for change are made in order to match Community College Criminal Justice Programs with the current needs of their students and the law enforcement community.

*Key Components and Pedagogical Tools used in an Applied Program for Justice Service Professionals*, Barbara Schellhammer and Erich Schellhammer, Royal Roads University; Brian Burch, Simon Fraser University

At Royal Roads University on Vancouver Island we offer a BA in Justice Studies designed for justice service professionals. In this paper we present key components of this applied program. The program builds on four pillars: law, philosophy, human services skills, and sociology. Our presentation focuses on philosophical and human services skills components as well as pedagogical approaches. In particular, we present our teaching tools for a philosophical understanding of a liberal society, for multicultural work, for understanding identity, for complexity of communications, for use of needs-based communication in justice service work, for philosophical guidelines to deal with complex situations, and for strategies to conduct cross-cultural work. We also address pedagogical tools that proved successful for mid-career justice professionals in the BA in Justice Studies at Royal Roads University as well as the Bachelor's program in Justice and Public Safety through the Integrated Studies program at Simon Fraser University.

**PANEL 24: THE ROLE OF GENDER IN VICIMIZATION, OFFENDING, AND HEALING**

Chair: Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University

*A Longitudinal Analysis of Gender Differences in Developmental Links between Victimization and Offending: A Multivariate Latent Growth Approach*, Arina Gertseva, Washington State University

The purpose of this study was to examine the gender differences in developmental synchrony of victimization and offending. By employing latent growth curve modeling to the data from the National Survey of Youth (NYS), I estimated the initial status and rate of change in both domains separately and simultaneously and modeled how the systematic changes in these domains relate to one another. The results show that although there are some gender similarities in the way victimization and offending developmental trajectories are related, differences also emerged. The analyses indicated that the evolution of victimization was positively related to the evolution in offending for both genders, and this relationship was stronger for boys. However, this relation between adolescents' victimization and offending does not stay the same over time; by the end of the study, it becomes weaker, especially for the girls.

*Gender Matters: Women's Pathways to Crime*, Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University

This paper outlines the conceptual, empirical, applied and advocacy aspects of the pathways perspective. Pathways theory asserts that gender matters significantly in shaping criminality. This approach is based on a conceptual frame that examines the life experiences of girls and women prior to imprisonment. The most common pathways to crime are based on survival of personal experiences such as abuse and substance abuse. Race and class are also central to this investigation and combine with gender to create "triple jeopardy" for girls and women who are enmeshed in the criminal justice system. Pathways theory maintains that understanding female criminality requires knowledge of the complexity of women's lives separate from an investigation into the lives of men. In stating that women's crimes are embedded in the conditions of their lives as women in society, the pathways perspective also investigates the links between female experiences--both as girls and women--and criminal behavior.

*A Symbolic Interaction Approach to Research on Stalking and Female/Male Victimology*, Tracy F. Tolbert, California State University, Long Beach

The research examined the social and psychological characteristics of stalking, and similarities and differences between which women and men perceive of and respond to stalking as a form of predatory criminal behavior. Using a survey instrument distributed to 317 students at California State University, Long Beach, the study finds that participants experienced several variations in the social and psychological characteristics of stalking, the most significant of which pointed to the manner in which this form of predatory behavior manifested within intimate and/or interpersonal relationships. The data also indicated that both female and male perception/response rates were proportionate to the other on vignettes illustrating stalking patterns between female predator against male victim, and male predator against female victim. These findings direct attention to the need for additional research in this area, specifically the development of research models designed to improve methods of prevention and intervention.

*Figuring Gender into Addiction Discourse: Women in a Therapeutic Community Talk about Love, Violence, and Drugs*, Julie A. Beck, California State University, East Bay

This paper reports on a set of findings from an ethnographic research project conducted in a residential drug treatment program in Northern California. It specifically contrasts dominant institutional discourses of addiction with what appears from the women's accounts to be an emergent, competing narrative of addiction focused on gender and inequality. While common discursive framings of addiction and recovery focus on notions of disease, responsibility, or possession, the interviewees' accounts illuminate interrelationships between gender, self concepts, and illicit drug use. Common understandings of addiction are disrupted at the sites of sexuality, partner violence, and gender socialization. Overall, my findings suggest that gender-based identities and experiences constitute a powerful subtext for understanding women's drug addiction. Dispelling addiction myths (ie. the "crack mother" image) is important in promoting gender-appropriate drug treatment services for women.

**PANEL 25: CROSS-BORDER CRIMES: DRUGS, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE**

Chair: Jeffrey McIlwain, San Diego State University

*The Costs of Reform: Understanding the Drug War in Tijuana*, Jeff McIlwain, San Diego State University

This presentation analyzes the current drug war being fought between rival drug cartels in Tijuana in the context of the impact government and political reforms have had on the social system of organized crime in that city and its environs. Particular emphasis will be placed on the disruption of extensive social networks binding members of the underworld to members of the upperworld and its public and private sector institutions.

*Narco-Terrorism, Human Trafficking, and Narco-Corruption: A Sociological Threat Analysis and Ethnographic Area Study of Organized Crime in Northern Mexico*, Gordon James Knowles, Hawaii Pacific University

This research consists of an *ethnographic cultural study* and *sociological structural analysis of organized crime* in Mexico. Specifically, the investigation focuses on the significant presence of narco-terrorism, human trafficking, and narco-corruption in the *northern states* of Mexico. The study provides an overview of the *Mexican-American* organized crime structures and their *transborder operations* along the *southwest regions* of the *United States*.

*Group-based Violence Along the US-Mexico Border: An Initial Examination of Trends and Correlates*, Daniel J. Mabry, University of New Haven and S. Fernando Rodriguez, University of Texas-El Paso

This paper presents initial findings from an ongoing federally-funded study of group-based violence committed along the US-Mexico border from 2004-2008. Initial trends identified in exploratory data analysis will be presented as well as initial macro-level correlates of group-level violence. The project's data collection strategy and coding methodology will be discussed as well as opportunities for collaboration for interested scholars.

*Drug Interdiction Strategies: A Comparison of Hierarchical, Network, and Ecological Policies*, Aili Malm and Rebecca Nash, California State University, Long Beach and Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

The police use a variety of interdiction strategies designed to reduce the illicit drug market. These countermeasures can be categorized into three types: those that go after the leader; those that go after the smugglers, suppliers, and transporters (middle market); and those that go after the street-level sellers. This study reviews the theoretical foundation and evaluation research for each approach. Each strategy is assessed in terms of reducing the drug problem, minimizing displacement, and costs to the department. Policy implications are also discussed.

#### **PANEL 26: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES III**

Chair: J. Michael Olivero, Central Washington University

*At-Risk Youth: Psychometric Measures of Youth Detained in a Secure Crisis Residential Center*, J. Michael Olivero, Rodrigo Murataya, James Roberts, and Krystal Noga, Central Washington University

This paper provides a descriptive study of psychometric of at-risk youth, detained in a crisis residential treatment centers in Washington State. Washington State has a two prong system, whereby delinquents are held in detention centers and runaway and out of control youth are held in crisis residential centers. This study examines youth contained in a crisis residential center. It examines psychometric measures of symptoms associated with Axis One and Axis Two disorders, including Conduct Disorder and Oppositional Defiance. Substance abuse and addiction will also be examined, type of drug, frequency of use, and dependence will be examined.

*What Girls Want: A Qualitative Study of Incarcerated Female Delinquents*, Anastasia Tosouni, University of California, Irvine

In order to understand, better assess and respond to the specific needs that delinquent girls face today, it is imperative to examine their situations from their own perspectives, appreciate their opinions, and listen to their voices, voices that more often than not are silenced or simply dismissed as neither important, or proficient. System-involved girls have been traditionally neglected by criminological research as well as correctional treatment policies. A component of a larger-scale study aiming to lessen this gender gap in research and policy, this paper will present preliminary data collected through intensive interviews, focus-groups discussions, and observations, in order to provide an in-depth look at the lives, experiences, feelings, and reintegration efforts of young girls under secure custody. This paper will also discuss various problems facing researchers who wish to study incarcerated juveniles, problems that greatly discourage and definitely impede this type of research.

*Conflicting Models of Juvenile Justice under the Youth Criminal Justice Act in Canada: A Challenge for Youth Probation Officers?* Sarah Panknin and Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University

This study examines the strengths and weaknesses of the application of Modified Justice Models (MJM) for young offenders. An MJM is a model that draws from different justice principles, ranging from the rehabilitation of young offenders to the protection of society. It is hypothesized that this model is problematic because it embodies potentially conflicting principles of justice, which are difficult to implement, as seen under the Young Offenders Act (YOA). Using the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) and its predecessor, the YOA, as examples of MJMs, we studied the challenges faced by youth probation officers in implementation. To examine whether the typical problems of a MJM are evident under the YCJA and the YOA, we asked youth probation officers how they understand and apply the YCJA. The results indicate that youth probation officer have some problems with the implementation of the YCJA, however, they do not have the hypothesized problems of a MJM.

*Does the Policy Fit the Crime? The Adam Walsh Act and Juvenile Sex Offenders*, Lindsey M. Gorzalski, Arizona State University

Recent changes in sex offender policy, namely the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, reflect the belief that juvenile sexual offenders need to be controlled and monitored as closely as their adult counterparts. This paper questions how effective the Adam Walsh Act is at achieving its goal of protecting the public from juvenile sexual offenders. Through analysis of data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, this paper demonstrates how the Adam Walsh Act is flawed in its development. While initial analysis may show a general upward trend of juvenile sexual offending, in-depth examination reveals that the majority of juvenile offenders commit an offense against someone who is close in age and most offenses are committed against someone the youth already has some type of social relationship with. These age and social relationship findings do not support the reasoning behind inclusion of juveniles in federal sex offender legislation.

**PANEL 27: TOPICS IN ASSESSMENT & RESEARCH**

Chair: Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

*Assessing a Criminal Justice Program with Institutional Data*, Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

One of the main purposes of the assessment process in higher education is to learn about students and the programs offered by an institution. Program data compiled by the institution may include years of information on student backgrounds and profiles, student course loads, class sizes and course enrollments. Additional program data may also be available, such as student-faculty ratios, faculty workloads, student grades, degrees earned, and retention and graduation rates. The quality of these data and the information that can be learned about a Criminal Justice program are examined. Based upon this information, the actions that can be taken by such a program and the institution are also explored.

*Pedagogical and Departmental Issues Raised by the Assessment Process*, Diana R. Grant, Sonoma State University

Assessing how well or poorly our students are learning in our courses is something all instructors do. So why is assessment of student learning such a hot-button issue at both the national and local levels? What exactly *is* involved in assessing criminology and criminal justice course outcomes? Isn't this simply another name for the work we already do, or is this a qualitatively different way of approaching teaching and learning? What are the implications of assessment for department autonomy, and for faculty workloads? What are some of the potential benefits of assessment, and how can we avoid possible pitfalls? How can the results of assessment be used to improve curriculum at both the department and course levels?

*The Dashboard: A Cutting Edge Research and Policy Tool*, Jennie Singer, Russell Loving, and Mary Maguire, California State University, Sacramento

The Dashboard is a performance measurement that allows holistic oversight of the most salient indicators in any area where researchers need to communicate with policy makers or the public (*Governing Faster*, 2006). Key indicators are presented in a visually compelling manner for each area of interest so decision makers can identify where there is a system weakness, risk, need, and/or strength. This new method, utilized in the business world, can now effectively allow policy makers to access empirical and measurable markers across interdisciplinary management efforts. Policy makers need to rely on evidence-based practices for effective decision making processes (Welsh & Farrington, 2005) instead of the biased information presented by the media. Use of the Dashboard can communicate information quickly and effectively. A working model of a Dashboard on sex offender management will be displayed.

*Weeding and Seeding: An Analysis of the Department of Justice "Weed and Seed" Program in Sacramento's Oak Park Community*, Brandi Vigil, California State University, Sacramento

With an allotment of 1 million dollars, over the span of 5 years, the Weed and Seed Program is a U.S. Department of Justice initiative aimed at preventing, controlling, and reducing violent, drug, and gang activity in high-crime areas. Law enforcement agencies and prosecutors work together to "weed out" criminals from the target area, while human services, or "seeding" efforts, bring prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization to the area. Focusing my efforts on Sacramento's Oak Park Community, my analysis addresses the effectiveness of the Oak Park Weed and Seed Program, currently in its third grant year. Through comparing statistical data collected prior to the instilment of Oak Park community's Weed and Seed program to statistical data collected after the second completed year of the program, I will determine if the Oak Park Weed and Seed Program has been effective in its strategies.

**PANEL 28: PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING: GANGS, SEXUAL ASSAULTS, AND JUVENILES**  
Chair: Schannae L. Lucas, California Lutheran University

*Gang and Non-Gang Victims: A Look at Case Rejection in Gang-Related Homicides*, David Pyrooz and Scott Wolfe, Arizona State University

Gangs have been documented in the United States for nearly a century, yet only a few cities are designated as "traditional" gang cities. This study examines the prosecutorial practices in gang-related homicides occurring in a traditional jurisdiction, Los Angeles. The data were collected between 1976 and 1980 by the Los Angeles District Attorney's to evaluate Operation Hardcore. The focus of this study is not to evaluate the effectiveness of the operation; rather, it is to identify the factors that predict case rejection in gang-related homicide. Logistic regression is employed to establish the likelihood of case rejection and variables such as inter-racial victim/offender, gender, multiple suspects/victims, and gang-motivation are included in the analysis. Additionally, being that the data are pre-STEP (California's 1988 sweeping gang legislation), results are put forth from a preliminary examination of sentence length.

*Prosecutorial Choices in Sexual Assault Cases: Do 'Typifications' of the Suspected Offender Matter?*, Philip Mulvey, Arizona State University

Research has examined "typifications" of victims that prosecutors use when determining whether to prosecute sexual assault cases (Frohmann 1991, Spohn et al. 2001). Less is known about the suspects in these cases. It is assumed that prosecutors use demographic and personality characteristics in examining suspects to determine their likelihood of a conviction as is often done with victims. The purpose of this paper is to extend research on prosecutorial discretion by examining narrative data on sexual assaults that resulted in arrest in Dade County (Miami) Florida. The goal is to determine whether prosecutors use "typifications" of sexual assault offenders in deciding whether to file charges or not. It is posited prosecutors will decide not to prosecute certain sexual assault cases based on "typifications" of the offender.

*Predicting the Next Era of Criminal Sentencing*, Natalie R. Ortiz, California State University, Sacramento

In the 1970s, determining the length of an offender's term of incarceration became a function of increased political interest in the creation of an equitable and predictable system of punishment. This was in opposition to the long-standing judicial practice of indeterminate sentencing that was thought to facilitate rehabilitation efforts by the state prison system. Almost 40 years later, sentiments toward sentencing policies are beginning to lose the "get tough" edge that has arguably resulted in a swelling prisoner population. At the same time, legislators are showing an increased interest in evidence-based corrections. However, given that determinate sentencing rules remain part of the criminal code, what does the future hold for sentencing policies and the achievement of the rehabilitation ideal that has been delegated to corrections departments?

*The Juvenile Drug Court Decision Making Process: An Analysis of Operating Styles and Outcomes*, Schannae L. Lucas, California Lutheran University

The rapid expansion of drug courts throughout the United States ultimately has introduced a new approach to justice. Drug courts represent a change from the traditional juvenile court by having a team of professionals making decisions that are theoretic in nature with the goal of reducing the problems associated with juvenile crime and adolescent drug abuse. This study attempts to enhance the understanding of the effectiveness of the juvenile drug court decision-making process by examining a juvenile drug court team in the Northwest region of the United States through a process evaluation conducted during its first year of implementation. This study examines the operational styles that had a significant influence on how the juvenile drug court team sanctioned, treated, and rewarded the participants, as well as the demographic variables of the juvenile drug court participants that were influential to the team's outcome decisions.

**PANEL 29: ISSUES IN VIOLENCE**

Chair: Lisa M. Murphy, California State University, Long Beach

*Defending Reality: Constructing the 'Street' in Reality-Based Self-Defense Systems*, Dimitri A. Bogazianos, California State University, Sacramento

Since the Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC) began in 1993, it has developed from circus side show to a legitimate sport with leagues, teams, and large purses. Mixed Martial Arts (MMA), as the sport is now called, often stands in an antagonistic relationship with two other fighting industries: Traditional Martial Arts (TMA) and Reality Based Defense (RBD), the specific focus of this paper. As cultures in defense of crime, RBD systems define themselves not in opposition to the street, but, rather, in a strangely symbiotic relationship to it, generating techniques specific to perceived street attacks, and promoting themselves according to the superior brutality with which they repel them. RBD is a culture of "extreme," heavily mediated violence that relies, for its very existence, on the terrors of the street. In effect, this paper will address the multiple ways in which RBD "needs" its enemy and what it suggests about the primary role that street crime continues to play in American cultural expression.

*Victimization Across the Life-Course.* Lisa M. Murphy, California State University, Long Beach

When looking at pathways to violence for adolescents (ages 13-18) much of the literature suggests a linkage between violence exposure in a variety of contexts (family and community) and adjustment difficulties in adolescence, such as the use of violence. This study will investigate the effects of violent victimization in childhood on the potential for being a victim of intimate partner violence. Both the home and the community will be examined as settings for potential victimization during adolescents. The cumulative effects of violent victimization in the home and community, as well as, ethnicity and gender as possible moderators to violent victimization will be examined. Partner agreement on item responses will also be analyzed to look at possible gender differences in the definition of intimate partner violence. This study uses all three waves of the Add Health longitudinal data set, the romantic partner version of the Add Health data set, and logistic regression to analyze these relationships over time.

*Two Legs or Four: Violence Affects All Members of the Family,* Rochelle Stevenson, Simon Fraser University

This paper is an examination of the research looking at domestic violence and the connections with animal cruelty. A brief history of domestic violence and cruelty to animals is followed by a review of some of the more common theories about domestic violence and animal abuse. Instead of discussing the literature about various forms of domestic violence, the research is discussed in light of the roles and functions that companion animals play in situations of family violence. Attention is paid to partner violence, elder abuse and child abuse. Policies currently in place that try to address the link between cruelty to animals and family violence are looked at as well as future research and policy implications.

*The Nature and Frequency Relationship Violence and Stalking Behavior among a Culturally Diverse College Student Population,* Dawna Komorosky and Katelin Gannon, California State University, East Bay

This study examined the nature and frequency of domestic violence in the workplace (on or off campus) among a diverse college campus in California. Some examined behaviors include work disruption, stalking and harassment via phone and Internet, productivity, and disclosure to supervisors. A survey was distributed to 500 students and the results will be discussed. Information yielded from this study will be used to develop education and prevention programs for students, given by students on campus.

**PANEL 30: ISSUES IN ELABORATING CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY**

Chair: Mary McGuire, California State University, Sacramento

*Examining Male and Female Persistence: An Exploration of Similarities and Differences*, Lisa M. McCartan, Le Moyne College, NY and Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

Since Blumstein et al. (1986) suggested that dimensions of criminal offending patterns be examined, many researchers have begun examining these offending trajectories (i.e., onset, persistence). While several researchers have recently begun examining persistence in offending, the samples used to examine persistence have been predominately comprised of males. Using secondary data of male and female juvenile offenders in New York City, this study seeks to fill the gap in the persistence literature by examining male and female persistence offending patterns. The research investigation will also add to the knowledge of persistence by highlighting the similarities and/or differences between those who commit crimes individually or in groups. The research and policy implications will be discussed.

*Cumulative Violence Theory as an Explanation of Rampage School Shootings*, Stuart Henry, San Diego State University

This paper analyzes the ways that social scientists since Columbine have increasingly explained school violence as a complex multi-causal phenomenon. In *Violence and Nonviolence: Pathways to Understanding* (2003) Gregg Barak argues that in spite of clear evidence that violence is cumulatively interrelated across a range of societal levels, most analysts tend to “focus on one particular form of violence, without much, if any reflection on the other forms.” He argues “these fragmented and isolated analyses seek to explain the workings of a given form of violence without trying to understand the common threads or roots that may link various forms of violence together.” This paper applies Barak’s cumulative theory of violence to rampage school shootings, explaining the phenomenon as part of a series of violent process, constituted over time by numerous incidents of less obvious psychological and symbolic violence operating at individual, group, institutional, communal and societal levels.

*A Comparison of Multiple Alibi Evidence Providers to Single Alibi Evidence Providers*, Allie L. Childers and Scott E. Culhane, University of Wyoming

Recent research has focused on the generation of alibis. This project compared individuals who proclaimed to have multiple alibi witnesses to those who could only generate a single witness. Furthermore, individuals who proclaimed to have witnesses and physical evidence were contrasted to those who only had witnesses. The majority of participants reported having motivated alibi witnesses (i.e. someone who could have motivation to lie for a suspect/defendant) but no physical alibi evidence. Results suggest that those with multiple witnesses and those with physical alibi evidence were more likely to generate at least one unmotivated witness. The implications of this research suggest that innocent individuals could be at risk for disbelief of their alibis.

**PANEL 31: ROUNDTABLE: NAVIGATING THE RETENTION, TENURE, AND PROMOTION  
PROCESS: TIPS FOR NEW FACULTY**

Chair: Laurie Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

Panelists: Bruce Bikle, Sue Escobar, Laurie Kubicek, and Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

For new faculty entering a tenure-track position often begins a daunting process. The expectations are often unclear and the “rules” are not well articulated. This roundtable discussion is intended to offer an opportunity for graduate students and new tenure-track faculty to engage in a conversation about the experience with a diverse group of faculty whose academic preparation varies widely, and who sought and secured tenure over the course of the past decade.

**PANEL 32: POTPOURRI**

Chair: Matthew Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

*Pumping the Price and Dumping the Shares: The Relationship Between Mass Stock Mailings and Share Price Fluctuations*, Jon Maskaly and Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

The electronic age has created an entirely new form of criminal enterprises and has opened up a new pool of potential victims. In the past corporate crime was considered a “white-collar” industry, with perpetrators sitting in executive offices, the electronic age has changed this. Now it is possible for persons not even involved in the corporate world to profit from corporate greed. Historically, this deception was committed with direct scamming techniques; however, the new method involves internet mass mailings and indirect stock manipulation. The current study examines the relationship between mass e-mails distributed worldwide, and rising and falling prices of the stock promoted in the e-mail. An analysis was conducted examining the relationship between the timing and level of the promotion and the changes in the price of the stock. Secondary analysis examined the relationship between the origin of the e-mail and the operating location of the company.

*Mortgage Fraud and the Subprime Mortgage Crisis*, Tomson Nguyen, University of California, Irvine

The savings and loan crisis of the 1980s, the Orange County, California, bankruptcy of the mid-1990s, and the corporate scandals of 2002 demonstrate that criminal fraud can be deeply embedded in financial markets and remain undetected until the problem reach catastrophic levels. The collapse of the contemporary subprime mortgage industry has been attributed several factors, including deregulation of the financial industry, deteriorating home values, and loose loan underwriting standards. Economists, industry practitioners, and government officials have failed to observe the significance of mortgage fraud as an inherent problem relating to the subprime mortgage crisis. Relying on intensive interviews with 23 subjects, government reports, media accounts, and a variety of secondary sources, this study traces the exponential growth of mortgage fraud to inadequate regulatory and organizational structures of the subprime mortgage industry. The research findings detail and describe various forms of mortgage fraud – “data manipulation,” “data fabrication,” and “concerted ignorance,” – criminal lending practices commonly perceived in the industry as risky business or creative financing. It is recommended that future fraud prevention and intervention strategies incorporate a multi-faceted approach that includes strict underwriting standards, regulatory oversight, accountability, and mandatory continuous education for loan practitioners.

*The Problem of Possession: A Critical Analysis of the Child Pornography Provisions and Relevant Case Law*, Jennifer Tognela, University of Ottawa, ON

This thesis examines the argument that, because the possession of child pornography does not directly cause harm to children or any other individuals, the criminalization of the mere possession of child pornography violates one's right to freedom of expression, which is protected by the Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. There is a discussion of the arguments, put forth by those who justify the necessity for a specific offence of mere possession of child pornography as well as a consideration of arguments put forth by opponents, mostly civil rights activists, who question the legitimacy of such an offence. This thesis will discuss the changes made to the *Criminal Code*, with respect to how child pornography is dealt with in the criminal justice system, since the initial obscenity provision. The thesis includes an analysis of the court cases that have interpreted the offence possession of child pornography.

**PANEL 33: INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Chair: Sue Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

*Breaking Barriers, Fostering Compassion: 12-Step Meeting Assignment for Criminal Justice Drug Abuse & Criminal Behavior Course*, Sue Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

This paper proposes to discuss the background, components, and pedagogical implications of a writing assignment used in my upper division *Drug Abuse and Criminal Behavior* course. This assignment requires students to attend 1-3 12-step meetings during the semester; read a book on addiction, loss, and recovery; and write a reflective analysis of their perceptions of and reactions to the book and meetings. Literature suggests that, with respect to alcohol and drug (AOD) use/abuse, most students favor deviance/crime control models and stricter penalties with respect to AOD-related indiscretions, viewing AOD use/abuse as a self-chosen, immoral act, not a disease. The objective is to educate them on the principle of compassion as it pertains to AOD abuse, addiction, and recovery. Qualitative data, in the form of sample phrases and sections of 20 papers in one of my courses, were used to evaluate changes in perceptions of and attitudes toward AOD addiction.

*Plea or No Plea?: An Interactive Criminal Justice Teaching Activity*, Amy Cass, California State University, Fullerton

In today's age it is imperative that educators connect with the millennial or net generation. To generate motivation, interest, and attention professors need to draw from customary multimedia resources heavily rooted in the students' world. By doing this, we can teach them a bit about the real world. This session will highlight this approach by playing a spin off of the popular TV game show Deal or No Deal. The premise of the game I call Plea or No Plea is simple: defendants select briefcases (manila folders) filled with potential sentences in hopes of eliminating harsh punishments, thus increasing the probability of a light sentence or "good deal" by the prosecutor. The interactive session will lay out for participants the general objectives, needed tools, and rules of the game, but also provide tips on ways to illustrate other criminal justice concepts (trial penalty, discretion) during the course of the activity.

*Community Service as an Element of Criminal Justice Education*, David H. McElreath, Terry Lyons, Jan Bounds, and Lorri Williamson, University of Mississippi

The undergraduate education of criminal justice majors across the nation typically provides the student with a reasonable balance between theory and practical application. Many criminal justice programs include within their curriculum some element of practical experience, such as an internship, in which the student is paired with an agency in an effort to obtain an institutional insight. Examining who we have traditionally educated, one might well pose the question: Is the education of our students complete without providing them the opportunity to develop an increased social awareness? In 2006, the faculty of the Department of Legal Studies at The University of Mississippi, in which the criminal justice program is a component, decided to add to the student's academic experience another valuable dimension: increased social awareness through a structured community service experience.

**PANEL 34: GIVING VOICE TO THE HATED: THE EXPLORATION OF HATE-MOTIVATED VIOLENCE**

Chair: Helen Ahn Lim, California Lutheran University

*Examining Anti-Latino Sentiment and Bias Motivated Violence*, Silvina Ituarte, California State University, East Bay

Not much scholarly attention has focused on understanding the types of bias motivated violence perpetrated against Latino/a(s). In an examination of the social climate that legitimizes bias motivated attacks, this presentation identifies the historical contexts of anti-Latino violence, considers recent examples of legislative exclusions that perpetuate hostilities against Latino/a(s), discusses labor practices that encourage wage theft of day workers, and inspects metaphors used to dehumanize Latino/a(s) in mass culture. In combination, these factors legitimize the exploitation, abuse, and violence perpetuated against Latino/a(s) and communicate a message of fear, intimidation, and hate. If unchallenged, society will continue to encounter over 500 nationwide anti-Latino offenses yearly. Suggestions for moving forward and making changes are recommended.

*The Study of Hate Crime and the Importance of Interview Research*, Helen Ahn Lim, California Lutheran University

This paper focuses on the importance of interviews and narrative research in the study of hate crime. Interviews are particularly useful in understanding the harms of hate crime and racially motivated offenses otherwise unaccounted for in official statistics. Although official data (UCR) identifies reporting trends and the kinds of hate crimes that are reported, it is severely limited in capturing the full impact of hate crime and its related complexities. Hence, this paper expands the understanding on how hate crimes impact the direct victim, the victim's targeted group, and intergroup relations.

*Messages from Silenced Youth: Homophobia and Transphobia in British Columbia High Schools*, Brian Burtch and Rebecca Haskell, Simon Fraser University

Schools are sites where youth acquire a formal education along with informal lessons through everyday interactions. The role that educators take in transmitting norms is often presented as value-neutral. Nevertheless, “value-neutral” education often promotes certain values at the expense of others, leaving little room for ideologies or identities that challenge mainstream gender and sexual norms. Drawing on data collected from small group discussions and interviews with 16 lesbian, gay, bisexual and queer (LGBQ) youth who have recently left British Columbia high schools, we review participants’ assertions that school curriculum generally promotes homophobic and transphobic harassment and adds to the silencing of many queer youth. Drawing on participants’ positive and negative experiences in high schools, we discuss how homophobia and transphobia can be addressed. Finally, we discuss how responses to homophobia and transphobia in schools could advance social justice and human rights more broadly.

*Muslim Ex-Offenders: Experiences from the UK*, Muzammil Quraishi, The University of Salford, UK

Abstract not available.

**PANEL 35: ROUNDTABLE: ANTI-TERRORISM ENFORCEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME ISSUES**

Chairs: Victor H. Ascolillo and Scott J. White

*Anti-Terrorism Enforcement: The Extraordinary and Secret Renditioning of Suspected Terrorists by the United States and its Allies in the Global War on Terrorism*, Victor H. Ascolillo and Scott J. White, Westfield State College

The tragic events of September 11, 2001 prompted the United States and its allies to begin a proactive campaign to counter-terrorism on a global scale. The invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan in conjunction with the detention of prisoners at the USMC compound at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba are obvious and overt examples of this international war on terrorism. Covertly, allied military and intelligence services have engaged in a secret war of their own; involving the detention and extraordinary and secret renditioning of suspected terrorists. The U.S. Administration's program of transferring suspected terrorists to foreign countries for interrogation has been carried out by the CIA under broad authority in the absence of due process of law. This *Round Table* will discuss the historical nature of the program and consider the policies and legality of extraordinary and secret rendition.

**PANEL 36: EUROGANG PROGRAM OF RESEARCH: PERSPECTIVES FROM YOUNG SCHOLARS**

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

*Eurogang: Reflections of a Young Scholar*, Ann Reyes Robbins, University of Southern California

This reflection paper provides the author's impressions about the Eurogang project from her vantage point as one of the Young Scholars participating in the Eurogang IX workshop held at the University of Southern California between May 18 and 21, 2008. The author shares anecdotes from her prior career as a children's law attorney and juvenile court magistrate and discusses how these experiences stimulated her interest in the Eurogang project. The author highlights some of the research she assisted with that entailed interviews with youth in areas of East Los Angeles known to have long histories of gang activity. The theme of crime and criminal justice on the border is explored as it relates not merely to geographical borders, but also borders between race, class, gender, and professional training across research fields. The possibilities and limitations for young scholars to pursue comparative research are discussed.

*Employment and Gang-Involvement: Current Work and Future Directions*, Dawn Delfin McDaniel, University of Southern California

Gang involvement is a significant social problem that exacts a heavy toll in terms of quality of life and mortality. Previous intervention efforts to reduce gang involvement have been ineffective and poorly evaluated. My current research project is based on a randomized trial of the Behavioral Employment Program (BEP), an employment intervention for gang-involved youth. The goal of this project is to examine how BEP-initiated employment impacts gang involvement. After attending the Eurogang Workshop, I had a greater understanding of the gang literature and was more cognizant of potential opportunities for comparative research. For example, the Eurogang's Survey contains measures of employment and gang involvement. While there is much theoretical support for a connection between employment and gang involvement, there is limited correlational or comparative research on this association. Data from the Eurogang Project could help fill this gap in the literature, which would inform my current line of research.

*Cross-National Gang Research: In Deference to Culture*, Kristy N. Matsuda, University of California, Irvine

Cross-national research studies, while complicated, make an extremely valuable contribution to the gang literature. The purpose of this discussion is to bring attention to an important consideration when designing research in the United States (for example) and implementing the design abroad, namely serious consideration and awareness of the culture under investigation. In particular, I hope to address how to draw from well-established literature and research methods without inadvertently producing Amerocentric results. I will focus on comparative gang research in the United States and Japan in an effort to think through some of these important issues. This discussion centers on challenges and potential improvements for 1) cross-national research in Japan, 2) cross-national research on youth, 3) gang research, and 4) the use of the Eurogang research model. The consideration of these issues may contribute to the construction of more general cross national research strategies.

**PANEL 37: THE ACADEMIC LIFE: LESSONS LEARNED FROM JUNIOR FACULTY**

Chair: Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University, Fullerton

*The Academic Job Market: From Grad School to the “Real World*, Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton.

So, you are almost done! Soon, the A.B.D. will be replaced by Ph.D. and you will have completed your studies – FINALLY! But first, there is the issue of getting a job! It all seems so overwhelming. Maybe you have heard horror stories of “being on the market.” You think to yourself, “How do I manage the job search on top of finishing my research, starting my dissertation and fulfilling all of my university’s requirements for graduation?” “Oh, and is it possible to remain sane through it all?” The answer is “Yes you can do it all (and remain sane).” We will provide tips and discuss strategies for initiating and managing a successful career search for faculty positions in criminology/criminal justice, including negotiating for the best possible offer (in a rough economy).

*Surviving the First Year as a Junior Faculty Member*, Georgia Spiropolous, California State University, Fullerton

Are you looking forward to your first tenure-track position? Yes, you should. After all, it is a great time in a budding career. There are so many changes that happen the first year. For instance, some of the perks that await most new faculty members include an office all to yourself, a good deal of professional freedom, the ability to vote on department policy, and a lingering sense satisfaction from completing graduate school (wow, I have letters after my name?). But wait—you are not a student anymore! The first year should be defined by the shedding of a graduate student mindset in lieu of learning how to be a competent and productive professional. It seems like this process goes smoothly for some but proves difficult for others. Still, not all adaptations are easy and some are downright difficult and uncomfortable. This segment of the roundtable offers a comprehensive discussion of the changes that happen the first year of a tenure-track job.

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