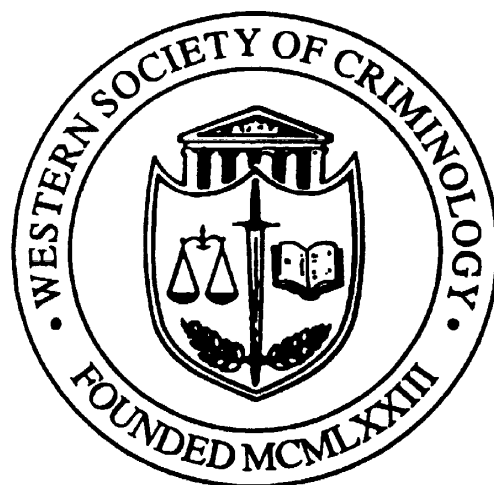


WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

37th Annual Conference
February 4-6, 2010



ALA MOANA HOTEL
HONOLULU, HAWAII

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PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

Thursday, February 4th

Time	Events	Location
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Registration	Outside Anthurium Room
4:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Anthurium Room
6:30 pm to 7:30 pm	President's Welcome & Reception	Garden Lanai

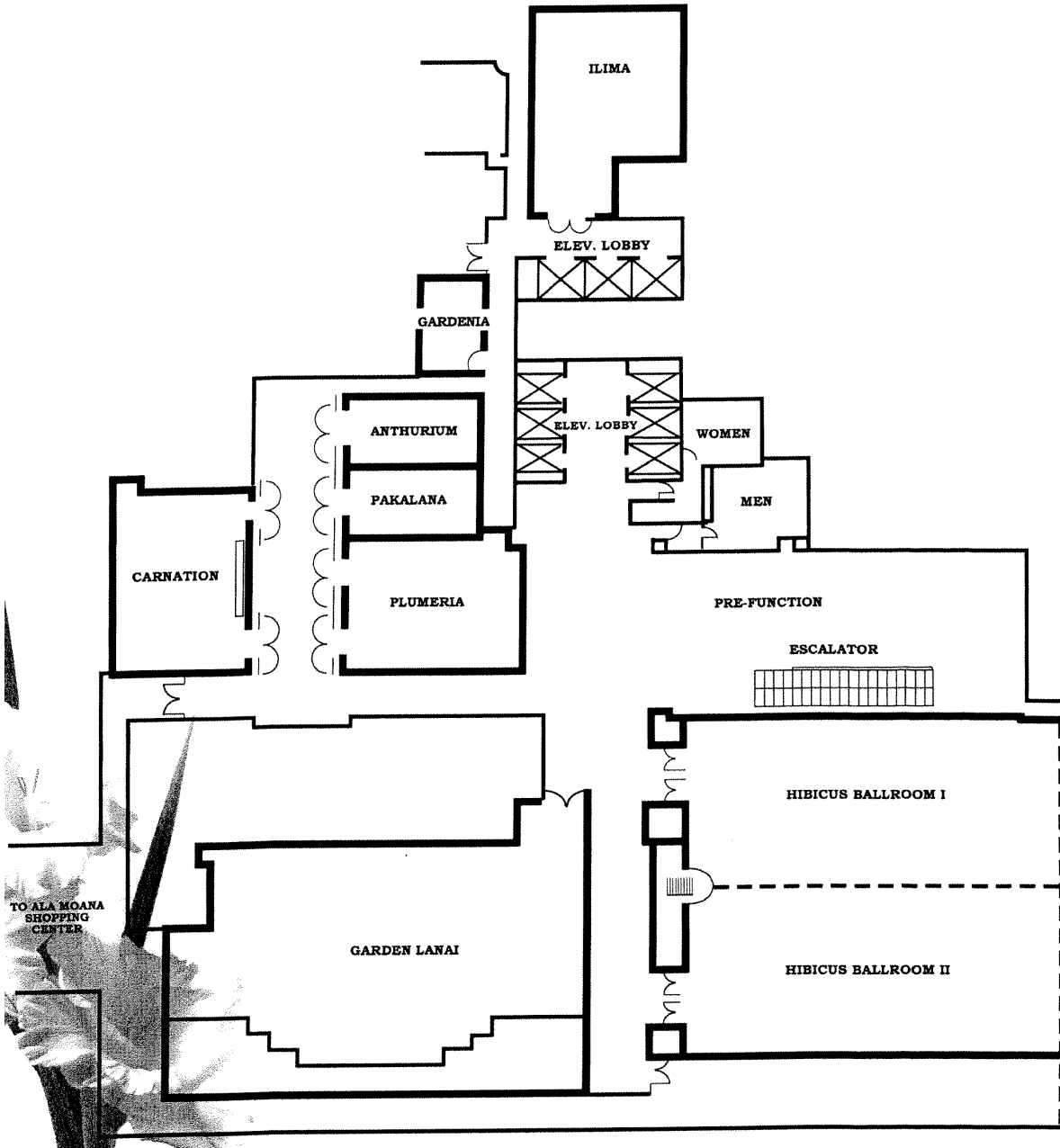
Friday, February 5th

Time	Events	Location
7:30 am to 12:00 pm		
1:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Registration	Outside of Gardenia Room
9:00 am to 12:00 pm		
1:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Book Exhibit	Gardenia Room
	Continental Breakfast	
7:30 am to 9:00 am	Plenary	Hibiscus Ballroom #2
9:15 am to 10:30 am	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
10:45 am to 12:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
12:15 pm to 1:30 pm	Awards Luncheon	Hibiscus Ballroom #2
1:45 pm to 3:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
3:15 pm to 4:30 pm	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
4:45 pm to 6:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
	Simon Fraser University Graduate Program Information Reception	
4:45 pm to 6:00 pm	Sponsored by: Simon Fraser University Meet-the-Author Reception	Hibiscus Ballroom #2
6:15 pm to 7:00 pm	Sponsored by: Simon Fraser University Student Party	Hibiscus Ballroom #2
7:30 pm to ?	Sponsored by: Seattle University	Lobby

Saturday, February 6th

Time	Event	Location
8:00 am to 12:00 pm	Registration	Outside Gardenia Room
9:00 am to 10:30 am		
12:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Book Exhibit	Gardenia Room
7:30 am to 8:45am	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
9:00 am to 10:15 am	Panel Session	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
10:30 am to 11:45 am	Keynote Brunch	Hibiscus Ballroom #2
12:00 pm to 1:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
1:30 pm to 2:45 pm	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
3:00 pm to 4:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Carnation, Ilima, Plumeria, Pakalana
4:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Book Sale	Gardenia Room
5:15 pm to 8:15 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Anthurium Room

ALA MOANA HOTEL
HONOLULU, HAWAII
Hotel Map



CALL FOR PAPERS

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

All submissions should be formatted according to the journal's guidelines for manuscripts, which can be found on the *WCR* website at <http://wcr.sonoma.edu>. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *WCR* should send inquiries to Leana Bouffard and Jeffrey Bouffard, Sam Houston State University. Send all new submissions via email as an attachment to wcr98@hotmail.com **or** via postal mail service on a floppy to:

Editor, Western Criminology Review
Sam Houston State University
Box 2296
Huntsville, TX 77341-2296

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 6th at 4:30pm in the Gardenia Room**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

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

PROGRAM/PANEL OVERVIEW

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OUTSIDE ANTHURIUM ROOM
4:00 TO 6:00 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	ANTHURIUM ROOM
6:30 TO 7:30 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	GARDEN LANAI

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

7:30 AM TO 12:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OUTSIDE OF GARDENIA ROOM
1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	
9:00 AM TO 12:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARDENIA ROOM
1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	
7:30 AM TO 9:00 AM	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST PLENARY	HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2

PLENARY SPEAKER: NANCY RODRIGUEZ
TITLE: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF FAMILY STABILITY IN JUVENILE COURT
PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES

9:15 TO 10:30AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Juvenile Justice Reform in Hawaii	Carnation	Randall G. Shelden
Panel 2	Issues in Prisoner Reintegration I	Ilima	Beth Huebner
Panel 3	Sex Offenses and Sex Offenders	Plumeria	Robert Swan
Panel 4	White Collar Crime	Pakalana	Neil Boyd

10:45 TO 12:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 5	Police Deviance and Public Perceptions of the Police	Carnation	Brad A. Myrstol
Panel 6	Juvenile Justice Practices	Ilima	Vivian Amantana
Panel 7	Disproportionate Minority Contact: In Memorium to Carl Pope	Plumeria	Julius Debro
Panel 8	Offenders: Theoretical Explanations	Pakalana	William Bloss

12:15 TO 1:30 PM AWARDS LUNCHEON HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2

PROGRAM/PANEL OVERVIEW

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5 (CONT.)

1:45 TO 3:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 9	State and Federal Sentencing Decisions	Carnation	Pauline Brennan
Panel 10	Politics of Gender, Race, and Crime in Hawaii	Ilima	RaeDeen Karasuda
Panel 11	Harassment at School: Prevention and Occurrence	Plumeria	Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard
Panel 12	Social Capital and Institutions in the Community	Pakalana	Matthew Valasik

3:15 TO 4:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 13	Gangs and Delinquent Attitudes	Carnation	Finn-Aage Esbensen
Panel 14	Policing	Ilima	J. Michael Olivero
Panel 15	Methodological Approaches to Studying Crime	Plumeria	Christine Gardiner
Panel 16	Current Issues in Criminal Justice Education	Pakalana	Yvette Farmer

4:45 TO 6:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 17	Social Lives of Gangs: Ethnicity, Nationality, and Gender	Carnation	Melanie R. Nimmo
Panel 18	Sex Offending	Ilima	Amelie Pedneault
Panel 19	Theoretical Perspectives on Rehabilitation and Punishment	Plumeria	Bradley T. Brick
Panel 20	Issues in Prisoner Reintegration II	Pakalana	Jennifer R. Stumpp

4:45 TO 6:00 PM SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY – HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2
 GRADUATE PROGRAM INFORMATION RECEPTION
 ALL CONFERENCE ATTENDEES WELCOME

6:15 TO 7:00 PM MEET-THE-AUTHOR RECEPTION HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2
 SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

TITLE: BEYOND BAD GIRLS: GENDER, VIOLENCE, AND HYPE
AUTHORS: MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AND KATHERINE IRWIN

7:30 TO ? STUDENT PARTY LOBBY
 SPONSORED BY: SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

PROGRAM/PANEL OVERVIEW

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6 (CONT.)

1:30 TO 2:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 33	Gender Issues in Institutional Corrections	Carnation	Barbara Bloom
Panel 34	Social Science Meets Forensic Science	Ilima	Matthew J. Hickman
Panel 35	Specialized Courts, Pretrial Release, and Parole	Plumeria	Sheryl Van Horne
Panel 36	Theory and Offending	Pakalana	Kate Shade

3:00 TO 4:15 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 37	Gangs, Guns, and Organized Crime	Carnation	Adrienne Freng
Panel 38	Negotiating Sex: Legal, Commercial, and Personal Strategies	Ilima	Lisa Pasko
Panel 39	Police Effectiveness in Addressing Current Issues in Law Enforcement	Pakalana	Jacqueline Helfgott

4:30 PM TO 5:00 PM BOOK SALE GARDENIA ROOM

5:15 PM TO 8:15 PM EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING ANTHURIUM ROOM

FRIDAY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

7:30 AM TO 12:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OUTSIDE OF GARDENIA ROOM
1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	
9:00 AM TO 12:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARDENIA ROOM
1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	
7:30 AM TO 9:00 AM	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST PLENARY	HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2

PLENARY SPEAKER: NANCY RODRIGUEZ
TITLE: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF FAMILY STABILITY IN JUVENILE COURT
PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES

9:15 AM TO 10:30 AM CARNATION

PANEL 1: JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM IN HAWAII

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

Randall G. Shelden, University of Nevada - Las Vegas	<i>Juvenile Incarceration in America: Looking back 180 Years</i>
Meda Chesney-Lind & Brian Bilsky, University of Hawaii - Manoa	<i>Detention in Hawaii: An Overview of the Issues</i>
Dan Macallair, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, CA	<i>The Hawaii Youth Advocacy Project and Hawaii Juvenile Justice Reform: 20 Years Later</i>

9:15 AM TO 10:30 AM ILIMA

PANEL 2: ISSUES IN PRISONER REINTEGRATION I

Chair: Beth Huebner, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Discussant: Beth Huebner, University of Missouri –St. Louis

Jennifer Doyle, Aili Malm, Connie Ireland, & Ryan Fischer California State University - Long Beach	<i>Hanging with the Wrong Crowd: High Risk Social Networks and Recidivism</i>
Doreen Anderson-Facile, California State University	<i>Crime, Incarceration, and Prisoner Reintegration</i>
Beth Huebner & Breanne Pleggenkuhle, University of Missouri – St. Louis	<i>Coming Home to the Country: The Unique Experiences of Rural Inmates</i>
Jesse Cale, Darryl Plecas, & Irwin Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada Stephanie Fortier, Correctional Service of Canada	<i>An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Associated with Repeat Homicide in Canada</i>

FRIDAY

9:15 AM TO 10:30 AM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 3: SEX OFFENSES AND SEX OFFENDERS

Chair: Robert Swan, University of South Dakota

Christine G. Louie, University of Calgary, Canada	<i>Prostitution in Canada: Displacement and Danger</i>
Ysaeric Taveras, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, NY	<i>The Examination of College Students' Perceptions of Sex Offender Policies</i>
Robert Swan & Sandy McKeown, University of South Dakota	<i>Professional Ethics and the Impact of Vicarious Trauma on Prosecutorial Discretion: Why Some Prosecutors May "Bend" the Law in Their Pursuit of Victim-centered Notions of Justice</i>

9:15 AM TO 10:30 AM

PAKALANA

PANEL 4: WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Chair: Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University

John Panneton, California State University – Sacramento	<i>Prosecuting Tainted Food Cases: Enforcement Gaps and Reform</i>
Neil Boyd & Brian Kinney, Simon Fraser University Aili Malm, California State University – Long Beach	<i>Anatomy of a Ponzi Scheme: Lessons from the Eron Mortgage Fraud</i>
Henry N. Pontell, University of California – Irvine	<i>Trivializing the Lunatic Crime Rate: Theory, Praxis, and the Global Economic Meltdown</i>

10:45 AM TO 12:00 PM

CARNATION

PANEL 5: POLICE DEVIANCE AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE

Chair: Brad A. Myrstol, University of Alaska - Anchorage

Robert J. Kane & Michael D. White, Arizona State University	<i>Time to Termination: Examining Onset and Duration Patterns of Career-Ending Misconduct among New York City Police Officers</i>
Scott E. Wolfe, Arizona State University	<i>The Impact of Procedural and Organizational Justice on Police Officer Deviance</i>
Amanda V. McCormick, Irwin M. Cohen, & Darryl Plecas, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada	<i>Perceptions of Public Safety and Satisfaction with Police among Two Canadian Samples</i>
Brad A. Myrstol, University of Alaska - Anchorage	<i>Public Perceptions of School Resource Officers: Results from a Citywide Survey</i>

FRIDAY

10:45 AM TO 12:00 PM

ILIMA

PANEL 6: JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES

Chair: Vivian Amantana, Western Oregon University

Vivian Amantana, Western Oregon University	<i>Juvenile Detention in Ghana: An Inappropriate Response to Ghanaian Street Children?</i>
Anthony S. Aguon, San Diego State University	<i>The Volunteer Probation Officer System of Japan and the United States of America: A Comparative Study</i>
Darlene Conley, St. Martins University, WA Frank E. Cuthbertson, Pierce County Superior Court, WA	<i>Why all the Black and Brown Kids are Still Locked Up: The Difficulty of Resolving the Issue of Racial and Ethnic Disproportionality in the Juvenile Justice System</i>
Erin Wolbeck, Tony Roberts, & Caryn Bell, University of California – Riverside	<i>Governing through Crime in Schools</i>

10:45 AM TO 12:00 PM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 7: DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT: IN MEMORIUM TO CARL POPE

Chair: Julius Debro, University of Washington

Julius Debro, University of Washington	
William Feyerherm, Portland State University	
Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University	
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University	

10:45 AM TO 12:00 PM

PAKALANA

PANEL 8: OFFENDERS: THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS

Chair: William Bloss, The Citadel

Steven Downing, University of Ontario Institute of Technology	<i>Virtual Immersion and the Social Construction of Cyber Victimization</i>
Angelyne Martiniuc & Greg Morris, California State University - Stanislaus	<i>Temperature and Property Crime: A Specified Examination of Larceny-Theft based on Routine Activities Theory</i>
William P. Bloss, The Citadel	<i>Indoctrinating Islamist Suicide Bombers: A Differential Association Analysis</i>
Lenny Krzycki, Hodges University	<i>Present-Day Crime in Chicago and the Infamous Chicago School</i>

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12:15 TO 1:30 PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2

Paul Tappan Award

For outstanding contribution to the field of Criminology:

David Huizinga, University of Colorado

Dave Huizinga has made outstanding contributions to the field of Criminology. He has been Principal Investigator or Co-PI on multiple longitudinal studies (e.g., the National Youth Survey, the Denver Youth Survey, and the MacArthur Neighborhood Study). These projects have produced data sets that have shaped the field of Criminology for more than three decades and continue to do so. Through these projects, criminological theory, methods, and analytical techniques have been advanced significantly. Dave's contribution to the discipline goes well beyond his role in producing these data sets for the rest of the field to use; he is the co-author of four books, including *Explaining Delinquency and Drug Use* (1985, Sage) and *Good Kids from Bad Neighborhoods, Successful Development in Social Context* (2006, Cambridge University Press). In addition, Dave has published numerous articles in the top journals in our field on a wide array of topical areas, including theoretical integration, measurement, youth gangs and violence, victimization, deterrence, and more recently, the role of genetics in crime causation. Dave's career path has been non-traditional, spending virtually his entire career as a full-time researcher surviving on soft money. As such, he has endured endless pressure to produce fundable proposals (to keep staff gainfully employed) and at the same time to produce products that would warrant continued funding. Among Dave's greatest accomplishments is the production of high quality data sets that can be used to enhance our understanding of the causes and correlates of adolescent offending as well as the developmental trajectories associated with adult criminal activity.

Joseph D. Lohman Award

For outstanding contribution to the Western Society of Criminology:

Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

Dr. Adrienne Freng has served on the WSC executive board since February 2004 in the positions of executive counselor, vice president, president, and currently - past president. During her time on the board she has accepted the position of program co-chair for three years, in addition to working on the nominations, constitution, and awards committees. It is a pleasure to work with Adrienne and she is a motivating and effective leader. Without a doubt she has been a valuable asset to the Western Society of Criminology.

June Morrison – Tom Gitchoff Founders Award

For significant improvement of the quality of justice:

Christine Curtis, San Diego State University

Christine Curtis has been involved with WSC since the 1980s and has held all elected offices. In the early years of her service in the WSC she was a principal investigator on several federal, state and local research efforts while working at what is now San Diego Association of Governments. Her goals for WSC have always been consistent with the founders: to bring academics, practitioners and students together to discuss ideas, research and policy in a friendly, welcoming environment. She served as WSC program chair twice in the early 1990s, in San Diego and Berkeley California. One of the highlights of the meetings she chaired was having Lee Brown, the Director of ONDCP as a keynote speaker. This brought added security with the U.S. Marshall's making a site visit before the conference and escorting Director Brown. She was elected as Vice President and President of the organization in 1994. As evidence of Christine's personal pursuit of new insights in the field of criminology, she worked with Stuart Henry, the Director of SDSU's School of Public Affairs, to plan

FRIDAY

a one-day Critical Criminology pre-conference to coincide with the annual WSC meeting in 2009. The pre-conference was well received, and many participants also attended the WSC conference. She is currently working with Stuart Henry and Karen Glover on a Special Issue of the Western Criminology Review with articles generated from the Critical Criminology conference and working with them in planning for a second meeting in Hawaii in 2010. Christine has served the field of criminology well over the course of her career both as a researcher and continues to invest now as an academic.

W.E.B. DuBois Award

For significant contributions to the field of racial and ethnic issues in Criminology:
Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University

Dr. Nancy Rodriguez, who is an associate professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, for the Western Society of Criminology's W.E.B. DuBois Award. Dr. Rodriguez is a co-author of an edited book on race/ethnicity, crime and justice and has published extensively on the effects of race and ethnicity on case outcomes in the juvenile justice system. Her work clearly has made an important contribution to scholarship on crime and race/ethnicity.

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. Nominees need not be members of WSC:
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Cassia Spohn, a recent transplant to the Western region, is hereby nominated for the WSC Fellows Award to recognize her numerous contributions to the field of criminal justice and criminology. Cassia is, very possibly, the leading scholar on sentencing and sentencing guidelines. Her work has examined rape law reform, the disproportionality of sentences associated with defendant race/ethnicity, and the role of prosecutors and judges in sentencing decisions. An important aspect of Cassia's prodigious publication record is her mentoring of graduate students and junior colleagues; many of her publications have been co-authored with graduate students who have developed into independent young scholars.

President's Award

For contributions to the field of Criminology and positive influence on the current President's career:
Jim Frank, University of Cincinnati

Dr. Frank is currently a Professor of Criminal Justice and the Assistant Division Head for the Division of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. He has also been the Director of the Center for Criminal Justice Research since 2007. Professor Frank has published over 40 articles in peer-reviewed journals (including *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *The American Journal of Police* and *Police Quarterly*). He has also published manuscripts as book chapters in edited volumes for respected publishing houses such as Sage and Anderson Publishing. Over the past 14 years Dr. Frank has been the principal investigator on 17 policing related research projects that primarily focus on understanding police behavior at the street level. He has been awarded several National Institute of Justice grants to study community policing, and evaluate police technology. Dr. Frank has served on the editorial boards for *Police Quarterly*, *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Crime & Justice*, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*. He was elected President of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association for 2003-2004, and Midwest Trustee for the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences for 2005-2008. He has served as a member of many ACJS and ASC Committees, and he has presented over 100 papers at academic conferences.

FRIDAY

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden (MVB) Student Paper Competition:

1st Place: Richard Callahan, Graduate Student, Department of Sociology, University of Washington
Paper title: "Protective, Deleterious, or Spurious? A Counterfactual Model for How Adolescent Work Patterns Affect Crime"

2nd Place: Avi Brisman, Doctoral student, Department of Anthropology, Emory University
Paper title: "Déjà vu All Over Again: Preliminary Notes on Reconceptualizing Evolution and Crime"

June Morrison Travel Award Recipients:

Avi Brisman
Department of Anthropology
Emory University

Marcus A. Galeste
Department of Criminal Justice
California State University - Long Beach

Marisa Omori
Department of Criminology, Law and Society
University of California - Irvine

Breanne Pleggenkuhle
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Missouri - St Louis

David C. Pyrooz
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Arizona State University

FRIDAY

1:45 PM TO 3:00 PM

CARNATION

PANEL 9: STATE AND FEDERAL SENTENCING DECISIONS

Chair: Pauline Brennan, University of Nebraska - Omaha

Kimberly Martin, Old Dominion University, VA	<i>The Social and Legal Context of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Felony Sentencing</i>
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University Pauline Brennan, University of Nebraska - Omaha Katharine Tellis, California State University - Los Angeles	<i>The Joint Effect of Offender Race/Ethnicity and Sex on Substantial Assistance Departures in Federal Courts</i>
Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University	<i>The Capital Judicial Sentencing Project</i>

1:45 PM TO 3:00 PM

ILIMA

PANEL 10: POLITICS OF GENDER, RACE, AND CRIME IN HAWAII

Chair: RaeDeen Karasuda, Kamehameha Schools, HI

RaeDeen Karasuda, Kamehameha Schools, HI	<i>Narrative, Imagery, and Policy: Criminalizing Hawaiians to Steal a Kingdom</i>
Marilyn Brown, University of Hawai'i-Hilo	<i>(De)Criminalization of Pregnancy in Hawaii: Advocacy Research and Policy Development</i>
Janet T. Davidson, Chaminade University, HI	<i>Girls Court Hawai'i—The Functioning and Efficacy of this Gender-Responsive Specialty Court</i>
Katherine Irwin, University of Hawai'i-Manoa	<i>Fighting for Her Honor: Girls' Violence and Community Disadvantage</i>

1:45 PM TO 3:00 PM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 11: HARASSMENT AT SCHOOL: PREVENTION AND OCCURRENCE

Chair: Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard, University of Hawaii-Manoa

Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard, University of Hawaii-Manoa	<i>Mālama o Mānoa: Engaging and Empowering our Students</i>
Martin A. Monto & Malori M. Maloney, University of Portland, OR	<i>Peer Intervention in Sexual Assault Situations: A Promising Strategy for Reducing Sexual Assault on College Campuses</i>
Brian Burtch, Simon Fraser University, Canada Rebecca Haskell, Yukon Society of Transition Houses, Canada	<i>“Teachers Don’t Hear the Word ‘Fag’”: Homophobia and Transphobia in Canadian Schools</i>
Judy Porter & Laverne McQuiller-Williams, Rochester Institute of Technology, NY	<i>An Examination of the Incidence of Sexual, Physical, and Psychological Abuse and Sexual Harassment on a College Campus among Underrepresented Populations</i>

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1:45 PM TO 3:00 PM

PAKALANA

PANEL 12: SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY

Chair: Matthew Valasik, University of California – Irvine

Kevin A. Wright, Washington State University Yusheng Lin, National Taipei University	<i>Social Capital and Crime</i>
Matthew Valasik, University of California – Irvine	<i>Social Capital in Southland: The Role of Intergenerational Closure and Collective Efficacy on Juvenile Delinquency</i>
Monique Guterres & Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>An Examination of the Effects of Social Housing, Private Property and Increased Accessibility on the Homeless Population within Vancouver, British Columbia</i>

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

CARNATION

PANEL 13: GANGS AND DELINQUENT ATTITUDES

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

Terrance J. Taylor & Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis Bradley T. Brick, Old Dominion University, VA Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming	<i>Exploring the Measurement Quality of an Attitudinal Scale of Street Code-Related Violence: Differences across Groups and Contexts</i>
Dena Carson, University of Missouri - St. Louis	<i>The Moderating Effects of Race on the Relationship between Delinquent Attitudes and Delinquency</i>
Chris Melde, Michigan State University Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis	<i>The Effect of Gang Membership on Emotions, Attitudes, and Behavior: A Prospective Study</i>
Adrienne Freng, Taylor Davis, & Kristyn McCord, University of Wyoming	<i>American Indian Gangs</i>

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

ILIMA

PANEL 14: POLICING

Chair: J. Michael Olivero, Central Washington University

Sara Smyth, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Crime and Punishment in Second Life</i>
Alicia Nijdam, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Examining Police Interrogations of Individuals with Developmental Incapacities</i>
Thomas Fleming, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada	<i>History Repeats Itself: Recurring Errors in Canadian Serial Murder Investigations</i>

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3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 15: METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO STUDYING CRIME

Chair: Christine Gardiner, California State University – Fullerton

James Wells, Eastern Kentucky University Barbara Owen, California State University – Fresno Jocelyn Pollock, Texas State University – San Marcos Bernadette Muscat, California State University – Fresno	<i>Methodological and Theoretical Approaches to Measuring Violence and Safety in Women's Prisons and Jails</i>
Bill McCarthy, University of California – Davis John Hagan, Northwestern University	<i>Exploring the Links between Situational Adversity and Crime</i>

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

PAKALANA

PANEL 16: CURRENT ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Chair: Yvette Farmer, California State University - Sacramento

Yvette Farmer, California State University - Sacramento	<i>Competing For Working Professionals: The Process of Implementing a Weekend Delivery Model for Criminal Justice Graduate Students</i>
Johannes Wheeldon, Heritage University, WA	<i>Teaching Ethics: Maps, Values, and Origins among Criminal Justice Internship Students</i>
Erich Schellhammer, Royal Roads University – Victoria, Canada	<i>Teaching Values and Competencies for Criminal Justice Professionals</i>
Michael Coyle, California State University – Chico	<i>Teaching Students How to Write a Personal Statement</i>

4:45 PM TO 6:00 PM

CARNATION

PANEL 17: SOCIAL LIVES OF GANGS: ETHNICITY, NATIONALITY, AND GENDER

Chair: Melanie R. Nimmo, University of Winnipeg, Canada

Melanie R. Nimmo, University of Winnipeg, Canada	<i>The 'Crime Careers' of Gang Members: Gender, Race, and Desistance</i>
Andrew M. Fox, David C. Pyrooz, & Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University	<i>Unpacking the Relationship Between Ethnicity, Organization, Delinquency, and Gangs: A Study on the Ethnic Homogeneity of Gangs</i>
Matthew O'Deane, San Diego County District Attorney's Office, CA	<i>Six Degrees of Separation in Gangs</i>
Nick McRee, University of Portland, OR Laurie A. Drapela, Washington State University - Vancouver	<i>Patterns of Desistance in Offending among Immigrant and Non-Immigrant U.S. Youth</i>

FRIDAY

4:45 PM TO 6:00 PM

ILIMA

PANEL 18: SEX OFFENDING

Chair: Amelie Pedneault, San Jose State University

Amelie Pedneault & Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University	<i>An Exploration of Sexual Burglars: Evidence of Versatility and Specialization</i>
Danielle A. Harris & Amelie Pedneault, San Jose State University Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University	<i>An Exploration of Burglary in the Criminal Careers of Sexual Offenders Referred for Civil Commitment</i>
Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University	<i>Onset Charge and Criminal Careers: Results from a Sample of Male Sexual Offenders Referred for Civil Commitment</i>
Luz Macias, Jennie Singer, & Mary Maguire California State University – Sacramento	<i>Examining Differential Characteristics between Sexual Offenders who Recidivate while on Parole and Those Who Do Not</i>

4:45 PM TO 6:00 PM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 19: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON REHABILITATION AND PUNISHMENT

Chair: Bradley T. Brick, Old Dominion University, VA

Johannes Wheeldon, Heritage University, WA Jon Heidt, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Breaking Through: A New Role for Criminological Theory in Justice Reform?</i>
Bradley T. Brick, Old Dominion University, VA	<i>Exploring the Causes and Effects of Labeling in an Adolescent Sample</i>
Avi Brisman, Emory University	<i>Déjà vu All Over Again: Preliminary Notes on Reconceptualizing Evolution and Crime</i>
Georgen Guerrero, Texas State	<i>An Examination of a Developmental Theory of Prison Violence</i>

4:45 PM TO 6:00 PM

PAKALANA

PANEL 20: ISSUES IN PRISONER REINTEGRATION II

Chair: Jennifer R. Stumpp, California State University – Long Beach

Jack McDevitt, Northeastern University, MA	<i>Diversionary and Rehabilitative Programs for Hate Crime Offenders</i>
Elizabeth Suiter, Washington State Department of Corrections	<i>Promoting Wrap Around Services: Connecting Correctional and Community Based Health Care</i>
Jennifer R. Stumpp & Connie Ireland, California State University - Long Beach	<i>Community Correction Personnel and Discretionary Decision Making In a Time of Fiscal Crisis</i>
Susan Turner & Marisa Omori, University of California – Irvine	<i>Assessing the Cost of GPS on High Risk Sex Offender Parolees</i>

FRIDAY

4:45 TO 6:00 PM SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY – HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2
GRADUATE PROGRAM INFORMATION RECEPTION
ALL CONFERENCE ATTENDEES WELCOME

6:15 PM TO 7:00 PM MEET-THE-AUTHOR RECEPTION HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2
SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

TITLE: BEYOND BAD GIRLS: GENDER, VIOLENCE, AND HYPE
AUTHOR: MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AND KATHERINE IRWIN

7:30 PM TO ? STUDENT PARTY LOBBY
SPONSORED BY : SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

SATURDAY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OUTSIDE GARDENIA ROOM
9:00 AM TO 10:30 AM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARDENIA ROOM
12:00 PM TO 4:30 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	

7:30 AM TO 8:45 AM CARNATION

PANEL 21: JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES AND SERIOUS YOUTH OFFENDING

Chair: Amy Prevost, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada

Mario V. Cano & Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University	<i>The Transfer of Juvenile Offenders to the Adult Court System: Assessing the Dynamics of Race/Ethnicity and Recidivism</i>
Peter J. Benekos, Mercyhurst College, PA Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania	<i>Children One and All: Juvenile Justice Policy in Transition</i>
Amy Prevost, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada	<i>Empirical Exploration of the Importation, Deprivation, and Integrated Models Concerning Types of Aggression in Youth Custody</i>
Darin Haerle, University of California - Irvine Chad Trulson, University of North Texas	<i>Worth the Risk? Consequences of Premature Release for Capital and Violent Juvenile Offenders</i>

7:30 AM TO 8:45 AM ILIMA

PANEL 22: GENDER AND VIOLENCE: INSTITUTIONAL DECISION MAKING, CULTURAL CONTEXTS, AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Chair: Leana A. Bouffard, Sam Houston State University

Leana A. Bouffard, Sam Houston State University, TX	<i>A Multi-Level Assessment of the Relationship between Gender Inequality and the Use of Arrest in Intimate Partner Violence Incidents</i>
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7:30 AM TO 8:45 AM PLUMERIA

PANEL 23: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN PRISONS TODAY

Chair: Maureen O'Keefe, Colorado Department of Corrections

Maureen O'Keefe, Colorado Department of Corrections Kelli J. Klebe, University of Colorado – Colorado Springs	<i>Psychological Distress and Administrative Segregation: Causation or Selection Bias?</i>
Katherine A. Ginsburg & Emily J. Salisbury, Portland State University, OR	<i>Using Correctional Rehabilitation Strategies to Improve Practice among Forensic Psychiatric Populations</i>
Bruce L. Bikle, California State University - Sacramento	<i>Prison Overcrowding in California: Rehabilitation, Population Reduction, and the Provision of Rehabilitative Programming in Tight Budget Times</i>
Kristi Morhauser, San Diego, CA	<i>An Examination of Prison Gangs</i>

SATURDAY

7:30 AM TO 8:45 AM

PAKALANA

PANEL 24: EQUITY, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University

Kimberly A. Lonsway, End Violence Against Women International, CA Rebecca Paynich, Curry College, MA	<i>Sexual Harassment in Law Enforcement: Incidence, Impact, and Perception</i>
Rebecca Paynich, Curry College, MA	<i>College and Cops: Assessing the Impact of a College Educated Police Force</i>
Wesley Fox, Mount Olive College, NC	<i>Organizational Equality: An Examination of Law Enforcement Perceptions</i>
Carol A. Archbold & Dorothy M. Schulz, North Dakota State University	<i>Career Paths of Female Chiefs of Police on University Campuses</i>

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

CARNATION

PANEL 25: YOUTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: POLICY AND PRACTICE

Chair: Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Evan McCuish, Lauren Freedman, & Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Canada Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada Sarah Kuehn, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Western Youth Criminal Justice Systems: Comparing Policies and Practices</i>
Lauren Freedman & Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Canada Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada Sarah Kuehn & Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Comparing Criminal Justice System Responses to Male Young Offenders</i>
Sarah Kuehn & Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Canada Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada Lauren Freedman & Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Comparing Criminal Justice System Responses to Aboriginal Young Offenders</i>
Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada Raymond R. Corrado, Sarah Kuehn, Lauren Freedman, & Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Comparing Criminal Justice System Responses to Female Young Offenders</i>

SATURDAY

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

ILIMA

PANEL 26: FEMALE OFFENDERS: CRITICAL ISSUES

Chair: Bernadette Olson, Indiana University Southeast

Bernadette Olson, Indiana University Southeast	<i>From Mainline to the Shakedown Shack: Penal Harm and the Female Offender</i>
Brett Johnson Solomon, Santa Clara University, CA Carrie Brecht, Stanford Psy.D. Consortium, CA Jannee Campero, Santa Clara University, CA	<i>The Role of Peers and Substance Use in Decision Making among Delinquent Adolescent Girls</i>
Nena Messina, UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, CA Nancy Chand, Law Office of the Public Defender, CA	<i>Diverting Women Offenders from Prison Study</i>

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 27: EXPERT TESTIMONY AND OTHER EVIDENTIARY ISSUES

Chair: Laura Bringer, University of California - Irvine

WP de Villiers, University of Pretoria, South Africa	<i>Non-Evidential Derivative Use of Enquiry Proceedings at Subsequent Criminal Trial</i>
Laura Bringer, University of California – Irvine	<i>State Legislators' Conceptualization of the Supreme Court</i>
Danijel Ristic, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Mass Graves: The Denomination of Circumstantial Evidence Related to Genocidal mens rea</i>

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

PAKALANA

PANEL 28: FACTORS THAT AFFECT DUI RATES ACROSS COUNTIES AND AFFECT NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME RATES

Chair: Alyssa Whitby Chamberlain, University of California – Irvine

Bryan D. Rookey, University of Portland, OR	<i>Drunk Driving in the United States: A Partial Examination of Informal and Formal Factors to Explain Variation in Rates across U.S. Counties</i>
Vahid Dabbaghian, Bryan Kinney, Valerie Spicer, Jordan Ginther, Hasti Seifi, & Andrew Reid	<i>Modeling the Influence of Licensed Establishment on Crime and Disorder in an Urban Environment</i>
John R. Hipp, University of California – Irvine Lyndsay Boggess, University of South Florida	<i>Parsing Stability, Ownership, and Gentrification and the Generation of Crime</i>
Alyssa Whitby Chamberlain, University of California – Irvine	<i>Residential and Economic Inequality: Examining the Influence of Macro-Structural and Spatial Effects on Neighborhood Crime</i>

SATURDAY

10:30 AM TO 11:45 AM KEYNOTE BRUNCH

HIBISCUS BALLROOM #2

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DAVID HUIZINGA

TITLE: SOME NOT TOO BORING TOPICS: ARREST, SANCTIONS, GANGS, AND GIRLS

12:00 PM TO 1:15 PM

CARNATION

PANEL 29: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Chair: Dena Carson, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Richard Callahan, University of Washington	<i>Protective, Deleterious, or Spurious: A Counterfactual Model for How Adolescent Work Patterns Affect Crime</i>
Gisela Bichler, Carlena Orosco, & Joseph Schwartz, California State University - San Bernardino	<i>Assessing Subgroup Travel Variability with Segmented Non-linear Regression</i>
Wei Wang, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>Routine Activities, Social Bond, and Victimization among Youths: An Empirical Test Under an Integrated Model</i>
Nick McRee, University of Portland Laurie A. Drapela, Washington State University - Vancouver	<i>Re-Examination of Classic Strain Theory: College Aspirations and Delinquency among A National Sample of Adolescents</i>

12:00 PM TO 1:15 PM

ILIMA

PANEL 30: FEAR OF CRIME

Chair: Andrew Reid, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Andrew J. Park, Valerie Spicer, Patricia L. Brantingham, & Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University, Canada	<i>A Virtual Environment Methodology for the Investigation of the Fear of Crime in Different Urban Contexts</i>
Jennifer Steidley, San Diego State University	<i>An Examination of the Meaning and Function of Ritualistic Abuse in Religious Groups and the Widespread Moral Panic and Fear Associated with It</i>

12:00 PM TO 1:15 PM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 31: SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION: UNDERSTANDING CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH SOCIAL INTERACTION

Chair: Michael Gottfredson, University of California - Irvine

Michael Coyle, California State University – Chico	<i>Words as Worlds of Interpretation: 'Kids Who End Up Criminals', 'the Worst-of-the-Worst', and 'the Criminal Production Factory'</i>
Michael R. Gottfredson, University of California – Irvine	<i>A Crime-Free Criminology</i>
Marcus Galeste, California State University - Long Beach	<i>Sex Offenders and Media: Separating Fact From Fiction</i>

SATURDAY

12:00 PM TO 1:15 PM

PAKALANA

PANEL 32: TEACHING AND LEARNING: RISING TO THE CHALLENGE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLASSROOMS

Chair: Amy Cass, California State University - Fullerton

Lori Beth Way, California State University – Chico Ryan Patten, Chico State University	<i>Integrating Race, Class, and Gender Issues Into CJ Courses</i>
Bruce Bikle, California State University - Sacramento	<i>Improving Student Performance in Upper Division Core Courses</i>
Amy Cass, California State University – Fullerton	<i>Using Symbolism to Teach Crime Control</i>
Rebecca Paynich, Curry College, MA	<i>Using Self-Assessment Instruments to Teach Criminal Justice Students</i>
Marie Palladini, California State University – Dominguez Hills	<i>Critical Thinkers? Introducing Structured Controversy in a Criminal Justice Course</i>

1:30 PM TO 2:45 PM

CARNATION

PANEL 33: GENDER ISSUES IN INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS

Chair: Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University

Breanne Pleggenkuhle, University of Missouri – St. Louis	<i>Correctional Programming: Evaluating Effectiveness and Gender Differences</i>
Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University, CA Barbara Owen, California State University – Fresno	<i>Through the Looking Glass: Reflections on Women's Prison Reform</i>

1:30 PM TO 2:45 PM

ILIMA

PANEL 34: SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETS FORENSIC SCIENCE

Chair: Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University, WA

Bernadette Olson, Indiana University Southeast	<i>Critical Issues in Profiling: Variations in Investigative Paradigms</i>
Loren T. Atherley, Seattle University, WA	<i>Profiling Ridgway: A Critical Analysis of Criminal Profiling through the Green River Killer Investigation</i>
Rachel Dioso-Villa, University of California – Irvine	<i>Addressing the “Innocence” Iceberg: Fire and Arson Evidence as a Burgeoning Area of Miscarriages of Justice Research</i>
Kevin J. Strom, Research Triangle Institute, NC Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University, WA	<i>Justice Delayed or Justice Denied? Forensic Evidence Processing in Law Enforcement Agencies</i>

SATURDAY

1:30 PM TO 2:45 PM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 35: SPECIALIZED COURTS, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND PAROLE

Chair: Sheryl Van Horne, Widener University, PA

Sheryl Van Horne, Widener University, PA	<i>A Team Approach to Substance Abuse: The Benefits of Family Drug Courts</i>
Loren Walker, Waialua, HI Leslie A. Hayaski, District Court of the First Circuit, HI	<i>Pono Kaulike: A Restorative Justice & Solution-Focused Pilot for Domestic Violence Cases in a Hawai'i State Court</i>
Nicholas R. Romero, District of New Mexico G. Larry Mays, New Mexico State University	<i>An Analysis of Factors Related to Pretrial Violations by Defendants in Federal District Court in New Mexico</i>

1:30 PM TO 2:45 PM

PAKALANA

PANEL 36: THEORY AND OFFENDING

Chair: Kate Shade, Samuel Merritt University

Kate Shade, Samuel Merritt University	<i>The Intersection of Masculine Identity Development, Attachment and Adolescent Fatherhood in the Context of Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System</i>
Kristy N. Matsuda, University of Missouri – St. Louis Gary Germs, Wesleyan University Susan Farruggia, The University of Auckland	<i>Predicting Delinquency in Foster Care Youth: A Test of Four Criminological Theories</i>
Joseph L. Kibitlewski, Hodges University	<i>Did England Export Criminal Behavior to Australia?</i>
Kristy Holtfreter, Travis C. Pratt, & Michael D. Reising, Arizona State University	<i>There's a New Kid on the Block: Evaluating the Invariance of the Brief Self-Control Scale</i>

SATURDAY

3:00 PM TO 4:15 PM

CARNATION

PANEL 37: GANGS, GUNS, AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Chair: Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

Scott H. Decker & David Pyrooz, Arizona State University	<i>On the Validity and Reliability of Gang Statistics: A Comparison of Disparate Sources</i>
Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University Edward R. Maguire, American University	<i>Examining the Scope and Nature of Gangs and Gang Crime in Trinidad and Tobago: Findings from the Trinidad and Tobago Expert Survey</i>
Jeffrey Bouffard, Sam Houston State University, TX Matt Nobles, Washington State University William Wells & Mike Cavanaugh, Sam Houston State University, TX	<i>Estimating the Impact of Lifting the Ban on Carrying Concealed Weapons on a College Campus</i>
Wendy Reyes, University of California – Irvine	<i>Gaining Access: The Seasons of Narcos (Organized Crime in Mexico)</i>

3:00 PM TO 4:15 PM

ILIMA

PANEL 38: NEGOTIATING SEX: LEGAL, COMMERCIAL, AND PERSONAL STRATEGIES

Chair: Lisa Pasko, University of Denver, CO

Lisa Pasko, University of Denver, CO	<i>“I Wish I Had a Better Story”: Reproductive Decision-Making, Sexual Strategies, and the Female Juvenile Offender</i>
Christine G. Louie, University of Calgary, Canada	<i>Community Attitudes to Street Prostitution: The Downtown Eastside and Strathcona</i>
Wendi Goodlin & Kelly Cheeseman Dial, The University of Southern Mississippi	<i>Seeking Sex on the Web in the West: A Preliminary Examination of Men Seeking “Encounters” with Other Men in Two Western Cities</i>

3:00 PM TO 4:15 PM

PLUMERIA

PANEL 39: POLICE EFFECTIVENESS IN ADDRESSING CURRENT ISSUES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chair: Jacqueline Helfgott, Seattle University, WA

Matthew O’Deane, San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, CA	<i>Review of a Gun Reduction Project Grant</i>
A. Daktari Alexander, Elaine Gunnison, Jacqueline Helfgott, Matthew J. Hickman, & Stephen Rice, Seattle University, WA	<i>Understanding the Journey to Crime in the Pike-Pine-Belltown Corridor of Seattle, WA: Preliminary Analysis</i>

4:30 PM TO 5:00 PM

BOOK SALE

GARDENIA ROOM

5:15 PM TO 8:15 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

ANTHURIUM ROOM

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

W.E.B. DuBois Award

for significant contributions to the field of racial and ethnic issues in Criminology

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2004-05	Karen Umemoto
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

*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

Special Recognition Award 1997-98 Edgar Boyko

***Past Presidents of the Western Division of the American Society of Criminology
(1973-1976)***

June Morrison
Barry Krisberg
William Amos

Past Presidents of the Western Society of Criminology (est. 1976)

1977-1978 G. Thomas Gitchoff
1978-1979 John Barbara
1979-1980 Harry W. More
1980-1981 Ronald Boostrom
1981-1982 John Gruber
1982-1983 Gerald Fare
1983-1984 Janice Lowenberg
1984-1985 Charles Tracy
1985-1986 Henry Pontell
1986-1987 Susan Meier
1987-1988 Janet Henkin
1988-1989 Jill Rosenbaum
1989-1990 John Dombrink
1990-1991 Elaine Duxbury
1991-1992 Randall Shelden
1992-1993 Meda Chesney-Lind
1993-1994 Richard Tillson
1994-1995 Christine Curtis
1995-1996 Candace Cross-Drew
1996-1997 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1997-1998 Cheryl Maxson
1998-1999 Barbara Bloom
1999-2000 Martha-Elin Blomquist
2000-2001 Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
2001-2002 Paul Brantingham
2002-2003 Libby Deschenes
2003-2004 Angel Ilarraza
2004-2005 Cynthia Burke
2005-2006 Gisela Bichler
2006-2007 Sue Cote
2007-2008 John Vivian
2008-2009 Adrienne Freng
2009-2010 Christine Famega

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 1: Juvenile Justice Reform in Hawaii

Juvenile Incarceration in America: Looking Back 180 Years
Randall G. Shelden, University of Nevada - Las Vegas

Over 180 years ago the first of a long line of prisons specifically designed for young offenders was created in New York City. Called the New York House of Refuge, its creators called it a “school.” Subsequent investigations have found that there was an enormous amount of abuse within these institutions and failed to provide any semblance of reform. The closures of these prisons came after numerous scandals. The abuses continued within the institutions that followed (e.g., “training schools” and “detention centers”), so that by the early years of the 21st century we read of similar scandals in more “modern” institutions such as the California Youth Authority (CYA). This paper reviews what we have learned from the past and how it can help us understand what has happened in Hawaii.

Detention in Hawaii: An Overview of the Issues
Meda Chesney-Lind & Brian Bilsky, University of Hawaii - Manoa

This paper reviews key themes in the detention experiences of young men and women detained at the Hale Hoomalu, the major detention center in the State of Hawaii. Data were gathered as part of the recent Juvenile Alternatives Detention Initiative. This presentation summarizes key issues in the detention of youth in the islands with a focus on the lack of training, lack of procedures, lack of programming, particularly educational programming, all of which results in facility staff relying on overly punitive regimes of punishment.

The Hawaii Youth Advocacy Project and Hawaii Juvenile Justice Reform: 20 Years Later
Dan Macallair, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, CA

Over 180 years ago the first of a long line of prisons specifically designed for young offenders was created in New York City. Called the New York House of Refuge, its creators called it a “school.” Subsequent investigations have found that there was an enormous amount of abuse within these institutions and failed to provide any semblance of reform. The closures of these prisons came after numerous scandals. The abuses continued within the institutions that followed (e.g., “training schools” and “detention centers”), so that by the early years of the 21st century we read of similar scandals in more “modern” institutions such as the California Youth Authority (CYA). This paper reviews what we have learned from the past and how it can help us understand what has happened in Hawaii.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 2: Issues in Prisoner Reintegration I

Hanging with the Wrong Crowd: High Risk Social Networks and Recidivism

Jennifer Doyle, Aili Malm, Connie Ireland, & Ryan Fischer, California State University - Long Beach

Drug treatment literature underscores the importance of pro-social peer support during recovery from addiction; similarly criminological literature emphasizes the importance of positive role models in minimizing recidivism. This study analyzes substance abuse trends and recidivism for parolees in substance treatment programs based on social networks. In order to do this, the current research investigates parolee experience with substance abuse and their social networks. These data are derived from surveys collected during the parolee's treatment program assessing primary social contacts and the role of transitional social support during reentry. It is hypothesized that high risk social networks, defined as dense networks primarily composed of drug users and criminals, will correlate with higher rates of recidivism and relapse.

Crime, Incarceration, and Prisoner Reintegration

Doreen-Anderson-Facile, California State University

As the prison population grows at record rates so, in turn, does the reentry of prisoners into society. Currently, around 700,000 prisoners are released each year from custody and reenter society – nearly 2,000 inmates per day. The transition from prison to the outside world is often difficult for post-release prisoners, their families, their communities and the larger society. Many formally incarcerated individuals do not have the skills or support to succeed outside prison walls. Unfortunately, when post-release prisoners are not successfully reintegrated, they are returned to prison and begin the cycle of incarceration. Practitioners and academics agree that the main components for successful reentry include proper housing, viable employment, and family and community support. However, while there is consensus regarding what post-release prisoners need for successful reentry there is debate as to which programs and policies work best. This paper examines the basic challenges to reentry and provides a brief summary of the problems with reentry program evaluation.

Coming Home to the Country: The Unique Experiences of Rural Inmates

Beth Huebner & Breanne Pleggenkuhle, University of Missouri – St. Louis

The social and economic structure of a neighborhood provides important context to prisoner reentry. Disadvantaged neighborhoods have been associated with a decreased presence and quality of labor market opportunities and limited prospects for the development of strong social relationships which are critical for reentry success. In fact, there is initial evidence to suggest that individuals who are return to disadvantaged neighborhoods are more likely to fail on community supervision; however, most research to date has been conducted with metropolitan samples. We extend previous work by considering the unique effects of neighborhood context on recidivism for a sample of inmates who return to rural communities. The goal of the research is to provide further insight into our general understanding of the role community context plays in reentry and to provide suggestions to augment current policy on prisoner reentry.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

An Exploratory Analysis of Factors Associated with Repeat Homicide in Canada

Jesse Cale, Darryl Plecas, & Irwin Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada; Stephanie Fortier, Correctional Service of Canada

The current study presents the results of the first Canadian national study on the characteristics of repeat homicide offenders and the factors associated with homicide recidivism. The research involved an analysis of National Parole Board (NPB) files for all homicide offenders in Canada who committed more than one homicide (n=86) between 1975 and 2005 and a matched sample of homicide offenders who only committed one homicide (n=84). Descriptive and bivariate analyses were used to examine and compare characteristics of single time homicide offenders (SHOs) and repeat homicide offenders (RHOs). Logistic regression analysis revealed that RHOs lacked employment prior to their first homicide and became involved in alcohol and drug-influenced lifestyles. Furthermore, they experienced reductions in family and community support after release from custody for the first homicide. This reduction of support likely reflected at-risk for crime lifestyles associated with being unlawfully at large and alcohol and drug involvement.

PANEL 3: Sex Offenses and Sex Offenders

Prostitution in Canada: Displacement and Danger

Christine G. Louie, University of Calgary, Canada

In Canada, prostitution laws, police tactics and community reactions to street prostitution in residential neighbourhoods has displaced sex workers into isolated areas. As a result, street prostitution has become extremely dangerous for the women involved. During the past three decades at least 69 street-involved women went missing from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. The aim of this paper is to discuss how the criminal laws help to facilitate violence against street sex workers why the current practice of displacing street sex workers is not a solution to the nuisances' residents face. Research on community attitudes to prostitution at a national scale would help to develop an understanding of what citizens more generally think the government should do to reform prostitution law.

The Examination of College Students' Perceptions of Sex Offender Policies

Ysaeric Taveras, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, NY

This project will address college students' perceptions and knowledge of sex offender policies in their communities. The purpose of this research is to figure out how informed people are about the policies created and how it can affect them. This research will be conducted through a survey. The survey will be given to a sample of New York City college students. It is hypothesized that the students will be supportive of the disclosure of information on registered sex offenders.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Professional Ethics and the Impact of Vicarious Trauma on Prosecutorial Discretion: Why Some Prosecutors may “bend” the Law in their Pursuit of Victim-centered Notions of Justice

Robert Swan & Sandy McKeown, University of South Dakota

Greenwood (2006) asserts that the effects and consequences of vicarious trauma on lawyers include feelings of depression, irritability and job burn-out. Based on Greenwood’s discussion - and more generally on the literature exploring prosecutorial discretion and the impact of vicarious trauma on human behavior - we argue that vicarious trauma may lead some prosecutors to become “moral crusaders” who give little attention to the means by which sex offenders are caught, prosecuted and punished. We hypothesize that vicarious exposure to the consequences of sexual victimization may lead some prosecutors tasked with prosecuting sex crimes to “bend the rules” in their prosecution of sexual offenders.

PANEL 4: White Collar Crime

Prosecuting Tainted Food Cases: Enforcement Gaps and Reform

John Panneton, California State University - Sacramento

The food safety system in the United States is broken. Every few months, public confidence is shaken anew by massive food recalls. Thousands suffer physical, financial and emotional injuries from these preventable incidents. Sensational publicity ensues, but little is heard about consequences for those responsible. Are they ever prosecuted and, if not, why not? The Food and Drug Administration is the Federal agency charged with enforcing our nation’s food safety statutes. Their primary criminal tool is the 1938 Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. This presentation will provide an overview of FDA criminal cases. The reluctance of the FDA to pursue criminal sanctions, even in the face of massive harm to the public, is the product of many factors. These factors will be explored. I will finish the presentation with recent proposals in Congress to give Federal authorities greater enforcement powers.

Anatomy of a Ponzi Scheme: Lessons from the Eron Mortgage Fraud

Neil Boyd & Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University, Canada; Aili Malm, California State University – Long Beach

This is the first systematic study of a single Ponzi scheme investment fraud, focussed on survey responses from more than 550 Eron Mortgage investors, a \$300 million securities fraud in the province of British Columbia, Canada. We learned that the majority of the investors took their existing retirement funds, borrowed money, and mortgaged their homes in order to invest in Eron. Additionally, we found that those who described themselves as highly knowledgeable investors – typically affluent middle-aged men -- lost more than twice as much as the other Eron investors. More than half of those who lost more than \$50,000 reported extreme or major harm to their emotional well-being, their current financial situation, and their retirement security. Between 20 and 30 per cent of these investors also reported extreme or major harm to their marital relations, friendships and physical health. Significantly, the report cites three challenges for investor education, posed specifically by the experiences of Eron Mortgage.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Trivializing the Lunatic Crime Rate: Theory, Praxis, and the Global Economic Meltdown
Henry N. Pontell, University of California – Irvine

This presentation builds upon work of the late Harvard sociologist and U.S. Senator from New York, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who argues that we have "become used to a lot of behavior that is not good for us." Moynihan's point, simply, was that we tolerate too much crime, have "lowered the bar," of acceptability (thus his title) and have, in that sense "trivialized" what could be considered a large amount of serious lawbreaking. The current paper has three main foci. First, it attempts to make a logical case for prioritizing the move against trivializing crime by focusing more strongly on white-collar crime. It does not dispute Moynihan's theme but rather builds on the anti-Durkheimian notion that white-collar rips at the social fabric by sowing doubt in the integrity of those who hold positions of power and wealth—simply put, by providing poor examples and causing antagonism toward the state and its leaders. Second, it reviews salient criminological work that bears on the theoretical trivializing of the term white-collar crime itself. Third, it discusses how the practice of trivializing white-collar crime affects our understanding of the nature and causes of the current global financial crisis and efforts to prevent future economic debacles.

PANEL 5: Police Deviance and Public Perceptions of the Police

Time to Termination: Examining Onset and Duration Patterns of Career-Ending Misconduct among New York City Police Officers
Robert J. Kane & Michael D. White, Arizona State University

Kane & White (2009) conducted a comprehensive examination of police misconduct in the New York City Police Department (NYPD), finding (among other results) that officer race, a criminal history, and poor prior job performance were risk factors of misconduct, while education and rank were protective factors. Building on Kane & White, the present study uses a life-course framework to investigate time-to-failure among officers separated for misconduct in the NYPD. Specifically, the study examines patterns of misconduct onset and duration, particularly in relation to average career lengths of randomly matched officers. Findings should help departments identify recruits who may be at-risk of early failure and who may need additional support from the organization (particularly as departments strive to diversify their workforces). Results also should have implications for theory development and should help us better conceptualize the temporal dynamics of both police misconduct and organizational responses to known deviance.

The Impact of Procedural and Organizational Justice on Police Officer Deviance
Scott E. Wolfe, Arizona State University

A fair amount of research has examined the attitudes and perceptions of police officers that are associated with engaging in deviant behaviors while on duty. Interestingly, however, there has been little research that has examined the role of management in creating situations conducive to officer deviance. Organizational research has long realized the role of procedural and organizational justice in creating a working environment that increases worker productivity and reduces the chances of deviant behavior. This organizational theoretical argument has yet to be used in an attempt to explain police deviance. The present study uses data from interviews of officers from a large eastern police department to investigate whether perceptions of administrator procedural and organizational justice influence their involvement in on-duty deviance. It is hypothesized that lower levels of managerial procedural justice or department organizational justice will predict involvement in officer deviance.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Perceptions of Public Safety and Satisfaction with Police among Two Canadian Samples

Amanda V. McCormick, Irwin M. Cohen, & Darryl Plecas, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada

While research in Canada has generally found high levels of public satisfaction with police, there are a number of factors that can affect this satisfaction, including previous victimization and the nature of the response of the police to that victimization. Further, research has demonstrated that environmental conditions, such as public disorder, can have a significant negative effect on perceptions of crime and safety and decreased satisfaction with police in both residential and business areas. This study builds on the existing literature by comparing the satisfaction with police and fear of crime among two random samples of Canadian citizens: a general public sample, and a sample of business owners. Policy implications regarding police practices will be discussed.

Public Perceptions of School Resource Officers: Results from a Citywide Survey

Brad A. Myr Stol, University of Alaska - Anchorage

Despite the widespread adoption of resource officer programs in schools across the country, relatively little is known about them or their effectiveness. Evaluation research has focused almost exclusively on the psychological and emotional impacts of school resource officer programs, with particular attention paid to student, faculty, and parental perceptions of safety and security. This paper continues in this tradition, exploring the subjective aspects of this particular policy initiative. However, this research differs from previous studies in that it is not limited to examining the perceptions and attitudes of members of the school community (students, parents, and faculty). The data used in this analysis will come from a citywide community indicators study ($n \approx 1,500$). By broadening the focus from the school community to the city at-large, this study will be able to provide a broader perspective on the issue.

PANEL 6: Juvenile Justice Practices

Juvenile Detention in Ghana: An Inappropriate Response to Ghanaian Street Children?

Vivian Amantana, Western Oregon University

This paper explores the broader philosophy underlying Ghana's deployment of juvenile detention as a legitimate response to petty crimes committed by Ghanaian street children; why, for instance, majority of inmates are incarcerated for petty offenses committed while living on the street. Drawing on interviews with prison officials and personal observations of the juvenile facility in Ghana, this study discusses the implications of using this form of response to address the problem of street children. The paper concludes by arguing that within the constraints of limited child welfare resources in most developing countries, the juvenile detention center in Ghana is an innovative approach to addressing the country's problems with street children and may well provide a model for how other developing countries grappling with similar lack of resources might deal with this growing problem.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

The Volunteer Probation Officer System of Japan and the United States of America: A Comparative Study

Anthony S. Aguon , San Diego State University, CA

This paper will present a comparative analysis of the Volunteer Probation Officer (VPO) system of Japan and the United States focusing primarily on work pertaining to juvenile probationers. In addition, this paper will examine the VPO system against principles of restorative justice, specifically reintegrative shaming and the direct communitarian-based involvement of community members in the monitoring and support of offenders, as well as principles of cultural criminology, namely cultural and racial homo/heterogeneity. This paper will also provide a review of the literature involving volunteer probation officer systems and the utilization of volunteer probation officers when handling juvenile probationers. The primary difference between the VPO system of Japan and the United States of America is its operational structure and organization—Japan's VPO system is a centralized program operated by the country's national government, whereas America's VPO system is made up of separate but similar programs that vary from state to state.

Why all the Black and Brown Kids are still Locked Up: The Difficulty of Resolving the Issue of Racial and Ethnic Disproportionality in the Juvenile Justice System

Darlene Conley, St. Martins University, WA; Frank E. Cuthbertson, Pierce County Superior Court, WA

In 1998, the JJDPJA elevated the overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system to a major issue that has dominated juvenile justice policy and intrigued generations of researchers. In partial response to the inability of state and county governments to ameliorate the problem, the Anne E. Casey and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundations launched major initiatives projects to tackle the issue. Although major strides have been made in reducing the numbers of youths of all races and ethnicities detained in juvenile facilities, Black and Latino youth are still disproportionately represented at most stages of the juvenile justice system. This paper describes the successes and continuing challenges of the efforts of the AECF and MacArthur Foundation in Pierce County, WA.

Governing through Crime in Schools

Erin Wolbeck, Tony Roberts, & Caryn Bell, University of California – Riverside

The primary purpose of the research project is to frame the process of securitization in public education through the concept of 'Governing through Crime' and to determine whether racial segregation has an effect on the form of the security environment present in schools. Specifically, the intent is to observe whether security environments vary along two dimensions, covert-overt and preventative-protective, according to the student racial composition of schools. The overall level of security will also be analyzed in this manner. One component of our project will be a photographic ethnography of the physical and social security environments of schools aimed at discovering whether the themes of explicitness and prevention vary across high schools. Another component of our project will be a quantitative content analysis directed at constructing a three dimensional scale to classify security environments in public education. The purpose is to test whether racial composition predicts specific security environments and whether the security environments reflect racial inequalities in public education.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 7: Disproportionate Minority Contact: In Memorium to Carl Pope

Julius Debro, University of Washington; William Feyerherm, Portland State University, OR; Nancy Rodriguez & Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

A 1988 amendment to the 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act required states to take steps to reduce the number of minority youth who come into contact with the criminal justice system. Since then, Carl Pope and other distinguished criminologists have actively engaged in this effort. The eulogy posted by OJJDP noted that Carl “was an articulate advocate for equitable treatment under the law” and “a pioneer in our nation's efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact. Dr. Pope's life-long efforts on behalf of youth constitute a noble and enduring legacy.” In 2002, the Western Society of Criminology recognized his many contributions by honoring him with the W.E.B. DuBois award for significant contributions to the field of racial and ethnic issues in Criminology. In tribute to Carl Pope's legacy, the panel discussion focuses on our progress during the past twenty years, the gaps that persist today, and the next generation of DMC initiatives necessary to advance current practices.

PANEL 8: Offenders: Theoretical Explanations

Virtual Immersion and the Social Construction of Cyber Victimization

Steven Downing, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Canada

Online computer gaming is becoming an increasingly popular leisure activity as well as a growing context for social networking and social interaction in general. Drawing from a cyber-ethnography conducted in one such online game, I analyze the process by which the notion of victimization is socially constructed within the online gaming community. I contextualize this analysis within the framework of social learning and subcultural theories, specifically addressing how internal and external norms, beliefs and values influence the assessment of the severity of virtual harm and the subsequent validity of victim claims. The reported findings suggest a distinction between virtual violence and theft within the context of the game; the latter being assessed as more harmful to the cohesiveness of the online community as well as the individual victim. Reasons for this distinction as well as a broader analysis of the interaction between online and offline culture is discussed.

Temperature and Property Crime: A Specified Examination of Larceny-Theft based on Routine Activities Theory

Angelyne Martiniuc & Greg Morris, California State University – Stanislaus

Past research has largely failed to show a significant relationship between temperature and property crime. We contend that this failure is due to a deficient operationalization of property crime with respect to a routine activities (RA) explanation of the temperature/crime relationship. Using crimes reported to the Sacramento Police Department, 2005–2008, we explore the influence of temperature on larceny-theft. We then divide larceny-theft into its four most frequent offenses based on Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) coding: petty shoplifting, petty theft, license theft, and grand theft. Results show that temperature significantly influences larceny theft. Furthermore, each form of larceny-theft is differentially influenced by temperature, with statistical significance somewhat dependent upon model (linear versus quadratic). Results suggest that other property crimes may benefit from a similar subdivision when testing the influence of temperature.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Indoctrinating Islamist Suicide Bombers: A Differential Association Analysis
William P. Bloss, The Citadel,

Sutherland's differential association theory posits that criminal behavior stems from an offender learning illicit motive and technique through interaction with deviant others. Similarly, scholars contend that Islamic radicalization is a function of intimate tutelage. This paper analyzes the Islamist suicide bomber indoctrination process using the motive and technique tenets of differential association. Using official data and published research, this study investigates the social learning processes that result in the jihadist bomber's adoption of motive, rationale, and specialized technique prior to a suicide attack. It first examines the Islamist radicalization method as an antecedent to the acquisition of a jihadist suicide perspective. Next, it explains the learning and rehearsal mechanisms used by Islamist mentors to orient and train neophyte bombers. These findings suggest that jihadist bombers are exposed to social learning processes designed to foster the acceptance of specific motive and technique needed to prepare them for a terrorist mission.

Present-Day Crime in Chicago and the Infamous Chicago School
Lenny Krzycki, Hodges University,

There has been a recent spike in violent crime in the Chicago area, especially murder among youth. Nearly eighty years ago, Park and Burgess published *The City*. This book sparked a surge of criminological theories and the infamous Chicago School. Are the classic theories of Park and Burgess and The Chicago School again applicable in our attempt to explain violent crime in the Chicago area? This paper will argue that the ecological and economic realities of today parallel the conditions identified by these early theorists and are therefore applicable to gaining understanding of the current rise in violent crime in Chicago.

PANEL 9: State and Federal Sentencing Decisions

The Social and Legal Context of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Felony Sentencing
Kimberly Martin, Old Dominion University, VA

An important finding to emerge from decades of research on sentencing is that the presence of racial and ethnic disparities in felony court processing appears to be sensitive to the context of the conviction charge and the characteristics of the states and local courts in which defendants are sentenced. Drawing upon the minority threat framework, I link community level data from the Census, the General Social Survey, and the Department of Homeland Security to the sentencing outcomes of 26,000 felony defendants to examine whether minority defendants experience a significantly higher probability of incarceration than whites in communities experiencing a recent influx of Latino immigrants, and where residents express a greater fear of crime, anti-black prejudice, and a perception of Blacks as economically threatening to Whites. Last, this study evaluates whether sentencing policies that control judicial discretion help explain the relative absence of sentencing disparities in some jurisdictions.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

The Joint Effect of Offender Race/Ethnicity and Sex on Substantial Assistance Departures in Federal Courts

Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University; Pauline Brennan, University of Nebraska - Omaha; Katharine Tellis, California State University - Los Angeles

The current study examined the main and interactive effects of offender race/ethnicity and sex on substantial assistance departure decisions for drug offenders convicted in three U.S district courts. We examined both the likelihood of a substantial assistance departure and the magnitude of the sentence discount given to offenders who received a departure. Our analysis revealed that the offender's sex, but not the offender's race/ethnicity, affected both outcomes. When the data were partitioned by the offender's race/ethnicity, we found that white females, black females, and Hispanic females were more likely than their male counterparts to receive a substantial assistance departure; we also found that black females and Hispanic females received larger sentence discounts than black males and Hispanic males, but there were no differences in the sentence discounts given to white females and white males. We then examined outcomes for white females relative to all other offenders. Our results indicated that only black and Hispanic males were less likely than white females to receive substantial assistance departures. With regard to differences in the magnitude of the sentence discount received, relative to white females, smaller discounts were given to black and Hispanic males and larger discounts were given to Hispanic females.

The Capital Judicial Sentencing Project

Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

The Capital Judicial Sentencing Project is a comprehensive study of judicial sentencing in capital cases since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976. Of the 35 states that employ capital punishment three—Alabama, Delaware, and Florida—are unusual in that the final decision on the death sentence is made by the trial judge after a sentence recommendation from the jury (rather than ultimately by the jury, as in all other death penalty states). While these states' capital statutes have passed constitutional muster, they remain controversial because in many cases trial judges have over-ridden jury recommendations, either handing down a death sentence when the jury voted for Life Without the Possibility of Parole (LWOP) or LWOP when the jury voted for death. Our study undertakes to analyze the total population of 'over-ride' judicial sentencing opinions in these three states (N = 242) to trace the ideological aspects of what judges say when sentencing persons to life or death, and also to identify possible sources of bias. This presentation will provide theoretical background and preliminary findings from the study.

PANEL 10: Politics of Gender, Race, and Crime in Hawaii

Narrative, Imagery and Policy: Criminalizing Hawaiians to Steal a Kingdom

RaeDeen Karasuda, Kamehameha Schools, HI

Carceral networks operate through various forms of power. In this presentation, I concentrate on one fundamental form of power: domination. In *Political Networks: The Structural Perspective* by David Knoke (1994:4), domination or coercive power is defined as "a relationship in which one actor controls the behavior of another actor by offering or withholding some benefit or harm," Sanctions, in this instance, can be physical or may also involve symbols, such as the redesign of a flag. Using this as a basis for examination, I discuss pivotal political moments used to advance the criminalization of Hawaiians and ultimately, overthrow of their nation, backed by the U.S. military. What is the genealogy of criminalization and punishment in Hawai'i and how does that pattern continue in the present?

PAPER ABSTRACTS

(De)Criminalization of Pregnancy in Hawaii: Advocacy Research and Policy Development
Marilyn Brown, University of Hawai'i-Hilo

Community-based action research is essential to developing sound public policy. This project examines a harm-reduction alternative to the criminalization of drug use during pregnancy. The PATH Clinic of Honolulu is an innovative approach that provides obstetrical and gynecological care and a range of holistic services to drug-involved pregnant and parenting women. This population of women, who are predominantly women of color with multiple layers of marginalization, is at high risk for adverse interventions by child welfare and the criminal legal system. This presentation underscores the importance of local Hawai'i data to the development of policies through effective collaboration with local progressive groups.

Girls Court Hawai'i – The Functioning and Efficacy of this Gender-Responsive Specialty Court
Janet T. Davidson, Chaminade University of Honolulu

Girls Court Hawai'i is a gender-responsive program for adjudicated juveniles in Hawai'i. This paper outlines a study that looks at the preliminary findings for the first four cohorts to have completed Girls Court. Results include a minimum year follow-up for girls and demonstrates reductions in terms of law violations, runaways, shelter admissions, and detention admissions. Also, results from interviews with the girls and focus groups with the parents or caregivers are presented. The majority of the girls indicate positive experiences with Girls Court, including the belief that the Girls Court staff and Judge truly care about their well-being, they report better relationships with their families and friends, and indicate reduced delinquency. The majority of the parents or caregivers voice positive experiences with Girls Court and indicate positive enhancements in family functioning generally and better relationships with their girls specifically.

Fighting for Her Honor: Girls' Violence and Community Disadvantage
Katherine Irwin, University of Hawai'i-Mānoa

Despite a growing body of research on female violence and community disadvantage, there are several looming questions in the field. One question is whether girls' violence is shaped by race and class alienation in distressed neighborhoods, or whether violent girls are motivated by gender disadvantages. Relying on data from a four-year qualitative study of youth violence among Samoan, Hawaiian, and Filipino adolescents in Hawai'i, I attempt to resolve debates in the literature by demonstrating when, how, and the extent to which gender matters for girls' violence in distressed communities. Race and class oppression helped shape the situational achievement of gender. Girls were encouraged to be outspoken, resilient, and fight back against signs of disrespect. Gender inequalities, however, framed the larger motivations for girls' violence, including the meanings of disrespect for girls. Violent girls fought to establish themselves as being sexually virtuous and romantically tied to boys and to punish other girls who violated gender norms.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 11: Harassment at School: Prevention and Occurrence

Mālama o Mānoa: Engaging and Empowering our Students
Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard, University of Hawaii-Manoa

The disturbingly high incidence of sexual assault experienced by college women has been widely documented over the last few decades. This research will examine several different sexual assault prevention programs on college campuses throughout the United States. The purpose of this paper is to determine what works, what is promising, what is unknown, and what doesn't work. Research will include a review of the literature from the feminist movement and from empirical data on associated risk and protective factors. Violence against women must be seen through lenses that incorporate intersectionality, institutions, and the role and responsibility of men. This researcher firmly believes that as educators, we have the opportunity to engage and empower our students, in particular, our male students to work actively on the design and implementation of a sexual assault prevention program for the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, titled: *Mālama o Mānoa, Engaging and Empowering our Students*.

Peer Intervention in Sexual Assault Situations: A Promising Strategy for Reducing Sexual Assault on College Campuses
Martin A. Monto & Malori M. Maloney, University of Portland, OR

Despite continued attention to the issue, sexual assault by acquaintances continues to be a significant problem on college campuses. Current strategies for addressing the issue often involve informing women of the risks and informing men of the penalties associated with sexual assault. This study explores the potential of informal peer intervention to reduce sexual assault on campus. Using a helping behavior model applied by Rabow et al. (1990) to drunk driving intervention, this study questions 489 students about their most recent experience in which someone they knew was in a situation in which nonconsensual sex was possible. Results indicate that students must 1)notice, 2)decide the situation is serious, 3)decide they are personally responsible for helping, and 4)decide what to do, before intervention will take place. Nevertheless, about 20% of students reported that they had intervened in the situation. We discuss strategies for increasing peer intervention in sexual assault situations.

"Teachers Don't Hear the Word 'Fag'": Homophobia and Transphobia in Canadian Schools
Brian Burtch, Simon Fraser University, Canada; Rebecca Haskell, Yukon Society of Transition Houses, Canada

Schools are places where youth acquire a formal education along with informal lessons. School curricula and extracurricular events, such as clubs, athletics, and informal socializing, promote certain values at the expense of others, leaving little room for alternative identities that challenge mainstream gender and sexual norms. Drawing on a study of 16 lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, two-spirit, and queer (LGBTQ) youth, the authors document how school curriculum can promote homophobic and transphobic harassment and silence many queer youth. Implications of this are discussed, using Bourdieu's concept of symbolic violence. The authors review changing legislation in Canada, legal cases related to sexual orientation, and ways in which official and peer responses to homophobia or transphobia (HTP) in schools could advance social justice.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

An Examination of the Incidence of Sexual, Physical, and Psychological Abuse and Sexual Harassment on a College Campus among Underrepresented Populations

Judy Porter & Laverne McQuiller-Williams, Rochester Institute of Technology, NY

The authors used several measures to investigate the incidence of sexual, physical and psychological abuse and sexual harassment in a random sample of 954 college students at a private, northeastern, technological campus. This study analyzed victimization rates by gender, race/ethnicity, auditory status and sexual orientation. Binary logistic regression analyses found that significant differences are likely to exist between members of underrepresented groups and those in the majority.

PANEL 12: Social Capital and Institutions in the Community

Social Capital and Crime

Kevin A. Wright, Washington State University; Yusheng Lin, National Taipei University,

The concept of social capital has captured the attention of scholars from multiple disciplines, and empirical studies concerning its causes and consequences have increased significantly over the last two decades. Despite its overall notoriety in academia, criminologists have been somewhat slow to examine empirically the link between social capital and crime rates. This paucity of studies becomes particularly troubling given the widely cited benefits of social capital toward reducing crime. The current analysis seeks to address this issue by building upon previous work examining the unique contribution of social capital beyond that of traditional informal control measures (e.g., collective efficacy). Using three independent county-level datasets that have thus far received limited attention in the criminological literature, we assess the extent to which social capital remains a viable predictor of crime when addressing the criticisms of prior work. The methodological and theoretical implications of our findings are discussed.

Social Capital in Southland: The Role of Intergenerational Closure and Collective Efficacy on Juvenile Delinquency

Matthew Valasik, University of California – Irvine

Previous research has shown that communities adept at creating close ties, trusting each other, and utilizing informal control are able to inhibit crime and delinquency. Using the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey (LAFANS), this study examines the association between intergenerational closure, collective efficacy, and self-reported delinquency of a sample of 12-17 year-old adolescents (N= 879) in Los Angeles County, controlling for structural and individual-level factors. The results of a multilevel analysis indicates that neighborhoods with increased levels of intergenerational closure and collective efficacy are able to independently reduce the amount of serious delinquent behaviors of older adolescents. Further, intergenerational closure is able to inhibit minor delinquency and drug use by younger adolescents. Communities plagued with concentrated disadvantage, however, influences drug use, minor and overall delinquent behaviors among older adolescents. Finally, age has a highly significant and powerful influence on the delinquent behavior of adolescents.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

An Examination of the Effects of Social Housing, Private Property and Increased Accessibility on the Homeless Population within Vancouver, British Columbia

Monique Guterres & Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University, Canada

This research examines the history of Vancouver's renowned Downtown Eastside (DTES) area – one of Canada's poorest areas/neighbourhoods. In the late 1800's, the DTES was a vibrant commercial hub responsible for giving Vancouver its census metropolitan status. Currently, the area is dilapidated and is an attractive location to conduct illegitimate activities. This research shows that Vancouver's thriving Yaletown-Granville district is likely to become the next victim of the DTES's effects, due to population displacement from the DTES as a result of the 2010 Olympics. Currently, Yaletown-Granville exhibits similar properties to the DTES before it became the state it currently is. The unique mixture of social housing and private property, along with increased accessibility to the area will be evaluated with respect to: 1) public perception, 2) entertainment locations (bars, nightclubs), and 3) the social context. The evaluation includes an examination of recent community assessments and attempts to clean up the DTES.

PANEL 13: Gangs and Delinquent Attitudes

Exploring the Measurement Quality of an Attitudinal Scale of Street Code-Related Violence: Differences across Groups and Contexts

Terrance J. Taylor & Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis; Bradley T. Brick, Old Dominion University, VA; Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

Elijah Anderson's "code of the street" has received considerable attention as a promising approach to understanding youth violence. One area which has received scant attention is the measurement quality of the street code concept. Noting that many of the factors Anderson used to explain the emergence of the street code are not unique to Philadelphia, drawing on the concept of "cultural diffusion," we examine the following questions: 1) What are the psychometric properties of the attitudes towards street code-related violence scale (in terms of dimensionality and internal consistency) across demographic subgroups (i.e., race/ethnicity, sex, and age groups) and social contexts (i.e., cities)? and 2) How do attitudes associated with street code-related violence vary across demographic subgroups and social contexts?. Data come from surveys of more than 3,300 middle-school youth residing in seven diverse U.S. cities between 2007-2009. Results illustrate strong psychometric properties of the "street code scale."

The Moderating Effects of Race on the Relationship between Delinquent Attitudes and Delinquency

Dena Carson, University of Missouri - St. Louis

Many studies have examined the relationship between delinquent attitudes and delinquency. This research has mainly examined a direct effect between these two variables. However, recent studies have found both mediating and moderating effects in the relationship between delinquent attitudes and delinquency. This study expands this research by proposing that this relationship varies by race. Prior research has found race differences in levels of delinquency, types of offending, as well as correlates to delinquency such as delinquent attitudes. Data a multi-site sample of 3,820 students will be used to examine the moderating effects of race on this relationship. Results from cross-sectional analysis indicate that race differences are present in the relationship between delinquent attitudes and delinquency.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

The Effect of Gang Membership on Emotions, Attitudes, and Behavior: A Prospective Study
Chris Melde, Michigan State University; Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis

Gang-involved youth are disproportionately involved in criminal behavior, especially violence. The processes accounting for this enhanced illegal activity, however, remain speculative. Employing a symbolic-interactionist developmental perspective we propose that the onset of gang membership is associated with changes in anti-social attitudes and emotions, which account for this documented increase in illegal activity. Using prospective data derived from an evaluation of a school-based law related education program, findings suggest that the onset of gang membership is associated with a substantial change in attitudes and emotions conducive to delinquency, and partially mediate the impact of gang membership on delinquent activity.

American Indian Gangs

Adrienne Freng, Taylor Davis, & Kristyn McCord, University of Wyoming

Since the early 20th century, researchers have explored the nature and extent of gang membership. Today, gangs remain a growing problem across the country, especially in American Indian communities, who have seen an increase in gangs since the early 1990's (Major, Egley, Howell, Mendenhall, & Armstrong, 2004). However, in gang research, American Indian gang members are often ignored (but see Donnermeyer, Edwards, Chavez, & Beauvais, 2000; McNulty & Bellair, 2003; Whitbeck, Hoyt, Chen, & Stubben, 2002). This research provides an overview of the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of American Indian gang members. Utilizing survey responses from a sample of American Indian 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, we explore the characteristics that distinguish American Indian gang members from non-gang members. This information should add to our overall knowledge of gang membership and provide some information to American Indian communities on the nature of gangs among their youth.

PANEL 14: Policing

Crime and Punishment in Second Life

Sara M. Smyth, Simon Fraser University, Canada

This paper is about how Second Life is being used as an innovative tool of criminal activity. In a few short years since its public release, it has provided new opportunities for crime because of its global reach, its relatively low cost, and the near perfect anonymity that it provides users. In addition, traditional law enforcement mechanisms have been rendered less effective because it is far more difficult to locate and identify perpetrators after they have committed crimes anonymously in this vast online world. A particular risk is posed to children who play in adult spaces not intended for them. Sex play in virtual worlds is a burgeoning phenomenon, and children can access these virtual spaces with relative ease. In spite of these problems, certain features of Second Life provide opportunities for meaningful regulation and control. This includes the fact that the client software is open source, as well as the strong sense of identity and attachment shared by Residents, which is largely the result of a policy established by Linden Lab to give users full ownership of the content they create. In addition, a number of real-space laws can be used to prosecute those who commit crimes in Second Life. For example, adults who engage in sex play with children may be prosecuted under laws designed to protect children from sexual exploitation.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Examining Police Interrogations of Individuals with Developmental Incapacities

Alicia Nijdam, Simon Fraser University, Canada

During police interrogations, individuals with developmental incapacities often acquiesce or misunderstand their rights, as defined by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (1982). This study examined 39 Canadian court cases dating from 1985 to 2008 in order to determine police infringement of the rights of individuals with developmental incapacities. Through quantitative and qualitative analysis, this study found that it is not uncommon for individuals with developmental incapacities to make involuntary statements under interrogation and that their s. 7, s. 10(a) and s. 10(b) *Charter* rights are often infringed. In almost a third of the cases examined, presiding judges excluded the statements in question pursuant to s. 24(2) of the *Charter*. Findings suggest that the Canadian criminal justice system needs a safeguard, such as the Appropriate Adult program utilized in England and Wales, to protect these vulnerable individuals.

History Repeats Itself: Recurring Errors in Canadian Serial Murder Investigations

Thomas Fleming, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

This paper examines recurring police errors in the investigation of Canada's three serial murder investigations of the past 30 years: Olson, Bernardo/Homolka and Pickton. Through an analysis of police approaches to serial murder investigation management it is demonstrated that homicide detectives do not benefit from knowledge generated in previous investigations and so repeat these errors particularly in the areas of case management, treatment of victims' families, turf wars and linkage blindness. The paper examines each of these major homicide investigations and provides a critical framework for avoiding these errors in future investigations.

PANEL 15: Methodological Approaches to Studying Crime

Methodological and Theoretical Approaches to Measuring Violence & Safety in Women's Prisons & Jails

James Wells, Eastern Kentucky University; Barbara Owen, California State University - Fresno; Jocelyn Pollock, Texas State University - San Marcos; Bernadette Muscat, California State University - Fresno

This presentation describes our approach to measuring the context and correlates of both violence and safety in correctional facilities for women. Through a multi-method approach, including focus groups with female inmates and staff and survey development, we used the ecological theoretical perspective to describe these dynamics and their context at multiple levels. Using a unique sampling approach based on experience, and employing open-ended, unstructured interviews, focus group methodology elicited varying perspectives on safety and violence from the female inmate and staff participants. Building on the focus group data, we developed a comprehensive battery of survey instruments to assess prisoner perceptions of violence and safety in women's facilities in specific "neighborhoods" of the facility, represented by housing units. The resultant battery is comprised of multi-dimensional instruments with specific items and response categories designed to capture women's experience with violence and safety in correctional facilities at multiple levels.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Exploring the Links between Situational Adversity and Crime

Bill McCarthy, University of California – Davis; John Hagan, Northwestern University,

A good body of research finds that situational adversity increases involvement in crime; however, research has not explored the ways in which the passage of time complicates this relationship. Situational adversity may influence crime immediately, its effect may be lagged or it may be cumulative. We explore which of these processes best reflect the relationship between situational adversity and offending with daily data on need and involvement in three types of crime among homeless youth: drug selling, theft and prostitution.

PANEL 16: Current Issues in Criminal Justice Education

Competing For Working Professionals: The Process of Implementing a Weekend Delivery Model for Criminal Justice Graduate Students

Yvette Farmer, California State University – Sacramento

With the demands of work and family, many employed professionals find it difficult to attend graduate classes offered in a traditional format (e.g., evenings). A large number of Criminal Justice professionals working in the Sacramento area responded to a survey about alternative delivery formats and indicated a preference for weekend classes. With that data, the Division of Criminal Justice at Sacramento State University launched a weekend program in Fall 2009. A preliminary examination of this effort will be discussed and subsequent evaluation ideas will be explored.

Teaching Ethics: Maps, Values, and Origins among Criminal Justice Internship Students

Johannes Wheeldon, Heritage University, WA.

Based on a 18 month mixed methods study of more than 100 students in a criminal justice internship program at George Mason University, this paper examines the role of course work based on values, ethical dilemmas and critical thinking. Using pre and post concept maps and follow up surveys, this paper seeks to advance the use of dilemmas to teach and explore ethics and the criminal justice system. By assisting students to understand the genesis and subsequent development of their personal values, the role of ethics in criminal justice and criminal justice coursework can better be explored.

Teaching Values and Competencies for Criminal Justice Professionals

Erich Schellhammer, Royal Roads University - Victoria, Canada

Teaching generic values and competencies for criminal justice professionals Lately, I have been working on an accreditation panel for peace service professionals in Canada. It is a pilot project of the Civilian Peace Service of Canada (CPSC). CPSC has identified the need to ensure that peace service professionals should hold a set of values and competencies that promise success in the field. The values and competencies identified are very similar to those held by successful justice service professionals including criminal justice workers. In my presentation, I present this set of values and competencies. I analyze those values and competencies with regard to their use within the criminal justice field. In addition, I brainstorm ways how to teach those values and competencies whereby I can share the approach we take in the B.A. in Justice Studies at Royal Roads University. I hope this generates a discussion in how far values and competencies are important for criminal justice work and how those can be taught.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Teaching Students How to Write a Personal Statement

Michael Coyle, California State University – Chico

For the last five years I have been working on a technique for developing a high quality Personal Statement (for students applying to graduate school). I regularly give talks on this subject to student groups and have kept records of students developing drafts, so that I can write an article on this topic. I am now doing this work and would like to present it to interested faculty at the next WSC conference.

PANEL 17: Social Lives of Gangs: Ethnicity, Nationality, and Gender

The 'Crime Careers' of Gang Members: Gender, Race, and Desistance

Melanie R. Nimmo, University of Winnipeg, Canada

Desistance is an extremely important and relatively under-researched area of gang research. What can we do to help individuals get out of gangs? Drawing from gang members police officers, probation/parole officers and social service workers provides unique perspectives and offers the potential to yield many new insights that could help individuals leave the gang, and ultimately make our communities safer. The project investigates what these 'experts' identify as reasons for getting in a gang and are asked to share their insights into gang activities. Gender and race issues are examined. Finally, participants elucidate what they think fosters desistance from the gang, and will be given the opportunity to offer solutions to facilitate this process. The study makes a contribution to a very limited literature on crime desistance in Canada. Study findings will serve to inform policy and guide the development of more effective gang interventions.

Unpacking the Relationship Between Ethnicity, Organization, Delinquency, and Gangs: A Study on the Ethnic Homogeneity of Gangs

Andrew M. Fox, David C. Pyrooz, & Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University

A modest, yet valuable, body of literature has been established that explores gangs as a unit of analysis, and has identified a series of characteristics relevant to understanding the structure and organization of gangs. The present research intends to extend this literature by empirically examining the racial/ethnic makeup of gangs; more specifically, we focus on the racial/ethnic homogeneity of the gang and consider its impact on gang organization/structure and gang delinquency. The data were collected from a sample of 241 juvenile arrestees in Arizona with a history of gang membership. The analysis examines the direct and indirect impact of racial homogeneity on gang structure/organization and gang delinquency. Finally, we discuss the theoretical and policy implications of our findings and offer direction for future research.

Six Degrees of Separation in Gangs

Matthew O'Deane, San Diego County District Attorney's Office, CA

The purpose of this presentation is to explore the Six Degrees of Separation concept in the context of street gangs. Six degrees operates on the premise that everyone in the world is connected to everyone else by a chain of less than six acquaintances. How can this concept and link analysis help with a police investigation or reveal relationships between gang members that may not be apparent from isolated pieces of information. It is hoped that practitioners will understand how to disrupt a gang's social network by focusing resources on the most critical "hub" members of a gang.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Patterns of Desistance in Offending among Immigrant and Non-Immigrant U.S. Youth

Nick McRee, University of Portland, OR; Laurie A. Drapela, Washington State University-Vancouver

One aspect of the debate about immigration in the US has considered whether young immigrants contribute to social disorder through greater-than-expected rates of delinquency. Although a growing amount of research using cross-sectional data has revealed lower rates of offending among young immigrants, compared to long-term resident youth, little is known about patterns of desistance in offending among immigrant and non-immigrant populations. To address this issue, we employ time-series analysis using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to statistically compare patterns of desistance in self-reported delinquent behavior among first- and second-generation adolescent immigrants, and long-term US resident youths.

PANEL 18: Sex Offending

An Exploration of Sexual Burglars: Evidence of Versatility and Specialization

Amelie Pedneault & Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University, CA; Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University,

Recent research on the criminal careers of sexual offenders has uncovered a history of burglary offenses. These findings suggest that sexual offenders with at least one incident of burglary have significantly longer criminal careers and earlier onset ages than those who do not. Studies on the role of burglary in sexual offending have underlined two types of sexual dynamics to burglary: overt fetishist burglaries and covert voyeuristic burglaries. These sexual burglaries are mostly characterized by the absence of valuable goods stolen. However, the literature lacks a discussion about versatility in burglary. The present study examined each incident of burglary committed by 282 sexual offenders referred for civil commitment at the Massachusetts Treatment Center between 1959 and 1991. 62% of the sample committed non-sexual burglary, 5% committed covert sexual burglary, 27% committed overt sexual burglary and 6% committed versatile burglary. The differences between the groups were analysed, and policy implications were discussed.

An Exploration of Burglary in the Criminal Careers of Sexual Offenders Referred for Civil Commitment

Danielle A. Harris & Amelie Pedneault, San Jose State University, CA; Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University,

Research indicates that nonsexual offenses generally precede sexual offending. Scholars have suggested that burglary, specifically, might be an important 'stepping stone' in the development of one's sexual criminal career (in the same way that marijuana is often considered a "gateway drug"). The present study examined the criminal histories of 824 male sexual offenders and found that one third of them had been charged at least once for burglary. Sexual offenders with at least one officially recorded charge for burglary or breaking and entering (BSOs) were compared with those with no such charges (SOs). BSOs were significantly more likely than SOs to have an earlier age of onset and a longer criminal career with more charges. BSOs also reported more employment problems, elementary school problems, adolescent antisocial behavior, and substance abuse than SOs. The policy implications that extend from a deeper understanding of a sexual offender's nonsexual criminality are discussed.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Onset Charge and Criminal Careers: Results from a Sample of Male Sexual Offenders Referred for Civil Commitment

Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University, CA; Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University,

Sexual abuse research suggests that sexual offending is usually preceded by nonsexual offending, but little else is known or understood about the nonsexual, criminal pathways to serious sexual offending. The present study examined the officially recorded criminal histories of 824 men convicted of sexual offenses and referred for civil commitment at the Massachusetts Treatment Center in Bridgewater, between 1959 and 1991. The sample was divided and compared by type of onset offense. Those whose first official charge was for a sexual offense (“sexual starters”) were compared with “violent starters,” “property starters,” and “miscellaneous starters.” Many interesting and significant differences were identified between the groups. Property starters were substantially more likely than other groups to abuse substances, to experience problems during elementary school and antisocial behavior in adolescence, and to recidivate. They also began their criminal careers much earlier, and amassed more charges than their counterparts. Relevant policy implications are discussed.

Examining Differential Characteristics between Sexual Offenders who Recidivate while on Parole and Those Who Do Not

Luz Macias, Jennie Singer, & Mary Maguire, California State University – Sacramento

Offender recidivism is a major concern for our American justice system. This presentation will discuss sexual recidivists who committed their second offense from January 1, 2001 to January 1, 2009 while being on California parole. Comparing the recidivist group to the comparison group who did not reoffend with any crime or violation between January 1, 2001 and January 1, 2006 will answer whether or not sexual recidivists significantly differ from sexual offenders who do not reoffend with any crime. This study focuses on various risk factors as well as other differences between the distinct groups. Characteristics such as living situation, substance abuse history, employment, type of victim and victim factors, mental health issues, and prior criminal history will be explored. Based on the dissimilarity existing in both groups, suggestions for reducing recidivism will be presented.

PANEL 19: Theoretical Perspectives on Rehabilitation and Punishment

Breaking Through: A New Role for Criminological Theory in Justice Reform?

Johannes Wheeldon, Heritage University, WA; Jon Heidt, Simon Fraser University, Canada

The National Criminal Justice Commission Act of 2009 introduced by Senator Jim Webb will create a blue-ribbon commission charged with undertaking a top-to-bottom review of the entire US criminal justice system. It represents the most significant attempt to review, propose, and reform a system criticized as unequal, inefficient, and ineffective. This paper anticipates some of the commission’s findings and provides practical examples of local and state reform measures that may be of interest to any Federal reform initiative. Based on theoretical developments in the field of sociology, psychology, and criminology and our previous work (Wheeldon & Heidt, 2007), we propose a research program to track the implementation of future justice reforms and the associative tensions inherent in integrating theory and practice.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Exploring the Causes and Effects of Labeling in an Adolescent Sample

Bradley T. Brick, Old Dominion University, VA

Early statements of labeling theory argued that the application of labels to individuals was, in part, attributable to their involvement in deviance as well as their social location (i.e. race, gender, SES). As a result of the labeling process, theorists claimed that individuals would increase or continue their involvement in deviance and would suffer blocked access to pro-social opportunities. Recent research has concentrated primarily on the effects of labeling and has found that social sanctions are related to increased involvement in deviance and reduced pro-social outlets. However, such research does not account for the characteristics that lead to the application of labels. In this paper, I examine both the sources and effects of labeling in the form of school punishment using a sample of middle school aged adolescents across diverse settings in the United States.

Déjà vu All Over Again: Preliminary Notes on Reconceptualizing Evolution and Crime

Avi Brisman, Emory University,

This paper has two objectives: 1) to use evolutionary processes to better understand existing criminological and penological theory; and 2) to examine current evolutionary/biological theories of crime in light of environmental and socio-economic theories of crime and to argue for a reorganization along different etiological lines. The first part of this paper appropriates three evolutionary processes to help explicate various penological practices and criminological theories: *adaptation* to explain prisoner placement and transfer; *natural selection* to explain continued reliance on capital punishment; and *autocatalysis* to explain labeling theory. The second part of this paper reveals linkages and shared commonalities between evolutionary theories of crime and certain non-evolutionary/non-biological theories of crime: *learning* is presented as the umbrella under which social learning theory and gene-based evolutionary theories of crime might reside; *self-interest* is considered as the roof under which both evolutionary/biological theories and deterrence/rational choice theories might co-exist.

An Examination of a Developmental Theory of Prison Violence

Georgen Guerrero, Texas State

This paper examines a developmental theory on prison violence, specifically prison sexual assaults. The paper introduces internal and external variables that contribute to prison sexual assaults. Over four hundred and fifty inmates participated in the self report study prior to their release. The inmates' responses were examined through various variables such as race, education, age, sentence length and housing classifications. The data were collected inside the prison system during the final hours of the inmates' incarceration.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 20: Issues in Prisoner Reintegration II

Diversionary and Rehabilitative Programs for Hate Crime Offenders

Jack McDevitt, Northeastern University, MA

This paper will preview results from an international study of court diversion and rehabilitative programs developed for hate crime offenders. This project includes a consortium of international hate crime researchers and has been funded by Great Britain's Ministry of Justice. Programs developed for hate crime offenders have faced multiple challenges in the past including small numbers of participants, curriculum that has been criticized for too narrowly focusing on certain victims groups, and lack of local community support. The paper will result from a systematic internet review and survey of all hate crime offender programs in the United States. The paper will describe distinctive elements of programs developed in the United States and Europe and will review of these programs in terms of referral policies for offenders, use of interdisciplinary approaches and post release components. Finally the paper will report any data of effectiveness that has been collected by local programs.

Promoting Wrap Around Services: Connecting Correctional and Community Based Health Care

Elizabeth Suiter, Washington State Department of Corrections

Prisoners face a variety of competing priorities and a myriad of challenges upon release. An under explored area of research is the impact of high rates of chronic disease on prisoner rehabilitation. While some studies have examined the benefits of mental health, HIV, and substance abuse treatment in reducing recidivism, less is known about the impact of other chronic disease on offender reintegration. Although the incarcerated population suffers a disproportionate rate of chronic disease, they often lack basic health literacy associated with accessing care and medication adherence. The time of incarceration offers a unique public health opportunity for education and empowerment around self care and upon release medical services can serve as a less threatening point of access to other community resources. This paper explores how correctional and community health care can better coordinate services to engage ex-offenders, reduce costs in both health care and corrections, and ultimately reduce recidivism.

Community Correction Personnel and Discretionary Decision Making In a Time of Fiscal Crisis

Jennifer R. Stumpp & Connie Ireland, California State University - Long Beach

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has recently undergone many significant changes. In an attempt to reduce high recidivism rates among substance abusing parolees, the CDCR has implemented programs which provide residential aftercare treatment to parolees. The CDCR's most recent Annual Report estimates that these programs have more than doubled the average daily population of parolees receiving community based treatment; thereby placing significant demands on California's parole agents. Previous research has identified a number of factors that influence the discretionary decisions made by community correction personnel these include: workload size; differing interpretations of the law; formal, organizational, and community practices; length of time in the field; and client attitude. This research explores the impact that California's fiscal crisis has had on discretionary decisions made by Parole agents as exemplified by budget cuts, layoffs, mandatory furlough days and significant reductions in services available.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Assessing the Cost of GPS on High Risk Sex Offender Parolees
Susan Turner & Marisa Omori, University of California – Irvine

Reflecting the nationwide trend of punitive sex offender legislation, California passed Jessica's Law in November 2006, which mandated, among other requirements, that sex offenders be monitored for life by Global Positioning Satellite (GPS). California had already been using GPS monitoring, however. A pilot program was conducted in 2005 by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Parole Operations to place GPS monitoring on a sample of 80 "high-risk" sex offender (HRSO) parolees in San Diego County. One of the primary questions in increasing surveillance over parolees is assessing the costs of implementing such a program. As part of the HRSO GPS Pilot Program evaluation, the Center for Evidence-Based Corrections conducted a cost analysis for GPS compared with traditional supervision for this parolee group. This paper analyzes the direct costs of the increased surveillance and the GPS technology, as well as the dynamic behavior movements of HRSO parolees.

PANEL 21: Juvenile Justice Practices and Serious Youth Offending

The Transfer of Juvenile Offenders to the Adult Court System: Assessing the Dynamics of Race/Ethnicity and Recidivism
Mario V. Cano & Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University

Despite the steady decline in the transfer of juveniles to the criminal court, states have continued to support the passage of statutes that facilitate the prosecution and sentencing of juveniles as adults. Prior studies have examined the impact of juvenile transfers on adult felony recidivism by employing matching procedures, thus analyzing recidivism for pairs of juveniles pairs comprised of one juvenile sentenced in the criminal court and the other sentenced in the juvenile justice system. However, these studies have only explored the effects of race/ethnicity to the extent of white versus non-white and have ignored the impact of contextual-level characteristics on future criminal behavior. Using a multilevel model, we examine the effects of race/ethnicity (i.e., white, black, Latino, and American Indian), community context, and numerous case processing factors on adult felony recidivism of juveniles transferred to the criminal court and juveniles retained in the juvenile justice system in one state.

Children One and All: Juvenile Justice Policy in Transition
Peter J. Benekos, Mercyhurst College, PA; Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Throughout its history, the juvenile justice system has undergone a series of significant shifts. When the original juvenile court was established in Cook County, Illinois, one of the goals was to remove juveniles from the criminal court system. Today, the system is confronting two related issues: juveniles in the adult court system and the sentencing of juveniles to Life Without Parole (JLWOP). During this 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and with the U.S. Supreme Court considering JLWOP in the 2009-2010 term and states introducing legislation to review and possibly revise the juvenile life without parole practice, there are indications of a more rehabilitative and preventive approach to youth and youthful offending. This paper examines these trends and assesses evidence of changes in juvenile justice policy.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Empirical Exploration of the Importation, Deprivation, and Integrated Models Concerning Types of Aggression in Youth Custody

Amy Prevost, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada

With the introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) in 2003 and its focus on longer sentences for serious and violent young offenders, it is not surprising that the positive and negative impacts of custody on these youth become a source of political controversy, media attention, and continued theoretical debate. The classical theoretical debate is whether that prison violence results either from the violent antisocial tendencies youth import to the prison environment, i.e., the importation model, or from the inherently oppressive prison environment that facilitates serious and pervasive violence, i.e., the deprivation model. More recently, additional models have been introduced into this increasingly complex debate. Utilizing a sample of 189 incarcerated serious and violent young offenders in a Canadian custody urban context, this paper explores, through a four stage logistic regression model, a combination of integrated micro and middle or organizational level variables to predict three types of inmate aggression.

Worth the Risk? Consequences of Premature Release for Capital and Violent Juvenile Offenders

Darin Haerle, University of California - Irvine; Chad Trulson, University of North Texas

For over twenty years, a Southern state has utilized an innovative treatment program that aims to rehabilitate capital and violent juvenile offenders. During its existence, no empirical research has explored the recidivism outcomes of program participants. This exploratory study followed 296 offenders for three years following treatment, many of whom were released prematurely to serve the balance of a lengthy determinate sentence under parole supervision. The analysis revealed that 52% were rearrested at least once for any offense, while 34% were rearrested for at least one new felony offense. Different types of institutional misconduct significantly predicted recidivism. The question of risk will be discussed, specifically with regard to the consequences of premature release versus the alternative of transfer to prison.

PANEL 22: Gender and Violence: Institutional Decision Making, Cultural Contexts, and Policy Implications

A Multi-Level Assessment of the Relationship between Gender Inequality and the Use of Arrest in Intimate Partner Violence Incidents

Leana A. Bouffard, Sam Houston State University, TX

A great deal of research has examined police decisions to arrest in domestic violence cases. However, inconsistencies in findings between these studies and the general lack of theoretical guidance make definitive conclusions elusive. Using official data from Maryland drawn from the Battered Spouse Reports (1991-1997) and an ecological/attribution theoretical framework, this study explores the impact of individual, situational, and community factors on the likelihood of arrest in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) cases. At the individual level, typescript and attribution theories predict that "normal" offenders are more likely to be arrested than counter-types (Harris, 1977; 1993). County-level ecological factors, like concentrated disadvantage and gender inequality, may also impact police response to IPV. Results demonstrate that both individual/incident characteristics and county-level factors impact the likelihood of arrest. The implications of these findings for theory and policy are discussed.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 23: Contemporary Issues in Prisons Today

Psychological Distress and Administrative Segregation: Causation or Selection Bias?

Maureen O'Keefe, Colorado Department of Corrections; Kelli J. Klebe, University of Colorado - Colorado Springs

In the last decade there has been an increase in the number of inmates housed in supermax prisons (administrative segregation). This is concerning as research has shown that inmates housed in such units have elevated levels of psychological distress (e.g., Haney, 2003). Although the literature is considered robust on the potential harm of administrative segregation housing, there are several methodological flaws in previous research. As part of an ongoing longitudinal research study, we compare baseline data to normative scores as well as across study groups to examine the question of whether inmates placed in administrative segregation have initial high levels of distress. Results indicate that on average study groups show elevations in psychological distress at baseline assessments. These data have implications for the interpretation of previous research to understand whether segregation effects are causal in nature or are due to pre-existing conditions of inmates (i.e., selection bias).

Using Correctional Rehabilitation Strategies to Improve Practice among Forensic Psychiatric Populations

Katherine A. Ginsburg & Emily J. Salisbury, Portland State University, OR

The Principles of Effective Intervention, including the Risk-Need-Responsivity Principles of the “what works” paradigm, are widely recognized as being state of the art for risk assessment technology and rehabilitative treatment planning within the general correctional sphere. Although these principles have not been as widely studied for their efficacy among forensic psychiatric populations, psychological theory suggests their importance to improving assessment, management, and treatment of forensic patients. First-person observations of the risk assessment and treatment planning processes within a State Hospital in the Pacific Northwest will be used to inform a discussion of the parallels and differences between correctional and forensic psychiatric practices in an effort to propose how the Principles of Effective Intervention could theoretically be used to guide treatment planning and improve internal behavior management strategies for forensic psychiatric populations.

Prison Overcrowding in California: Rehabilitation, Population Reduction, and the Provision of Rehabilitative Programming in Tight Budget Times

Bruce L. Bikle, California State University – Sacramento

The California Legislature enacted AB 900 (the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007), which laid out an ambitious plan to both build new capacity and to reduce prison population by the use of evidence based programming and the creation of the California Logic Model that is designed to enhance the prospect of parolees to successfully complete their parole supervision terms. The State created the California Corrections Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) to oversee this effort and report back to the Legislature and the Governor. This presentation will include a report on the AB 900 progress and the CROB reports thus far, in the context of the current budget crisis in the state. Recent court activity with regard to the reduction of prison population will also be discussed.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

An Examination of Prison Gangs
Kristi Morhauser, San Diego, CA

This paper, entitled is a cross cultural look at the problems within our prisons. I will be comparing the problems of gangs within prisons in the United Stated with that of Russia. This paper looks not only at what started prison gangs, but what keeps them vibrantly alive as well. To accomplish this I will be employing a cross literary methodology. I will be looking at a variety of works and trying to bring them into conversation with one another. The overall hope is to address questions such as why do prison gangs arise, what can be done to curb them, and is any policy better at addressing them than others.

PANEL 24: Equity, Education, and Training in Law Enforcement

Sexual Harassment in Law Enforcement: Incidence, Impact, and Perception
Kimberly A. Lonsway, End Violence Against Women International, CA; Rebecca Paynich, Curry College, MA

In this paper, the incidence, impact, perception, and gender comparisons of sexual harassment experiences in law enforcement are analyzed utilizing two primary data sources. In the first data set, surveys were completed by 679 officers (69 female, 293 minority male, and 301 white males) serving as sworn personnel in a large law enforcement agency. In the second data source, 531 female police officers responded to a national survey addressing the experiences of women in law enforcement, including sexual harassment. While in both studies, there was no situation measuring sexual harassment which accounted for zero frequencies, the majority of officers reported that they had never been sexually harassed (99% and 72.8% respectively). An analysis of quantitative and qualitative data from both studies reveals some interesting findings about the incidence, impact, and perception about sexual harassment in law enforcement.

College and Cops: Assessing the Impact of a College Educated Police Force
Rebecca Paynich, Curry College, MA

Endorsements for higher levels of education have appeared in several reform movements in policing, and have been present since the very beginnings of policing as a profession. Essentially, empirical studies examining education levels of police officers to date can be divided into two broad categories: behavioral measures (arrest rates, complaints, etc.), and attitudinal measures (job satisfaction, receptivity to innovation, etc). While the overwhelming majority of research suggests a positive relationship between higher education and law enforcement, research has yielded inconsistent and conflicting results. In addition, little to no research has been conducted to identify which fields of study (Criminal Justice or Psychology, for example) make the best officer. In this study, perceptions from Chiefs of police in Massachusetts about the performance of their line level officers (college educated and non-college educated) and self report measures from line level officers about their attitudes and performance are analyzed.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Organizational Equality: An Examination of Law Enforcement Perceptions
Wesley Fox, Mount Olive College, NC

The application of ethical police management and leadership, and its affect on organizational behaviors, remains critical to police organizations. This research paper aims to examine the perceptions of organizational equality as perceived by law enforcement officers (police and deputy sheriffs) in eastern North Carolina. Research suggest that law enforcement agencies constantly experience high attrition rates that may or may not be influenced by perceptions of unfair treatment. A web-based survey instrument, the Police Organizational Equality Questionnaire, was developed by this researcher to exam 13 variables of police management and leadership behaviors. An unpaired t test was used to test the difference, if any, between the two independent groups. The findings generalized that law enforcement officers possessed high perceptions of unfair treatment. In response to the findings, a theoretical Organizational Equality Progression Model, developed by this researcher, is presented.

Career Paths of Female Chiefs of Police on University Campuses
Carol A. Archbold & Dorothy M. Schulz, North Dakota State University

Research on the career paths of female chiefs of police in the United States is quite limited. There is even less research focused on female chiefs of police working on university campuses across the United States. Using national survey data, this study examines the professional experiences related to career advancement and tokenism of women that have reached the highest rank in law enforcement.

PANEL 25: Youth Criminal Justice Systems: Policy and Practice

Western Youth Criminal Justice Systems: Comparing Policies and Practices
Evan McCuish, Lauren Freedman, & Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Canada;
Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada; Sarah Kuehn, Simon Fraser University, Canada

The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) was enacted in 2003 as a response to a variety of criticisms of the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA). Under the YOA, the Canadian youth incarceration rate was higher than many other western countries. This was attributed to the YOA's vague provisions regarding the use of custody. In contrast, the YCJA directs custody to be the last resort and specifies conditions to be met before a youth may be incarcerated, including criminal history and seriousness of offending. The YCJA seeks to prevent youth crime by addressing offending behaviour, rehabilitating and reintegrating youth, and ensuring that meaningful consequences are applied. To achieve this goal, non-serious young offenders would be dealt with in the community, while serious and violent offenders would be incarcerated. The specific goals and means to achieve those will be discussed and compared to other western jurisdictions; in particular, the United States and England.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Comparing Criminal Justice System Responses to Male Young Offenders

Lauren Freedman & Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Canada; Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada; Sarah Kuehn & Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University, Canada

As evidenced by the recent enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA), which specifies that only the most serious and violent young offenders should enter the criminal justice system, there has been an effort in Canada to reduce the use of custody by diverting non-serious and non-violent young offenders from the formal criminal justice system. As youth custody is now reserved for the most serious and violent youth, it is anticipated that youth custody demographics will differ from those under the YOA. This study compares the profiles of young male offenders among a sample of youth incarcerated before the enactment of the YCJA to a sample incarcerated after this legislation was implemented. This research will address the question of whether the YCJA was successful in diverting less serious and non-violent young offenders away from youth custody. Policy implications will also be discussed.

Comparing Criminal Justice System Responses to Aboriginal Young Offenders

Sarah Kuehn & Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Canada; Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada; Lauren Freedman & Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Numerous studies have shown that minority offenders are over-represented at all stages of the criminal justice system, particularly at the remand and custody stage. In Canada, this issue primarily involves Aboriginal people. Given this, governments, courts, and community organizations have initiated strategies to counteract over-representation, including an Aboriginal youth justice policy as part of the 2003 *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA). The YCJA legally mandates diversion for first-time and minor offences and reserves custody for the most serious and violent youth. Further, the act explicitly acknowledges the special status of Aboriginal youth and directs justice officials to consider their culturally specific needs at the sentencing stage. The current study examines the potential role of the YCJA in reducing Aboriginal young offenders' over-representation in the juvenile justice system. The study compares data from incarcerated young offenders several years before and after the YCJA. Policy implications will also be discussed.

Comparing Criminal Justice System Responses to Female Young Offenders

Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada; Raymond R. Corrado, Sarah Kuehn, Lauren Freedman, & Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Criminal justice systems have often taken a protectionist and paternalistic role towards young female offenders. Previous Canadian research indicated that young females were incarcerated for minor offences to remove them from potentially harmful situations, such as victimization on the streets. This resulted in criminal records often characterized by a multitude of minor and administrative offences. The introduction of the 2003 *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in Canada sought to end this practice with the stipulation that incarceration should be reserved only for serious and/or violent offenders. Data collected from a sample of females incarcerated before and after the introduction of the YCJA will be compared to determine whether the YCJA has been successful in ending the reliance upon the youth criminal justice system to protect young females. It is anticipated that the criminal history and demographic profile of incarcerated young females will now reflect a more multi-problem risk factor profile.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 26: Female Offenders: Critical Issues

From Mainline to the Shakedown Shack: Penal Harm and the Female Offender
Bernadette Olson, Indiana University Southeast

During the last 20 years, there has been a profound change in the manner in which women are treated within the criminal justice system, as well as the impact of those experiences on their post-prison life. In addition to the information garnered from penological literature, this paper utilizes personal accounts of the author (an ex-convict) and her interactions with prisoners to provide a critical look at life and culture hidden behind the razor wire. The threat these women are believed to embody represents a failure to acknowledge the damaging effects of even limited incarceration. Despite the dramatic increase in the number of women incarcerated in the United States, scholars still know very little about the culture that is unique to prisoners, the pernicious nature of the incarceration experience, or the more subtle nuances of what it truly means to be a “criminal” in modern society.

The Role of Peers and Substance Use in Decision Making among Delinquent Adolescent Girls Brett Johnson Solomon, Santa Clara University, CA; Carrie Brecht, Stanford Psy.D. Consortium, CA; Jannee Campero, Santa Clara University, CA

This study examined sociological (friends) and psychosocial (substance abuse) factors as possible influences on decision-making among delinquent and detained adolescent girls (N = 43). Basing their responses on the decision that got them into juvenile detention, participants completed a quantitative measure of decision-making competence, and a supplemental questionnaire on peer involvement and substance use. Results show high decision making competence (M = 44.74) among the participants. Fifty-four percent made their decision when with peers, and twenty-one percent while using a substance. The majority of both groups (52% and 75% respectively) would not have made the same decision if not with peers or using substances. T-tests compared decision making means to peer presence and substance use, and yielded no significant differences, meaning neither peers nor substances moderate decision making competence among delinquent girls. Implications for peers or substances as protective factors or as conduits to personal goals are discussed.

Diverting Women Offenders from Prison Study

Nena Messina, UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, CA; Nancy Chand, Law Office of the Public Defender, CA

The study will determine the effectiveness of a women-focused re-entry court program to promote prosocial behaviors, well-being, and reduce drug use/recidivism, compared to incarceration, among women parolees/probationers. As of August 2009, 113 women were accepted into the program in lieu of prison. Twenty-six have graduated to date (23%). Forty-seven women are currently in treatment (25 in residential and 22 in outpatient). Five women have been transferred to other programs and two have died. Seventeen (15%) have returned to prison and 14 (12%) are on bench warrant status. Outcome results of comparison group will be available at time of presentation.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 27: Expert Testimony and Other Evidentiary Issues

Non-Evidential Derivative Use of Enquiry Proceedings at Subsequent Criminal Trial
WP de Villiers, University of Pretoria, South Africa

Several South-African statutes compel persons to appear before designated officials to answer questions, even though the answers may incriminate these persons at a later criminal trial. These statutes also give prosecutors more authority than just to institute cases therefore blurring the lines of the prosecutorial duties. The position taken by the South African courts *Shaik v Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and Others* 2004 1 SACR 105 (CC) and *DPP, Western Cape v Killian* 2008 5 BCLR 496 (SCA) has raised questions regarding the bounds of prosecutorial authority and the compulsion to give self-incriminating evidence. In this paper I will discuss these cases and the test to be applied where it is alleged that the state gained non-evidentiary advantages at the trial due to an earlier compulsory enquiry. Central to this discussion is the right of an accused not to incriminate himself. I will also discuss the bounds of prosecutorial duties.

State Legislators' Conceptualization of the Supreme Court
Laura Bringer, University of California – Irvine

Often scholars focus on the outcome effects of Supreme Court decisions on state legislatures yet a key element missing is how state legislators view their relationship with the Court through their everyday activities. The purpose of this study is to examine how the Illinois State Legislature reconceptualized their relationship with the Court after *Roe v. Wade* from 1973-1975. An intertextual analysis was conducted using floor debate transcripts and the Illinois Abortion Law of 1975, to trace how legislators viewed this relationship when directly referencing the Court. The legislators viewed the Court as the 'law of the land' and claimed were bound to follow the decision, but also asserted that it legislated from the bench and placed full responsibility for their actions on the Court. The legislators ultimately comply with *Roe* despite continued outright rejection of it; the Court has the power to influence legislation by the very language of *Roe*.

Mass Graves: The Denomination of Circumstantial Evidence Related to Genocidal mens rea
Danifel Ristic, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Historically, mass graves typically contain inestimable and diverse victims. As potential crime scenes, mass graves also demarcate evidence regarding victims, perpetrators, political context, and historical antecedents of the crime. *De facto* not all mass graves are irrefutable proof that genocide has occurred. Essentially, the qualitative element of genocide is a crucial aspect of the legal determination of this crime. The quantification of circumstantial evidence may create statistically plausible evidence of *mens rea*, however, this approach conflicts with the *stricto sensu* definition of genocide. Therefore, while relying on numerical, probabilistic, and/or statistical potential of circumstantial evidence carry significant evidentiary prospective and value for prosecutorial purposes, there is also the possibility that such approaches could be legally irresolute, and in fact, may presumably peter out the rationale necessary to prove culpable intent which is crucial to ensure convictions for genocide.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 28: Factors that affect DUI Rates Across Counties and affect Neighborhood Crime Rates

Drunk Driving in the United States: A Partial Examination of Informal and Formal Factors to Explain Variation in Rates across U.S. Counties

Bryan D. Rookey, University of Portland, OR

This research aims to understand how differences in formal legal factors, such as open-container laws, seat-belt laws, and strength of the police force, and informal non-legal factors, such as normative climates, are related to variation in DUI rates across U.S. counties. In particular, I am interested in explaining whether differences in macro-level normative climates toward drinking are related to levels of DUI enforcement and DUI behavior, independent of formal legal factors. This study takes a population-based approach and uses cross-sectional information (1999-2001) compiled from official agencies. Spatially based analyses suggest that areas with strong anti-drinking normative climates are associated with higher levels of DUI enforcement, but not DUI behavior. Overall, findings suggest that normative climates toward drinking account for some of the variation in rates DUI enforcement and DUI behavior, independent of formal legal factors. Limitations and implications for policy and future research are discussed.

Modeling the Influence of Licensed Establishments on Crime and Disorder in an Urban Environment

Vahid Dabbaghian, Bryan Kinney, Valerie Spicer, Jordan Ginther, Hasti Seifi, & Andrew Reid

Licensed establishments have been the focus of several criminological research efforts for interest in the linkages between alcohol, the bar environment, and crime—particularly for violence and aggression. Due to the complexity of social systems it is difficult to understand the impact of these institutions over time. Several modeling techniques, however, permit such research interests by simulating complex phenomenon in a virtual environment. In this paper we propose a model that focuses on the influence of licensed venues in urban neighbourhoods. By defining network entities as city blocks we are able to model large urban areas while considering a variety of social, environmental, and physical influences. The model proposed in this paper has the potential to influence policy on urban planning, liquor control regulations, and other forces that contribute to crime prevention, reduction, and control.

Parsing Stability, Ownership, and Gentrification and the Generation of Crime

John R. Hipp, University of California – Irvine; Lyndsay Boggess, University of South Florida

Prior research has explored the relationship between neighborhood residential instability and crime rates, but differences in the definition of instability have lead to conflicting findings. Traditionally, researchers theorized that increases in residential turnover lead to higher crime rates, but recent studies reveal that the relationship is much more nuanced, particularly when considering the special role that homeowners may play in the *reduction* of crime. And in some cases, the inconsistent results have led researchers to theorize that the racial/ethnic composition may have important consequences for instability's effect. But some neighborhood changes - the rate of homeownership, racial/ethnic composition, and property values - are suggestive of neighborhood gentrification. Few studies have explored the effects of residential instability on changes in crime while accounting for the potential positive effects of gentrification. We examine the nuanced issue of residential instability using longitudinal data from Los Angeles to explore the interplay between residential instability, changes in rates of homeownership, and changing home values as representative of gentrification and their independent or collective impacts on changes in crime over time.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Residential and Economic Inequality: Examining the Influence of Macro-Structural and Spatial Effects on Neighborhood Crime

Alyssa Whitby Chamberlain, University of California - Irvine

Research has attributed high rates of crime across cities to disparate levels of social and economic resources within neighborhoods. This study extends this perspective by examining the effect of changes in structural characteristics and economic inequality, experienced both internally and contiguously by neighborhoods, on crime. In addition, this study will take into account the influence of macro-structural indicators of economic inequality on neighborhood crime. Using data collected as part of the National Neighborhood Crime Study for 7,622 neighborhoods in 79 cities, multi-level models are estimated to explain the relationship between crime and changes in city and neighborhood structural and economic resources.

PANEL 29: Juvenile Delinquency

Protective, Deleterious, or Spurious: A Counterfactual Model for How Adolescent Work Patterns Affect Crime

Richard Callahan, University of Washington

An ongoing debate in the literature on employment and crime concerns whether youth employment prevents crime, promotes it, or is spurious. Previous research has identified interactions between work intensity and extensity, such that youth with stable jobs involving fewer than 20 hours of work per week experience better developmental outcomes than their peers with different work patterns. Drawing on data from a ten-year longitudinal study of crime among 1,532 youth in Denver and using Inverse Probability of Treatment Weighting (IPTW) methods, this research tests whether these work patterns are causal or merely reflect selection effects. The results indicate that changing employment patterns do cause changes in delinquency among youth ages 15-17, with steady, non-intensive jobs resulting in less crime than other patterns. The results are more robust for general delinquency than for economic crime, suggesting the mechanism driving this relationship may not be rational choice. Policy implications are also discussed.

Assessing Subgroup Travel Variability with Segmented Non-linear Regression

Gisela Bichler, Carlena Orosco, & Joseph Schwartz, California State University - San Bernardino

Distance decay functions illustrate variation in the distances offenders travel to crime sites. Using information about activity nodes frequented by 2,563 delinquent youths residing in Southern California, this study examined subgroup variation in distances traveled to hangout locations. Curve estimates generally concur with prior research; most distributions exhibited a segmented nonlinear curve joining logarithmic and exponential functions. Significant variation was found for individual travel distances by city classification as well as travel method. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Routine Activities, Social Bond, and Victimization among Youths: An Empirical Test under an Integrated Model

Wei Wang, Simon Fraser University, Canada

This research attempts to explain youth victimization under an integrated model which is developed from routine activity theory and social bond theory. Previous studies of routine activity theory typically include demographic variables, lifestyles, and several specific social activities, but few of them consider the absence of capable guardians. Moreover, when utilizing this approach, some individual characteristics are missing. This research incorporates social bond perspective into the explanation of victimization, explores the variables school safety, social activities, and attachment to school and their impacts on the risk of victimization for youths. The respondents are 6404 adolescence, aged from 12 to 18, selecting from the National Crime Victimization Survey: School Crime Supplement, 2007.

Re-Examination of Classic Strain Theory: College Aspirations and Delinquency among A National Sample of Adolescents

Nick McRee, University of Portland; Laurie A. Drapela, Washington State University - Vancouver

Robert Merton's classical theory of strain could be considered foundational for all subsequent perspectives on the relationship between blocked opportunities and criminal behavior. However, there have been few recent efforts to evaluate the basic premises of classic strain theory using contemporary adolescent cohorts. Over the past few decades, the increasing importance of college education for social mobility in the United States allows for a re-examination of the assumptions of classic strain theory. We examine data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to identify college aspirations and expectations for attending college among a sample of junior high and high school students in the US. Specifically, we consider whether mismatches between aspirations and expectations are linked with contemporaneous reports of delinquency.

PANEL 30: Fear of Crime

A Virtual Environment Methodology for the Investigation of the Fear of Crime in Different Urban Contexts

Andrew J. Park, Valerie Spicer, Patricia L. Brantingham, & Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Fear of crime is an important topic since it affects the quality of individual life. Research on fear of crime has been using survey questions and still photographs to measure levels of fear that people have. However, these methods are often too distant from the real settings while there is potential risk in putting human subjects in a troubled neighbourhood. We have developed a new research methodology of using a virtual environment to investigate fear of crime in different urban contexts. Subjects can freely navigate a virtual environment without any ethical issues while we observe their behaviours. This new method opens a door to studying fear of crime in various (either realistic or hypothetical) urban settings.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

An Examination of the Meaning and Function of Ritualistic Abuse in Religious Groups and the Widespread Moral Panic and Fear Associated with It

Jennifer Steidley, San Diego State University

Since the tragedy of the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas in 1993, an overwhelming upsurge in the fear of millennial groups and religious “cults” have become a prominent fixation in the eyes of many U.S. citizens throughout the latter part of the 1990’s. This moral panic swelled with the ever-increasing media attention to religious groups that have met a disastrous end, such as the Solar Temple deaths in 1994 and the Heaven’s Gate suicides in 1997. With a moral panic so high and a fear so widespread, many religious groups have become targeted as “evil” or “dangerous” just because their ritualistic practices and beliefs tend to be other than that of the norm. Within this paper, I will examine the meaning and function of ritualistic criminal abuse within these so-called “evil” religious groups, and determine why this widespread fear of the “other” is so prominent in the U.S., but cross-culturally as well.

PANEL 31: Social Construction: Understanding Criminology through Social Interaction

Words as Worlds of Interpretation: 'Kids Who End Up Criminals', 'the Worst-of-the-Worst', and 'the Criminal Production Factory'

Michael Coyle, California State University - Chico

Previous work in sociology, critical criminology, and the broader study of social and criminal justice argues for the powerful presence of social control in the U.S. The two starting points of this paper are that the language we use in everyday justice discourse has political consequence and is neither descriptive nor incidental, but generative. Seeing language as causal and inherently political raises an important question: what do current justice language choices demonstrate, and how do they relate to social control? Answering this question means studying justice rhetoric within the contexts it arises. By studying the use of phrases, such as “Kids Who End Up Criminals,” “the Worst-of-the-Worst,” and “the Criminal Production Factory,” this research builds a critical language theory and demonstrates how social control is built, maintained and changed by the labor of moral entrepreneurs in everyday social and criminal justice discourse and by the habits of language they produce.

A Crime-Free Criminology

Michael R. Gottfredson, University of California – Irvine

Most theories and nearly all texts in criminology define the focus of criminology as “violations of the criminal law”. Use of this definition has a long and respected tradition in criminology. This paper explores the advantages of a behavioral definition of crime for crime theory, a definition that does not rest on the socio-political acts of legislatures to describe the subject matter for criminology. Breaking away from a legal definition is shown to have advantages not just for explanation, but also for policy.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Sex Offenders and Media: Separating Fact From Fiction

Marcus Galeste, California State University - Long Beach

The media's portrayal of crime and its effect on public opinion, the formulation of policy and the outcome of elections is well documented. The inaccurate portrayal of sex offenders in the media has directly shaped legislation and policies designed to control and treat sex offenders in the community. Using content analysis, this study will examine print material to determine whether a disconnect exists between how sex offenders are portrayed by the media and what criminological research suggests for this broad category of offenders. It is vital to the criminal justice community to obtain a better understanding of this offender population in order to create more effective ways to both supervise offenders and protect the community from further victimization.

PANEL 32: Teaching and Learning: Rising to the Challenge in Criminology and Criminal Justice Classrooms

Integrating Race, Class, and Gender Issues into CJ Courses

Lori Beth Way, California State University – Chico; Ryan Patten, Chico State University

Students expect courses that include in their title anything about race, class, or gender to address these topics. Conversely, if those issues are not specifically in the course title, students usually do not expect much discussion about diversity issues and how they might affect the administration of justice in the U.S. Many criminal justice instructors though believe diversity issues to be integral to any CJ course. How then are such topics integrated? What are students' responses? Does such a curriculum affect instructors' student evaluations? This presentation will seek to answer these questions as well as draw on panel session participants' experiences.

Improving Student Performance in Upper Division Core Courses

Bruce Bikle, California State University – Sacramento

The Criminal Justice Program at Sacramento State enrolls over 1400 undergraduates. The majors are both transfer and "native" students. This paper will review the data and findings of a preliminary study to explore the possible causes for less than adequate student performance in the two upper division Criminal Justice core courses most often taken first by both transfer and native students. Suggestions for improving student performance in these courses will be discussed.

Using Symbolism to Teach Crime Control

Amy Cass, California State University –Fullerton

When teaching courses in criminal justice or criminology, professors will undoubtedly need to address one key question from students: how do we fix the crime problem? A long, complicated answer will likely follow, one in which students will forget over their tenure in college. To illustrate the answer for students in a way they will remember, I recommend using a hands-on, symbolic activity. The only tools necessary are a trial size tube of toothpaste and a paper napkin. This presentation will demonstrate the activity, discuss the rules of the assignment, and address the key learning outcomes (i.e. Durkheim- crime is normal and functional, its impossible to eliminate all crime without changing society, etc). All culminating to one big conclusion: crime control is very messy.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Using Self-Assessment Instruments to Teach Criminal Justice Students
Rebecca Paynich, Curry College, MA

Utilizing self-assessment instruments, such as the MBTI, in the Criminal Justice classroom can provide understanding far beyond the theories, concepts, and methodologies discussed in the course of a typical criminal justice class. This paper discusses the use of the MBTI in two graduate level courses: Public Administration and Problem-Solving in Criminal Justice; and Thesis Foundations. The MBTI framework can enhance a student's understanding about the different ways in which we orient ourselves to the outside world, gather and process information, and ultimately make decisions, and how this impacts the policies and programs we design, implement and evaluate in criminal justice. This knowledge can be used to enhance the effectiveness of problem-solving efforts by criminal justice practitioners as well as to understand the strengths and weaknesses criminal justice practitioners bring to the table relative to communicating with and solving problems for the communities they serve.

Critical Thinkers? Introducing Structured Controversy in a Criminal Justice Course
Marie Palladini, California State University – Dominguez Hills

This interactive presentation will demonstrate the implementation of a cooperative learning technique, structured controversy, in the criminal justice curriculum. Structured controversy is a technique that uses the strengths of conventional debate and ends with two sides seeking ways to resolve conflict through compromise. Its value has been summarized by Johnson and Johnson (1989) and Johnson, Johnson, and Holubee (1992). Designed to promote critical thinking, assignments include reading United States Supreme Court opinions and writing a one page brief, addressing either the majority or minority opinion of the Court. Students meet in groups of four (two majority opinion and two minority opinion) and engage in structured controversy cooperative learning by outlining an argument for their respective position, based on the written briefs. Students engage in questioning and clarification of each position and ultimately switch sides, crafting an argument for the opposite side. Participation in this cooperative learning technique results in greater sophistication in thinking about an issue, creating critical thinkers who view the world from a variety of perspectives.

PANEL 33: Gender Issues in Institutional Corrections

Correctional Programming: Evaluating Effectiveness and Gender Differences
Breanne Pleggenkuhle, University of Missouri - St Louis

Correctional programming plays a major role in corrections, both during a prison sentence and in reentry. Rehabilitative efforts are gaining importance, as a result of mass incarceration. Empirical evidence suggests programming can be effective in reducing recidivism, particularly by incorporating multiple treatment methods. With more people incarcerated and fewer resources for everyone, it is important to understand what types of programming are the most effective. This paper evaluates multiple treatment categories and how they impact recidivism. Further, potential differences between genders are assessed. A dataset of male and female parolees are used in Cox regression modeling to determine what types of treatment seem most effective. Other background and demographic variables, such as neighborhood context, are also included in the analysis. The goal of this research is to examine what types of correctional programming seems to be most effective, and also to offer insight into any gender differences that may exist.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Through the Looking Glass: Reflections on Women's Prison Reform

Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University, CA; Barbara Owen, California State University- Fresno

This presentation will describe our experience with recent female offender reform efforts within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Topics to be discussed include: the role of academics in a traditionally closed correctional system; the impact of scholarly research on correctional policy and practice; and efforts in attempting social change and engaging the range of state and local criminal justice agencies in that change. Within the context of gender responsive practice, Barbara Bloom will describe her efforts toward expanding community re-entry options for women and girl offenders. Barbara Owen will describe her work in developing a rational system for women through institutional operational practice. The presentation will conclude with recommendations about the ways in which academics might favorably impact or intervene in contemporary public policy efforts such as correctional reform and suggest examples of how research can connect with and inform practice.

PANEL 34: Social Science Meets Forensic Science

Critical Issues in Profiling: Variations in Investigative Paradigms

Bernadette Olson, Indiana University Southeast

The project is part of a continuing effort to expand the current body of literature regarding criminal profiling, and whether this “investigative option” is a valid tool for law enforcement. This research effort draws upon and further develops earlier conclusions regarding the ‘conventional wisdom’ of the Professional Model of policing which suggests that as education, training, and experience increase, attitudes and perceptions about specialization (in this case, profiling) will increase. In the author’s initial research, this was not found to be the case; rather, these factors were found to be *inversely related* to attitudes and perceptions regarding profiling strategies and techniques, the potential benefits and limitations of profiling, and the perceived effectiveness and efficiency of profiling activities. This research additionally examines the skills underlying the effective performance of those who practice criminal “profiling,” while also seeking to explore of how others, particularly homicide investigators, perceive profilers and their “products.”

Profiling Ridgway: A Critical Analysis of Criminal Profiling through the Green River Killer Investigation

Loren T. Atherley, Seattle University, WA

Gary L. Ridgway has been called the most prolific serial killer in U.S. History. Despite the efforts of the foremost minds in criminal profiling he evaded capture for nearly 20 years. Attempts to profile Ridgway using the methods and research available at the time failed to identify key behavioral components and misled the investigation; the purpose of this study is to conduct a retrospective analysis of criminal profiling with attention to the relationship between crime scene evidence and offender personality, background, and individual characteristics. This study will utilize a case study approach examining the links between crime scene evidence in the Green River Murder case and features of Gary Ridgway's background, personality, and developmental history. Implications for the future of criminal profiling will be discussed.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Addressing the “Innocence” Iceberg: Fire and Arson Evidence as a Burgeoning Area of Miscarriages of Justice Research

Rachel Dioso-Villa, University of California - Irvine

Existing research and efforts focus on exonerations proven by DNA technology. However, this marks the tip of the iceberg, since only a small fraction of cases leave biological evidence that can later be tested for DNA as evidence of innocence. Recently, a commissioned report by the state of Texas declared that key fire and arson evidence in a capital case was erroneously interpreted and presented at trial, resulting in the wrongful conviction and execution of the defendant. Texas may become the first governmental body to officially acknowledge that a factually and legally innocent person was executed. I review the profession of fire experts in relation to the changing legal rules of evidence in U.S. courts and how investigators present their expertise in court as an “art” or “science.” Investigation into cases that admit fire and arson expert evidence may be a promising new area of miscarriages of justice research.

Justice Delayed or Justice Denied? Forensic Evidence Processing in Law Enforcement Agencies

Kevin J. Strom, Research Triangle Institute, NC; Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University, WA

This study investigated forensic evidence processing in a nationally representative sample of state and local law enforcement agencies (n = 3,153). Over a 5-year period, agencies reported that 14% of all unsolved homicides (an estimated 3,975 homicide cases) and 18% of all unsolved rapes (an estimated 27,595 rape cases) contained forensic evidence that had not been submitted to a forensic crime laboratory for analysis. About one-third of these unanalyzed homicide and rape cases were reported to have contained DNA evidence. The lack of a suspect in the case was the most frequently cited reason for not submitting forensic evidence for analysis.

PANEL 35: Specialized Courts, Pretrial Release, and Parole

A Team Approach to Substance Abuse: The Benefits of Family Drug Courts

Sheryl Van Horne, Widener University, PA

Family Drug courts are relatively new phenomena, helping drug-addicted parents overcome their addiction after their children have been taken from them by the court, in an effort to return the children back to their parents. Family drug courts integrate various community agencies to more effectively address the complicated issue of drug addiction and are predicated on the drug court model. They take a more holistic approach to the problem and deal with housing concerns, employment issues, parenting skills, in addition to drug counseling. This paper highlights the benefits of such courts and argues for a more integrated approach to dealing with drug problems in general, drawing upon a case study of a court in Pennsylvania that I evaluated, as well as from the limited literature on Family Drug Courts.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Pono Kaulike: A Restorative Justice & Solution-Focused Pilot for Domestic Violence Cases in a Hawai'i State Court

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From 2004 - 2008 Hawai'i Friends of Civic & Law Related Education, a tiny non-profit, collaborated with the Hawai'i state District Court of the First Circuit to develop a pilot project providing restorative justice interventions for parties. Sixty-one people received services. Originally it was planned that *restorative conferences* involving family and other loved ones, would be provided, but as the project developed the need for individual services without family or community member participation, was recognized. The *Pono Kaulike* project developed to provide three types of restorative interventions applied with a solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT) approach. Insoo Kim Berg, SFBT co-founder, assisted with the intervention design. The project was evaluated in 2007 for participant satisfaction and in 2009 for recidivism. This presentation combines findings from both papers and provides an overall evaluation of the project.

An Analysis of Factors Related to Pretrial Violations by Defendants in Federal District Court in New Mexico

Nicholas R. Romero, District of New Mexico; G. Larry Mays, New Mexico State University

This research examines the case files of 3,032 individuals on federal pre-trial release status in New Mexico from 2002 to 2006. Fundamentally, the research asks: What problems do individuals under pretrial supervision with pending federal charges present in terms of violating their conditions of release in the District of New Mexico? One of the key objectives of the research is to help courts meet the needs of these pretrial defendants to reduce the likelihood of violating conditions of release and risky behavior related to criminal activity. While the ultimate aim of pretrial release is to reduce pretrial violations and make defendants more aware of potentially destructive behavior, studying the failure subgroup is important. The significance of the failures could explain why these individuals were unable to meet the goals of the pretrial release program. The present study finds that defendants are more likely to violate their conditions of release prior to adjudication. We found that although there are violations occurring while on pretrial release, there was not a trend in defendants violating by committing new crimes for which they were charged. By eliminating violations classified as technical violations, which are primarily positive drug tests, indicating the defendant has used an illegal substance and failure to appear, the mean variance between violations become insignificant. Overall, most violations are technical violations and do not indicate that the defendant is a danger to society.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

PANEL 36: Theory and Offending

The Intersection of Masculine Identity Development, Attachment and Adolescent Fatherhood in the Context of Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System

Kate Shade, Samuel Merritt University

Little is known about teen fathers though they are found to be disproportionately represented among incarcerated youth. This paper developed from a qualitative pilot study of adolescent fatherhood in the context of involvement in the justice system. In it, the author theorizes about teen fathers and the process by which they accept, reject or are 'barriered' from a father identity and role. Erikson's theory of adolescence as the developmental period during which an identity is formed is viewed in concert with Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity as an influence on male identity construction. Attachment theory as a factor central to understanding father involvement completes the conceptual model through which adolescent fatherhood can be examined. The author suggests that it is important to study youth who father children and to investigate the 'prisonization' phenomenon, insecure attachment, and hegemonic masculinity as important influences on adolescent father identity, role and involvement.

Predicting Delinquency in Foster Care Youth: A Test of Four Criminological Theories

Kristy N. Matsuda, University of Missouri - St. Louis; Gary Geramo, Wesleyan University;
Susan Farruggia, The University of Auckland,

Criminological theory and empirical investigation often assume the prominent role of parents in predicting children's future offending. Few studies, however, have tested theories of crime in a population of youth typically without biological parents. This one-year longitudinal study predicts delinquency among a random sample of older youth in foster care using four well-established criminological theories: strain, social control, learning, and neighborhood disorder. Multivariate logistic regression models were conducted to test the components of each theory individually. Then, the significant predictors from each theory were included in a full model with controls. Results failed to support social control theory. This study did find partial support for neighborhood disorder and learning theories. Findings provided the strongest support for strain theory. In particular, experiencing discrimination and victimization were significant predictors of delinquency one year later, even when controlling for other theoretically important variables (i.e., sex, age, race, and prior delinquency).

Did England Export Criminal Behavior to Australia?

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Are children whose parents have a criminal background predisposed to be criminals themselves? The research of Hutchings and Mednick provide an opportunity to compare this hypothesis on a national scale. With Australia being colonized in the latter part of the 18th century with convicts from England, we are presented with a rare opportunity for such a comparison. Both populations share a similar culture, political environment and religious history. This research will examine the percentages of crime within the shared groups of similar demographics from what data can be mined from the late 18th/19th centuries and the present day.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

There's a New Kid on the Block: Evaluating the Invariance of the Brief Self-Control Scale

Kristy Holtfreter, Travis C. Pratt, & Michael D. Reisig, Arizona State University

Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime, now known as self-control theory, has inspired a great deal of research and has generated considerable debate. Of particular interest to criminologists is whether the effect of self-control on crime and crime-analogous outcomes is invariant across social groups (e.g., race/ethnicity and gender). A recently proposed multi-item scale, the Brief Self-Control Scale (Tangney, Baumeister, & Boone, 2004), has yet to be subjected to this type of empirical scrutiny. Using a sample of young adults (18 to 25 years), the current study examines the effect of self-control on offending outcomes across social groups. Implications for self-control theory and future research are discussed.

PANEL 37: Gangs, Guns, and Organized Crime

On the Validity and Reliability of Gang Statistics: A Comparison of Disparate Sources

Scott H. Decker & David Pyrooz, Arizona State University

One of the vexing problems of criminology is the search for valid and reliable measures of offending and victimization. Gang research has been plagued by similar concerns, particularly in the determination of whether or not a crime is gang related. This paper provides an empirical examination of multiple sources of measurement of several gang concepts, including gang homicide, gangs and gang members. Given public and political claims about the presence and activities of gangs, assessing the validity of such measures is of critical importance both to research as well as to policy.

Examining the Scope and Nature of Gangs and Gang Crime in Trinidad and Tobago: Findings from the Trinidad and Tobago Expert Survey

Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University; Edward R. Maguire, American University

The present study examines data collected as part of the 2006 Trinidad and Tobago Expert Gang Survey. The survey was administered to police gang experts in each of the nation's 95 communities. The instrument was created for the purpose of assessing the scope and nature of the gang problem in communities across the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Findings from the survey are discussed as well as their policy implications.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Estimating the Impact of Lifting the Ban on Carrying Concealed Weapons on a College Campus

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Those who support allowing university students/employees to carry concealed weapons on campus suggest that this would increase the likelihood that a person with legitimately carried firearm could intervene in the case of a campus shooting incident. This simple notion has not, however been subject to much, if any empirical study. This study explores various means of surveying the campus population to determine the likelihood that individuals would carry a concealed weapon on campus if it were legal to do so. This data will be used to create a range of estimates of the expected likelihood that a person with a legitimately carried weapon would be in a given place and time to potentially respond to a campus shooting. More specifically, we will attempt to determine whether any of these estimated probabilities are significantly greater than the assumed 0% likelihood under the current ban on carrying concealed firearms on campus.

Gaining Access: The Seasons of Narcos (Organized Crime in Mexico)

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This analysis entails spending 84 days in Culiacan, Sinaloa conducting a pre-ethnographical analysis. The city of Culiacan was chosen for its historical fame of Narco Kingpins. While conducting this analysis a long overdue question is challenged: what is truly causing this violence in this city? This investigation takes on a holistic approach as it incorporates economic, political, educational, criminological and cultural factors.

PANEL 38: Negotiating Sex: Legal, Commercial, and Personal Strategies

“I Wish I Had a Better Story”: Reproductive Decision-Making, Sexual Strategies, and the Female Juvenile Offender

Lisa Pasko, University of Denver, CO

This paper examines female juvenile offenders’ sexual choices as well as their understanding of and concerns about birth control and pregnancy. Using survey and interview data, it discusses four major findings: 1) girl offenders’ ideas about sex and pregnancy are resultant not only of their formal education on the subject but are connected to their relationships with their mothers and lack of friendships with other girls; 2) girl offenders’ reproductive decisions were tied to their overall perceptions of personal agency and investment in their futures; 3) pregnant and parenting girl offenders often viewed their motherhood as a means of adopting a “better” narrative of their lives and of accessing care and attention not previously received in their households; and lastly, 4) certain juvenile justice policies incentivize pregnancy and young motherhood while other correctional policies promote girls’ prostitution and survival sex.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Community Attitudes to Street Prostitution: The Downtown Eastside and Strathcona
Christine G. Louie, University of Calgary, Canada

In 2006, the House of Commons "Subcommittee on Solicitation Laws" agreed unanimously that Canada's prostitution laws are "unacceptable" and need to be changed, but its members could not agree on how to change them. Consequently, this thesis explores the experiences and attitudes of residents and business-persons to prostitution law and social policy in an area that has long been a host to street prostitution: Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. The research involved an on-line questionnaire on respondents' attitudes to prostitution laws, safety issues, street prostitution control, and their experiences with street prostitution. The study found that while respondents (n=122) did not want street prostitution in residential areas, they did support indoor and street prostitution in non-residential areas as well as policies that aim to increase sex workers' personal safety. Seventy-five percent of residents think that the government should decriminalize adult prostitution in Canada.

PANEL 39: Police Effectiveness in Addressing Current Issues in Law Enforcement

Review of a Gun Reduction Project Grant
Matthew O'Deane, San Diego County District Attorney's Office, CA

Gang violence continues to be a problem facing cities like San Diego. To address this, Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) funds were sought to conduct a variety of law enforcement operations, including "buy walks," "buy busts," surveillances, searches, and sweep operations targeting gang members with prior firearms cases. The 18 month (Mar 2008 - August 2009) project was made possible by an \$80,000 grant, the goal to purchase evidence, pay informants, and overtime. We will evaluate and discuss what is needed to seek such funds and evaluate results, the cost/benefit analysis, and the logistics, planning, accountability, and effectiveness of this operation.

Understanding the Journey to Crime in the Pike-Pine-Belltown Corridor of Seattle, WA: Preliminary Analysis
A. Daktari Alexander, Elaine Gunnison, Jacqueline Helfgott, Matthew J. Hickman, & Stephen Rice, Seattle University, WA

This paper describes a mixed-method approach to understanding offenders' journey to crime in a persistent hot spot location in downtown Seattle, WA. The purpose of the study is to examine a specific high-crime area with attention to *who* offenders are, *why* they visit this area, and from *where* they are traveling to provide a comprehensive picture of offender types, based in part on analysis of travel patterns, as a basis for tailoring police responses to open air drug markets and informing police intervention efforts. Qualitative data include police report narratives, interviews with offenders and police/ community corrections officers, focus groups and interviews with business owners, residents, and community stakeholders, ride-alongs, video observation, and street observations through the lens of local environmental design. This paper describes the methodological framework and collaborative approach to the study design and preliminary findings from a subset of data.

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