

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

39TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 16-18, 2012



FAIRMONT NEWPORT BEACH
NEWPORT BEACH, CA

**WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
2011-2012 BOARD MEMBERS**

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Paul Kaplan
Kristy Matsuda

2012 FACILITIES COORDINATOR

Laurie Kubicek

Thursday, February 16th

Time	Events	Location
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Registration	Juniper Room
4:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Torrey Pine
6:30 pm to 8:00 pm	President's Welcome & Reception	Orchid Terrace

Friday, February 17th

Time	Events	Location
8:00 am to 1:00 pm		
2:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Registration	Bay Laurel Foyer
9:00 am to 1:00 pm		
2:30 pm to 6:00 pm	Book Exhibit	Catalina
	Continental Breakfast	
	Plenary	
8:00 am to 9:00 am	Sponsored by: Arizona State University	Bay Laurel South
9:15 am to 10:45 am	Panel Sessions	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine 1, Lily
11:00 am to 12:30 pm	Panel Sessions	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine 1, Lily
	Awards Luncheon	
12:40 pm to 1:40 pm	Sponsored by: Simon Fraser University	Bay Laurel South
1:45 pm to 3:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine, Lily
3:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine, Lily
	Poster Session	
6:00 pm to 7:30 pm	Sponsored by: CSU Fullerton	Orchid Terrace
7:30 pm to ?	Student Party	Lobby

Saturday, February 18th

Time	Event	Location
8:00 am to 12:00 pm	Registration	Bay Laurel Foyer
9:00 am to 11:30 am		
1:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Book Exhibit	Catalina
8:00 am to 9:30am	Panel Sessions	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine, Lily
9:45 am to 11:15 am	Panel Sessions	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine, Lily
11:30 am to 1:00 pm	Keynote Brunch	Bay Laurel South
1:15 pm to 2:45 pm	Panel Sessions	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine, Lily
3:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Workshops & Roundtables	Cedar, Chestnut, Torrey Pine, Lily
5:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Book Sale	Catalina
6:30 pm to 9:30 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Torrey Pine

FAIRMONT NEWPORT BEACH

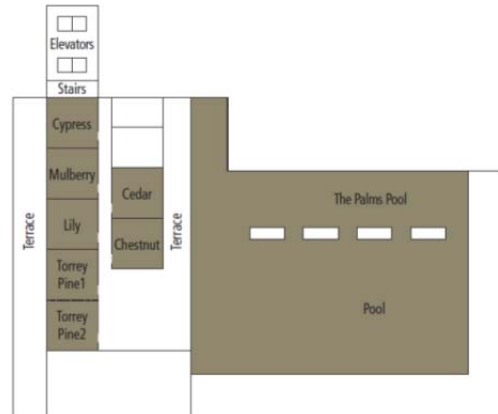
NEWPORT BEACH, CA

Hotel Map

MEETINGS & BANQUETS GUIDE



LOBBY LEVEL



THIRD FLOOR

CALL FOR PAPERS

The *Western Criminology Review* is the official journal of the Western Society of Criminology. 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 regional (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://www.westerncriminology.org>. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *WCR* should send inquiries to The *WCR* Editors, Karen S. Glover (CSU San Marcos), Stuart Henry (SDSU) and Christine Curtis (SDSU). Send all inquiries or new submissions as an attachment to EditorWCR@gmail.com

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 18th at 5:00pm in the Catalina Boardroom**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	JUNIPER ROOM
4:00 TO 6:00 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	TORREY PINE
6:30 TO 8:00 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	ORCHID TERRACE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

8:00 AM TO 1:00 PM	REGISTRATION	BAY LAUREL FOYER
2:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	BAY LAUREL FOYER
9:00 AM TO 1:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	CATALINA
2:30 PM TO 6:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	
8:00 AM TO 9:00 AM	PLENARY CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST <i>SPONSORED BY: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY</i>	BAY LAUREL SOUTH

PLENARY SPEAKER: MICHAEL GOTTFREDSON

TITLE: A THEORY-DRIVEN ANSWER TO THE "MORE POLICE, LESS IMPRISONMENT" QUESTION

9:15 TO 10:45AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Deadly Women: Images of Gender, Sexuality, and Crime	Cedar	Tracy F. Tolbert
Panel 2	The Context of Gangs and Gang Membership	Torrey Pine 1	Gregory Brown
Panel 3	Teaching Criminology	Chestnut	Sue Escobar
Panel 4	Research on Gender, Corrections, and Forensics	Lily	Roger Guy

11:00 TO 12:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 5	Information and Technology in the Criminal Justice System	Cedar	Jefferson Ingram
Panel 6	Trends, Patterns, and Predictions in Crime Analysis	Torrey Pine 1	Paul J. Brantingham
Panel 7	Mental Health and Juveniles	Chestnut	<i>Cancelled</i>

12:40 TO 1:40 PM	AWARDS LUNCHEON	BAY LAUREL SOUTH
	<i>SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY</i>	

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18 (CONT.)

9:45 TO 11:15 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 20	Families in the Justice System	Cedar	Yoshiko Takahashi
Panel 21	Environments and Crime	Torrey Pine 1	Tim Croisdale
Panel 22	Law and the Justice System	Chestnut	Wium P. de Villiers
Panel 23	Crime on Campus	Lily	Yvette Farmer

11:30 TO 1:00 PM KEYNOTE BRUNCH BAY LAUREL SOUTH

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: ERWIN CHEMERINSKY
TITLE: THE FOURTH AMENDMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

1:15 TO 2:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 24	Crime Intervention	Cedar	Erich Schellhammer
Panel 25	Discourse, Experience, and Policy in Juvenile Justice	Torrey Pine 1	Ryan G. Fischer
Panel 26	Criminological Analyses of Ownership, Collective Efficacy, Public Awareness, and Temperature	Chestnut	Gregory D. Morris
Panel 27	Sex Offenders, Violent Offenders, and Drug Users	Lily	Jennie K. Singer

3:00 TO 4:30 PM WORKSHOPS AND ROUNDTABLES

	Topic	Location	Chair
Workshop 1	Using the Transnational Model of Change (TTM) to Reduce Student Resistance to Active Learning	Cedar	Janine Kremling
Roundtable 1	The Types of Academic Advising in a Criminal Justice Department and the Role of Faculty Advisors	Torrey Pine 1	Yvette Farmer
Roundtable 2	Risks and Needs among Adolescent Female Offenders in Santa Clara County	Chestnut	Brett J. Solomon
Mentoring Session	So You're Going on the Market: Tips for Interviewing for an Assistant Professor Faculty Position	Lily	Henry F. Fradella

5:00 PM TO 6:00 PM BOOK SALE CATALINA

6:30 PM TO 9:30 PM EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING TORREY PINE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

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8:00 AM TO 1:00 PM	REGISTRATION	BAY LAUREL FOYER
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9:15 AM TO 10:45 AM

9:15 AM TO 10:45 AM CEDAR

PANEL 1: DEADLY WOMEN: IMAGES OF GENDER, SEXUALITY, AND CRIME

Chair: Tracy F. Tolbert, California State University, Long Beach

Tracy F. Tolbert California State University, Long Beach	<i>Exploring the Social and Psychological Characteristics of the Female Stalker and Serial Killer</i>
Aynsley Pescitelli, Brian Burtch & Sheri Fabian Simon Fraser University	<i>"She's Sweet, She's Deadly, She's Bad for your Teeth": Depiction of Female Killers in Feature Films</i>
Mari Kita University of Hawaii at Manoa	<i>A "Wimp" and A "She-Devil": The Media Representation of Male and Female Violent Offenders</i>
Connie Ireland & Brenda Vogel California State University, Long Beach	<i>Chains of Love: A Feminist View of Romantic Relationships between Free Women and Incarcerated Men</i>

9:15 AM TO 10:45 AM TORREY PINE 1

PANEL 2: THE CONTEXT OF GANGS AND GANG MEMBERSHIP

Chair: Gregory Brown, California State University, Fullerton

Gregory C. Brown California State University, Fullerton James D. Vigil & Eric R. Taylor University of California, Irvine	<i>The Ghettoization of Blacks in Los Angeles: The Emergence of Street Gangs</i>
Bryan F. Bubolz & Peter G. Simi University of Nebraska at Omaha	<i>The Hood Just Isn't the Same: Perspectives on the Changing Nature of the Street Code</i>
Erica N. Redner-Vera Arizona State University	<i>An Examination of the Relationship between Gang Membership and Hopelessness</i>
Sandrine Haymoz University of California, Irvine	<i>Gangs in 30 Countries</i>

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

9:15 AM TO 10:45 AM

CHESTNUT

PANEL 3: TEACHING CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: Sue Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

Dominic M. Kudlacek Ruhr-Universität of Bochum Germany	<i>Imprisonment Group - A Model of Teaching Criminology</i>
Sue C. Escobar California State University, Sacramento	<i>Recognizing the "Other:" Nonhuman Animals as Victims--A Content Analysis of Victimology Texts</i>

9:15 AM TO 10:45 AM

LILY

PANEL 4: RESEARCH ON GENDER, CORRECTIONS, AND FORENSICS

Chair: Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Nicholas J. Chagnon & Alexis J. Ibarra University of Hawaii at Manoa	<i>A Melting Pot? Rape Myth Attitudes Among Asian Ethnicities in Hawai'i</i>
Roger Guy University of North Carolina at Pembroke	<i>Zero Sum Game: Project HOPE and the Great Wager</i>
Alexis J. Ibarra University of Hawaii at Manoa	<i>Hawaii's News Coverage of Shipping State Prisoners to the Mainland</i>
George Nguyen & Ryan Fischer California State University, Long Beach	<i>Criminal Perceptions: A Comparison of Criminal Thinking between College Students and Parolees.</i>

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

CEDAR

PANEL 5: INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: Jefferson Ingram, University of Dayton

David J. Bowman Simon Fraser University	<i>Unrestricted Access: Canadian Criminal Records at the United States Border</i>
Jefferson Ingram University of Dayton	<i>Global Positioning Satellite Monitoring: A Warrant Requirement under the Fourth Amendment?</i>
Dominic M. Kudlacek Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany	<i>The Acceptance of Advanced Security Technology in Germany</i>

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

TORREY PINE 1

PANEL 6: TRENDS, PATTERNS, AND PREDICTIONS IN CRIME ANALYSIS

Chair: Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Paul J. Brantingham, Richard C. Bent, & Graham Farrell Simon Fraser University	<i>Crime Trends on the West Coast</i>
Samantha Felice and Gregory Morris California State University, Stanislaus	<i>Spatial Analysis of Monthly Fluctuation in Crime</i>
Ashley N. Hewitt, Eric Beauregard, & Garth Davies Simon Fraser University	<i>"Catch and Release": Predicting encounter and victim release location choice in serial rape events</i>
Erin Wolbeck & Anthony Roberts University of California, Riverside	<i>Income Inequality, Poverty, and Homicide: Gender and Age-Graded Patterns of Victimization</i>

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

CHESTNUT

PANEL 7: MENTAL HEALTH AND JUVENILES

Regretfully, none of the panelists scheduled to present at this session were able to attend the conference.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

12:40 TO 1:40PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

BAY LAUREL SOUTH

SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Paul Tappan Award

For outstanding contribution to the field of Criminology:
Erwin Chemerinsky, University of California, Irvine

Professor Chemerinsky is a prominent legal scholar in U.S. constitutional law, including criminal procedure. He earned a B.S. from Northwestern University and a J.D. from Harvard. He currently serves as the Founding Dean and Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of California, Irvine School of Law. He previously held faculty appointments at Duke University, UCLA, and DePaul University. Professor Chemerinsky has authored seven books (the latest being *The Conservative Assault on the Constitution*), 20 book chapters, 200 scholarly journal articles (in venues such as the *Harvard Law Review*, *Stanford Law Review*, and the *Yale Law Journal*), and is a frequent contributor to magazines, bar journals, and newspapers. He is currently the most-cited legal academic in the United States. In 2005, Professor Chemerinsky was named one of the “top 20 legal thinkers in America” by *Legal Affairs*. His work on civil liberties has earned him dozens of awards, including the both the President’s Award from the Criminal Courts Bar Association, the ACLU’s National Civil Liberties Award, the Clarence Darrow Award from the People’s College of Law, the Society for Professional Journalists’ Freedom of Information Award, and community service awards from the Western Center on Law and Poverty, the Anti-Defamation League, and the Criminal Courts Bar Association. Professor Chemerinsky has served as pro bono counsel in death penalty appeals. He has argued numerous times before the U.S. Supreme Court in criminal cases, including his attempt to invalidate “three-strikes” mandatory sentencing on Eighth Amendment proportionality grounds in *Lockyer v. Andrade*. He has also served on several “blue ribbon” commissions, including one on hate crimes legislation and another reporting on the Los Angeles Police Department’s Rampart scandal.

Joseph D. Lohman Award

For outstanding contribution to the Western Society of Criminology:
Hank Fradella, California State University, Long Beach

Dr. Hank Fradella earned a B.A. in psychology from Clark University, a Master’s in forensic science and a law degree from The George Washington University, and a Ph.D. in interdisciplinary justice studies from Arizona State University. His professional experience includes working in the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of Washington, D.C., practicing law with a large firm and as a sole-practitioner, and serving as a federal judicial law clerk. He is currently a Professor of Law, Criminal Justice, and Forensic Studies at California State University, Long Beach. His area of specialization is the social scientific study of courts and law. This includes research and teaching on the historical development of substantive, procedural, and evidentiary criminal law (including courtroom acceptability of forensic and social scientific evidence, especially forensic psychological/psychiatric testimony); evaluation of law's effects on human behavior; the dynamics of legal decision-making; and the nature, sources, and consequences of variations and changes in legal institutions or processes. Dr. Fradella is the author of six books, including his most recent published by Oxford University Press, and more than 65 articles, reviews, and scholarly commentaries. He serves as a reviewer for numerous journals, has guest edited two volumes of the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, and served three terms as the Legal Literature Editor for West's *Criminal Law Bulletin*. He has served the Western Society of Criminology as an Executive Counselor, Acting Secretary, Vice President, and will assume the office of President in February 2012. In addition, Dr. Fradella created the WSC’s website in 2010 and has served as the society’s webmaster since that time. Finally, Dr. Fradella worked with a computer programmer to create both the WSC’s online abstract submission system and its online membership and conference registration system.

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Laurie Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

Laurie began her work on the WSC Board in 2006-2007 as a Counselor-At-Large. She continued to serve in that role as well during 2007-2008, and in 2008-2009, she was elected to a three year Executive Counselor position. The following year, 2009-2010, Laurie was elected to Vice President. She then served as President in 2010-11 and this year, she fills the role of Immediate Past President on the Board. Her specific service duties have involved actively serving on the Site Selection Committee since her first year on the Board. Since 2008, Laurie has served as the Facilities Chairperson, taking the lead on investigating various potential conference sites and properties for future conferences, negotiating with hotels to ensure an affordable hotel rate, and coordinating with the hotel staff regarding food at the two main lunches held every year at the WSC conferences. During her time on the Site Selection Committee and as Facilities chairperson, the WSC has developed a new plan for securing properties for the conference each year that includes working years in advance. Under her guidance and leadership, the WSC has operated efficiently in terms of cost in order to keep the organization financially stable, which has always been an important goal of the WSC. Laurie has always brought with her a sense of enthusiasm, savvy and skill to the Site Selection and Facilities chairperson position, which I admire and personally find remarkable and noteworthy. Additionally, Laurie has also served on the Constitution and Resolutions Committee, during John Vivian's term as President, a year in which a number of changes were made to the WSC's Constitution and By-Laws. During her years as Vice President and President, the WSC Board made big changes with respect to the journal, *Western Criminology Review*. The Board has decided to shift the publication of this journal to a more reputable publishing company, Sage Publications, which now possesses a proposal to this end.

June Morrison- Tom Gitchoff Founders Award

For significant improvement of the quality of justice:

John Irwin

John Irwin, after serving time for robbery early in his life in the 1950s, became a tenured sociology professor at San Francisco State University, an acclaimed criminologist, one of the nation's foremost advocates for compassionate reform of the prison system, and the author of six heralded books dissecting criminal justice. In 1967, after he began teaching at S.F. State, Dr. Irwin founded Project Rebound, a program on the campus that helps those coming out of prison go to college, which to this day works to allow the formerly incarcerated to turn their lives around via higher education. Over the ensuing decades, he co-founded the now-defunct Prisoners Union, which organized inmates to push for their civil rights, as well as the still vital Convict Criminology movement, in which convicts who became professors critically examine the criminal justice system. He was also on the board of directors of the Sentencing Project, the national organization that advocates prison reform and alternatives to incarceration. "John was fearless about being honest about the realities of crime and justice," said Naneen Karraker, a national advocate for prison reform. "He had the courage to see things differently from the common way". "John always challenged us to think in bold ways about what kind of justice system, and society, we hoped to achieve," Sentencing Project Executive Director Marc Mauer wrote in a tribute on the organization's Web site the week of his death. "And he did so with humor, grace and intelligence." Until his last days, Dr. Irwin continued to work with incarcerated men, many serving life sentences at San Quentin State Prison, where he earned the respect and trust of the inmates and staff alike.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

W.E.B. DuBois Award

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

Delores Jones-Brown, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Delores Jones-Brown is a Professor of Criminal Justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. She earned a B.A. from Howard University, a J.D. from Rutgers University School of Law-Newark, and both an M.A. and a Ph.D. in criminal justice from Rutgers University, New Brunswick. She has also held a faculty appointment in the Department of Criminology at The College of New Jersey. Although Delores' areas of research interest include the sociology of law, juvenile justice, and the legal socialization of adolescent males, her primary area of expertise is the intersection of race, crime, and the Administration of Justice. She has authored several books exploring the intersection of race, ethnicity, and crime, including *The System in Black and White: Exploring the Connections between Race, Crime, and Justice*; *Race, Crime, and Punishment*; *Policing and Minority Communities: Bridging the Gap*; and *Race, Ethnicity, and Policing*. She also has published many scholarly articles on issues of crime and racial inequality in venues such as the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *Criminology & Public Policy*, *Social Justice*, *Human Rights: Journal of the Section of Individual Rights & Responsibilities*, as well as articles targeted at practitioners in venues such as *The Justice Professional* and *New Jersey Lawyer: The Journal of the New Jersey State Bar Association*. Additionally, she authored the text, *An Introduction to Criminology: Explaining Crime in Social Context*. In addition, she is a frequent commentator on National Public Radio and in various news media outlets. Delores has served as the Founding Director of the New York Race, Crime and Justice Center since its establishment in 2005. The Center is a multifaceted and multidisciplinary entity which explores critical issues at the intersection of race/ethnicity, crime, and justice. Its mission is to engage in activities that promote equity in justice. In her capacity at the Director of the Center, Delores directs a visiting scholars program; collaborative efforts between the City University of New York and various City and community partnerships. The Center sponsors activities and conducts funded research aimed at addressing the complex questions that plague our understanding of crime and justice in a diverse society. She recently led a team from the Center that researched and wrote: "Stop, Question & Frisk Policing Practices in New York City: A Primer," a monograph which documents the stop, question and frisk practices in New York City, including the trends, the geographic concentrations of this form of police activity, the reasons for the stops, the results of the stops, and the racial breakdown of the New Yorkers who have been stopped. Delores secured funding for the project through research grants from the Open Society Institute, Atlantic Philanthropies, and the Center for Constitutional Rights.

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:

Michael Gottfredson, University of California, Irvine

Michael Gottfredson is the Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost as well as a Professor of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine (UCI). He received his Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Albany. Professor Gottfredson has made significant theoretical contributions to the field of criminology. He has published extensively on the applicability of control theories as an explanation of crime. With Travis Hirschi, Professor Gottfredson published *A General Theory of Crime* and introduced the field to self-control theory. He has also made significant scholarly contributions to the dialogue around criminal justice policy including research on pretrial release, bail, court discretion, and the use of prisons (to name a few). Professor Gottfredson's contributions have extended into the community. He has spent much of his career in the western region, teaching at the Claremont Graduate School, at the University of Arizona (where he was Vice President for Undergraduate Education and Professor of Management and Policy, Law, Sociology, and

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Psychology, Interim Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost), and now at UCI. He is a frequent consultant to state and federal government regarding crime policy. He has served as Director of the Criminal Justice Research Center in New York and on the board of directors for The Parent Connection, the Crime and Justice Research Center, and the Orange County United Way. In 2001 he was awarded the Paul Tappan Award by the WSC.

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden (MVB) Student Paper Competition:

Ehsan Jozaghi, Masters Student, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University.

June Morrison Travel Award Recipients:

Amber Jahn
Portland State University

Stephanie A. Wiley
University of Missouri – St. Louis

Brandy Cochrane
Portland State University

Samantha Felice
California State University, Stanislaus

Avi Brisman
Emory University

1:45 PM TO 3:15 PM

1:45 PM TO 3:15 PM

CEDAR

PANEL 8: YOUTH AND JUSTICE

Chair: Dana Nurge, San Diego State University

Tania Arvanitidis Simon Fraser University	<i>Letting In the Locked Out: Empowering Marginalized Youth through Community Solidarity</i>
Nicole Salgade & Dana Nurge San Diego State University	<i>Mentees as Mentors: Preliminary Evaluation Findings from A College Preparation Mentoring Program</i>
Stephanie A. Wiley University of Missouri-St. Louis	<i>Revisiting Labeling Theory: What Factors Affect Future Delinquency?</i>

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

1:45 PM TO 3:15 PM

TORREY PINE 1

PANEL 9: NEW RESEARCH ON COURTS

Chair: Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Cassia Spohn Arizona State University	<i>The Direct and Indirect Effects of Race, Ethnicity and Sex on Sentence Outcomes in Federal Courts</i>
Janine Kremling California State University, San Bernardino Amy Reckdenwald University of Central Florida	<i>Evaluating Juror Comprehension of the Newly Implemented California Capital Sentencing Instructions</i>
Andrew A. Reid & Richard Frank Simon Fraser University	<i>Celerity in the Courts: Using Fuzzy Logic to Model Case Complexity in Criminal Court Systems</i>

1:45 PM TO 3:15 PM

CHESTNUT

PANEL 10: MARIJUANA USERS AND REPEAT OFFENDERS

Chair: Darryl Plecas, University of Fraser Valley

Hilary K. Morden Simon Fraser University	<i>Rips and RAT: A Qualitative Study of Gang-Related Marijuana Grow Operation Robberies</i>
Darryl Plecas, Kristen Chaisson, & Len Garis University of Fraser Valley	<i>The Changing Nature of Marijuana Grow Operations in the Cariboo Region of British Columbia</i>
J. Michael Olivero & Rodrigo Murataya Central Washington University Judy Delagado & Kyler Bachofner Epic Youth Services	<i>Washington State Medical Marijuana</i>
Adele Mahaffy, Kevin Burk, & Irwin Cohen University of Fraser Valley	<i>The Sentencing of Repeat Offenders in British Columbia</i>

1:45 PM TO 3:15 PM

LILY

PANEL 11: IN-DEPTH ANALYSES OF SPECIALITY CRIMES

Chair: Tomson Nguyen, University of Houston - Downtown

Brandy M. Cochrane & Amber M. Jahn Portland State University	<i>Caveat Emptor No More?: The Consumer Product Safety Commission</i>
Tomson H. Nguyen University of Houston-Downtown	<i>"Data Manipulation," "Data Fabrication," & "Concerted Ignorance": A Novel Typology of Mortgage Fraud</i>
Stephen L. Eliason Montana State University Billings	<i>Life as a Game Warden: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly</i>

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

3:30 PM – 5:00 PM

3:30 PM TO 5:00 PM

CEDAR

PANEL 12: EMERGING ISSUES FOR CALIFORNIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: Jill Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton

Sigrd Williams & Christie Gardiner California State University, Fullerton	<i>The Changing Scenery of California Law Enforcement</i>
Gregory Chris Brown California State University, Fullerton	<i>Policing Gangs: The Use of Civil Gang Injunctions</i>
Georgia Spiropoulos California State University, Fullerton	<i>The State of the State: Crime Trends in California</i>
Kevin Meehan California State University, Fullerton	<i>From the CDC to the CDCR: Challenges for California's Correctional System</i>
Stacy Mallicoat California State University, Fullerton	<i>California's Experience with the Death Penalty</i>

3:30 PM TO 5:00 PM

TORREY PINE 1

PANEL 13: GANGS AND PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES IN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Chair: Cheryl L Maxson, University of California, Irvine

Cheryl L. Maxson & Daniel Scott, University of California, Irvine	<i>He Said, She Said: Youth vs. Official Views of Gang Organization in Youth Correctional Facilities</i>
Sophie Punkar & Cheryl L. Maxson University of California, Irvine	<i>Masculinity and Gang Membership</i>
Marissa Omari, Luis D. Gascon, Darin Haerle, & Jacob Kang-Brown University of California, Irvine	<i>Crackin' Ears and Getting Involved in "Politics": Gangs and Race in California Youth Facilities</i>
Maritza Sandoval University of California, Irvine	<i>Importance of incentives in reducing facility violence</i>

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

3:30 PM TO 5:00 PM

CHESTNUT

PANEL 14: DRUGS AND SOCIETY

Chair: Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Chantal D. Fahmy California State University, Long Beach	<i>Music Lyrics and Illicit Substances: A Content Analysis of Drugs in Music of the Millennium</i>
Elysha J. Cohen Simon Fraser University	<i>Examining the Therapeutic Role of Cannabis: Substantiating its Medicinal Utility</i>
Randi D. Helgesen, Dina Perrone, & Ryan Fischer California State University, Long Beach	<i>The Path to the Drug High: Is Marijuana or Spice the Gateway?</i>
Janne E. Gaub Arizona State University	<i>Departing from the Norm: Assessing Ethnicity's Impact on Departures for Female Cocaine Offenders</i>

3:30 PM TO 5:00 PM

LILY

PANEL 15: COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

Chair: Carolyn Green, Athabasca University

Carolyn Green Athabasca University Natasha Madon University of Toronto	<i>Where There's a Will, There's a way: How Welfare Ideals Were Re-established in Canadian Youth Justice</i>
Danielle J. Murdoch Simon Fraser University	<i>Criminal Justice Reform in Post-Conflict Environments: A Case Study of Corrections Reform in Kosovo</i>
Zahra Abedinezhadmehrabadi & Mohammad Farajiha Tarbiat Modares University	<i>Actuarial Justice Approach to Criminal Justice System of Iran</i>

6:00 TO 7:30PM

POSTER SESSION
WINE AND CHEESE

ORCHID TERRACE

SPONSORED BY: CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON

7:30PM TO ?

STUDENT PARTY
COORDINATED BY REBECCA NASH

LOBBY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM REGISTRATION BAY LAUREL FOYER

9:00 AM TO 11:30 AM BOOK EXHIBIT CATALINA

1:00 PM TO 5:00 PM BOOK EXHIBIT

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM CEDAR

PANEL 16: GENDER AND DELINQUENCY

Chair: Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University

Barbara E. Bloom Sonoma State University	<i>Developing a Blueprint for Gender-Responsive Policy and Practice</i>
Nicholas J. Chagnon University of Hawaii at Manoa	<i>Beyond the Who, What, Where?</i>
Adrienne Freng University of Wyoming Andre Rosay University of Alaska, Anchorage	<i>Girls and Boys: Separate or Equal? An Examination of Delinquency Trajectories</i>

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM TORREY PINE 1

PANEL 17: TALKING ABOUT CRIME

Chair: Avi Brisman, Emory University

Avi Brisman Emory University	<i>The Criminalization of Language and "Fortified Linguistic Enclaves"</i>
Krynn Finstad Simon Fraser University	<i>Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail: Examining U.S. Political Rhetoric</i>
Lenny A. Krzycki Hodges University	<i>Is the Death Penalty Dying?</i>

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM CHESTNUT

PANEL 18: DRUG TREATMENT

Chair: Taj A. Mahon-Haft, Radford University

Taj A. Mahon-Haft Radford University Clayton J. Mosher Washington State University, Vancouver Scott Atkins Oregon State University	<i>Just Say 'No' to a War on Drugs: Shifting Drug Policy and the Rift Between U.S. Policy & Science</i>
Ehsan Jozaghi Simon Fraser University	<i>Is It Time for Supervised Inhalation Rooms (SIRs) in Vancouver, Canada?</i>
Marcus A. Galeste Arizona State University Connie E. Ireland & Sonia Munoz-Duran California State University, Long Beach	<i>Residential Aftercare Treatment: A Multisite Examination of Staff Efficacy</i>

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM

LILY

PANEL 19: ISSUES IN CRIME ANALYSIS

Chair: Fawn T. Ngo, University of South Florida- Sarasota/Manatee

Nicholas C. Athey Simon Fraser University	<i>The BALCO Scandal: Analyzing a Drug Distribution Network with Social Network Analysis</i>
Rebecca Nash, & Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach	<i>No Experience Required: Diffusion of Fraud through the ERON Mortgage Victim Network</i>
Fawn T. Ngo University of South Florida- Sarasota/Manatee	<i>Predicting Inmate Misconduct using Neural Networks: An Exploratory Study</i>
Bryan Kinney, Jordana Gallison, & Yoshi Lok Simon Fraser University/ICURS	<i>Prospects for Textual Analysis in Providing 'Ground Truth' Police Records Management (RMS) Data</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

CEDAR

PANEL 20: FAMILIES IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: Yoshiko Takahashi, California State University, Fresno

Yoshiko Takahashi, John Owen, & Barbara Owen California State University, Fresno	<i>Disproportionate Minority Contact among Juvenile in a Central California County</i>
Jana Kudlacek Ruhr-Universitat Bochum	<i>Children incarcerated together with their fathers</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

TORREY PINE 1

PANEL 21: ENVIRONMENTS AND CRIME

Chair: Tim Croisdale, California State University, Sacramento

Eric Williams Sonoma State University	<i>Beyond Control: Citizens and Hermit Wardens</i>
Samuel G. Vickovic Arizona State University	<i>Correctional Staff Burnout: Assessing the Impact of Organizational Commitment</i>
Nikki Filipuzzi, Tanya Trussler, & Kelly Sundberg Mount Royal University	<i>The Future of Safe Community Design Standards</i>
Kim Rossmo Texas State University Nikki Filipuzzi	<i>An Environmental Criminology Analysis of a Prison Halfway House Location</i>

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

Mount Royal University	
9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM	CHESTNUT

PANEL 22: LAW AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: Wium P. de Villiers, University of Pretoria

Wium P. de Villiers University of Pretoria	<i>The Burden of Proof and the Weighing of Evidence in Criminal Cases Revisited</i>
Gabriel Anderson University of California Riverside	<i>Liberty and Harm: Legal Moralism and the New Censorship</i>
Adam B. Shniderman University of California, Irvine	<i>You Can't Handle the Truth: Lies, Damn Lies and the Exclusion of Polygraph Evidence</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM LILY
PANEL 23: CRIME ON CAMPUS, CRIME AND HOUSING, AND RACE AND LAW SCHOOL
 Chair: Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

Helen A. Lim California Lutheran University	<i>Understanding the Terror of Hate Crimes and the Impact on University Campuses</i>
Joni Rolleman, Darryl Plecas & Irwin Cohen University of the Fraser Valley	<i>So much for a Commitment to Evidenced-based Policing: The Case of Crime Free Multi-Housing</i>
Yvette Farmer California State University, Sacramento	<i>Exploring Racial/Ethnic Differences in Law Schools and Active Membership in the ABA</i>

11:30 AM TO 1:00 PM KEYNOTE BRUNCH BAY LAUREL SOUTH

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: ERWIN CHEMERINSKY
TITLE: THE FOURTH AMENDMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

1:15 PM TO 2:45 PM

1:15 PM TO 2:45 PM CEDAR
PANEL 24: CRIME INTERVENTION
 Chair: Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University

Stephen L. Eliason Montana State University Billings	<i>An Examination of Profiling Techniques in a Conservation Law Enforcement Agency</i>
Charlene R. Freyberg Bellevue College	<i>Faith-Based Responses to Human Trafficking in Washington State</i>
Erich P. Schellhammer Royal Roads University Barbara A. Schellhammer International YMCA University of Applied Sciences	<i>Developing Teaching Modules for YMCA Programs Assisting Disenfranchised African Youth</i>

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

1:15 PM TO 2:45 PM

TORREY PINE 1

PANEL 25: DISCOURSE, EXPERIENCE, AND POLICY IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

Chair: Ryan G. Fischer, California State University, Long Beach

Gurjeet K. Brar & Ryan G. Fischer California State University, Long Beach	<i>Girls' Experiences with Bullying: An Analysis of Individual Level and Contextual Factors</i>
Dena C. Carson, Terrance J. Taylor, & Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri-St. Louis	<i>A Longitudinal Analysis of In-School Victimization as a Risk Factor for School Mobility</i>

1:15 PM TO 2:45 PM

CHESTNUT

PANEL 26: CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF OWNERSHIP, COLLECTIVE EFFICACY, PUBLIC AWARENESS, AND TEMPERATURE

Chair: Gregory D. Morris

Angelyne V. Martinuic University of Cincinnati Gregory D. Morris California State University, Stanislaus	<i>Temperature and Property Crime: An Operationally Based Test of Routine Activities Theory</i>
Troy C. Payne University of Alaska Anchorage	<i>Exploring Non-Geographic Concentration of Crime: The Importance of Ownership</i>
Sharon Chamard University of Alaska Anchorage	<i>Growth in the Mat-Su: Effects on Collective Efficacy, Social Ties, Fear of Crime and Self-Protection</i>

1:15 PM TO 2:45 PM

LILY

PANEL 27: SEX OFFENDERS, VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND DRUG USERS

Chair: Jennie K. Singer

Jennie K. Singer, Mary Maguire, & Gregory M. Hurtz California State University, Sacramento	<i>The Prevalence of Mental Illness in California sex offenders on parole: A comparison of those who recidivated with a new sex crime versus those who did not</i>
Ehsan Jozaghi Simon Fraser University	<i>Injection Drug Users' Rationale for Expanding North America's Only Supervised Injection Facility</i>
Rebecca Carleton & Garth Davies Simon Fraser University	<i>Finding the Cause of a Cause: An Examination of the Etiology of Crime in Violent Little Towns in Northern British Columbia</i>

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

3:00 PM TO 4:30 PM

3:00 PM TO 4:30 PM

CEDAR

WORKSHOP 1: USING THE TRANSNATIONAL MODEL OF CHANGE (TTM) TO REDUCE STUDENT RESISTANCE TO ACTIVE LEARNING

Chair: Janine Kremling, California State University, San Bernardino

Janine Kremling California State University, San Bernardino Anton Tolman Utah State University Ryan Radmall California State University, San Bernardino	<i>Using the Transnational Model of Change (TTM) to Reduce Student Resistance to Active Learning</i>
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3:00 PM TO 4:30 PM

TORREY PINE 1

ROUNDTABLE 1: THE TYPES OF ACADEMIC ADVISING IN A CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND THE ROLE OF FACULTY ADVISORS

Chair: Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

Yvette Farmer California State University, Sacramento Laurie Kubicek California State University, Sacramento Sue Escobar California State University, Sacramento	<i>The Types of Academic Advising in a Criminal Justice Department and the Role of Faculty Advisors</i>
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3:00 PM TO 4:30 PM

CHESTNUT

ROUNDTABLE 2: RISKS AND NEEDS AMONG ADOLESCENT FEMALE OFFENDERS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Chair: Brett J. Solomon, Santa Clara University

Brett J. Solomon Santa Clara University	<i>Risks and Needs among Adolescent Female Offenders in Santa Clara County</i>
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3:00 PM TO 4:30 PM

LILY

MENTORING SESSION: SO YOU'RE GOING ON THE MARKET: TIPS FOR INTERVIEWING FOR AN ASSISTANT PROFESSOR FACULTY POSITION

Chair: Henry F. Fradella, California State University, Long Beach

Henry F. Fradella California State University, Long Beach	<i>Mentor</i>
Marie Griffin Arizona State University	<i>Mentor</i>
Helen Lim California Lutheran University	<i>Mentor</i>
Erich Schellhammer Royal Roads University	<i>Mentor</i>

5:00 PM TO 6:00 PM

BOOK SALE

CATALINA

6:30 PM TO 9:45 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

TORREY PINE

RECIPIENTS OF WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARDS

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

1974-75 William Amos	1993-94 Franklin Zimring
1975-76 Earl Caldwell	1994-95 Malcolm Klein
1976-77 James F. Short, Jr.	1995-96 Edwin M. Lemert
1977-78 Simon Dinitz	1996-97 Joan Petersilia
1978-79 A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	1997-98 Travis Hirschi
1979-80 Gil Geis	1998-99 James Austin
1980-81 Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	1999-00 Delbert S. Elliott
1981-82 Sheldon Messinger	2000-01 Michael Gottfredson
1982-83 Tom Murton	2001-02 Marcus Felson
1983-84 Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2002-03 J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1984-85 (not given)	2003-04 M. Douglas Anglin
1985-86 Abraham Blumberg	2004-05 Finn-Aage Esbensen
1986-87 Don M. Gottfredson	2005-06 Michael Radelet
1987-88 Jerome Skolnick	2006-07 Marjorie Zatz
1988-89 Austin Turk	2007-08 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1989-90 Elliott Currie	2008-09 Cheryl Maxson
1990-91 John Irwin	2009-10 David Huizinga
1991-92 Meda Chesney-Lind	2010-11 Robert Hare Henry Pontell
1992-93 C. Ronald Huff	

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

1975-76 June Morrison	1996-97 Candace Cross-Drew
1976-77 (not given)	1997-98 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1977-78 William Amos	1998-99 Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble
1978-79 Ivar Paur	1999-00 Barbara Bloom & Patrick Jackson
1979-80 G. Thomas Gitchoff	2000-01 Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1980-81 Michael Rustigan	2001-02 Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
1981-82 Gerry Fare	2002-03 Paul Brantingham
1982-83 Ron Boostrom	2003-04 Libby Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1983-84 Susan Meier	2004-05 Angel Ilaraza Gisela Bichler Stephen Tibbetts
1984-85 (not given)	2005-06 Cynthia Burke
1985-86 Charles Tracy	2006-07 Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1986-87 Henry Pontell	2007-08 Sue Cote
1987-88 Joyce Alexander	2008-09 John Vivian
1988-89 Janet Henkin	2009-10 Adrienne Freng
1989-90 Jill Rosenbaum	2010-11 Christine Famega
1990-91 John Dombrink	
1991-92 Elaine Duxbury	
1992-93 Randall Sheldon	
1993-94 Meda Chesney-Lind	
1994-95 Richard Tillson	
1995-96 Christine Curtis	

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

1978-79	Horst Senger	1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	1997-98	James I. Cook
1981-82	(not given)	1998-99	Ellen Barry
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstedler	1999-00	Sandi Menefee
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	2000-01	Karin Bedi
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1987-88	John Kennedy	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1988-89	Revs. C. Williams & C. Mims	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1989-89	Florence McClure	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1990-91	Mark Soler	2007-08	Joan Petersilia
1991-92	Joseph McNamara	2008-09	Joel Goodman
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi	2009-10	Christine Curtis
1993-94	Judith A. Embree	2010-11	Vincent Webb
1994-95	David Chadwick		

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	2009-10	Jim Frank
1994-95	Carl Black	2010-11	Wil Vizzard

W.E.B. DuBois Award

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

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2005-06	Julius Debro
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2006-07	Raymond Michalowski
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2007-08	Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2008-09	Shaun L. Gabbidon
2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn	2009-10	Nancy Rodriguez
2004-05	Karen Umemoto	2010-11	Samuel Walker

*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 - 2000*

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

*The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards
individuals generally associated with the Western region
who have made important contributions to the field of Criminology
2001 - Present*

2000-01 McCullan Gallien
Jeremy Travis
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 F. Fradella
2009-10 Cassia Spohn
2010-11 Jan Chaiken

Special Recognition Award

1997-98: Edgar Boyko
2011-12: Andrea Schoepfer

*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
2010-2011 Laurie Kubicek
2011-2012 Mary Maguire

ABSTRACTS

PANEL 1: DEADLY WOMEN: IMAGES OF GENDER, SEXUALITY, AND CRIME

Exploring the Social and Psychological Characteristics of the Female Stalker and Serial Killer.

Tracy F. Tolbert, California State University, Long Beach

This study presents a case-content analysis of the social and psychological characteristics of the female stalker and serial killer. Due to an overwhelming preoccupation with male criminality in the social sciences, females are seldom viewed as violent offenders (Hickey, 2010). Yet the crime of stalking and homicide are on the rise throughout the U.S., and constitutes a serious social and criminal problem (Meloy & Boyd, 2003). While the stalker/killer stereotype continues for the most part to be male and the victim female, the research reveals that the roles can and do reverse and that women can be just as violent as men. It is the goal of this research to overturn gender stereotypes relating to the victimology of stalking and serial homicide, as well as advance a broader discourse on the issue of stalking and homicide as a non-gendered form of predatory behavior.

"She's Sweet, She's Deadly, She's Bad for your Teeth": Depiction of Female Killers in Feature Films

Aynsley Pescitelli, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

Brian Burtch, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

Sheri Fabian, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

Although women rarely commit crimes of a violent nature when compared with men, feature film and other media portrayals of female murderers are commonplace. This qualitative content analysis of 12 feature films examines the portrayal of female murderers in three genres (comedy, horror, and action), using a feminist criminological standpoint. The research findings support several themes identified in the available literature: mental illness, the role of femininity and gender norms, Laura Mulvey's concept of the "male gaze", a physical and sexual attractiveness dichotomy, and an emphasis on sexual histories and habits of characters. New themes that emerged in this study include traumatic childhood experiences, emotional detachment, the role of media coverage, protection of family members, disbelief that murders could be committed by a female, and enjoyment in inflicting violence. These findings are discussed in relation to established media and film studies research, including Nicole Hahn Rafter's key work. This is supplemented with research about actual female offenders and murderers.

A "Wimp" and A "She-Devil": The Media Representation of Male and Female Violent Offenders

Mari Kita, University of Hawaii at Manoa

This paper analyzes how gender stereotypes of men and women influence the framing patterns of these offenders in journalistic accounts. My case was a purge among the members of the United Red Army, a New Left student movement organization that was active throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s in Japan. This research was conducted through a content analysis of Japanese magazines and newspaper coverage. The study found that the

ABSTRACTS

framing pattern with dichotomous images (e.g. "good woman (mother)" vs. "bad woman (mother)") was very much evident in the media accounts of both male and female violent offenders. In the case of female offenders, harsh criticisms were directed towards the offender if she was considered to be culpable, responsible, and morally depraved. However, a transition occurred when the offender (1) showed remorse, (2) cooperated with the police, and (3) abandoned the New Left ideologies. Moreover, comparisons between newspaper and magazine articles showed that the gender-stereotypical framing pattern was used more in magazines than in newspapers.

Chains of Love: A Feminist View of Romantic Relationships between Free Women and Incarcerated Men

Connie Ireland & Brenda Vogel, California State University Long Beach

For decades, the United States has seen growing numbers of inmates incarcerated for long prison terms. While much has been written about the effects long-term incarceration on the incarcerated, their families and communities, research has yet to explore the increasing occurrence of women who seek out and establish relationships with men serving lengthy prison sentences. Technology has made it possible for long-term inmates to establish romantic relationships with women far removed from the prisoner's pre-prison life. This qualitative research explores the onset and maintenance of such relationships from the perspective of non-incarcerated women who begin romantic relationships with long-term inmates. Feminist theory provides the foundation for our analysis.

PANEL 2: THE CONTEXT OF GANGS AND GANG MEMBERSHIP

The Ghettoization of Blacks in Los Angeles: The Emergence of Street Gangs

Gregory C. Brown, California State University, Fullerton

James D. Vigil, University of California, Irvine

Eric R. Taylor, University of California, Irvine

Despite previous research, no one has traced the roots and rise of African American street gangs in Los Angeles as it relates to the development of racially and ethnically segregated areas. This paper examines the experiences of the early African American community and explains the cultural phenomenon that led to the formation of African American gangs. The rapid migration of African Americans to the city caused their population in Los Angeles to increase and this threatened the White community. As a result of racial discrimination and racial covenants many African Americans became trapped in Watts which was formerly a White middle class community of government employees and white collar workers. This transformed South Central (Watts) into a ghetto of predominantly poor urban Black dwellers with low paying jobs.

The Hood Just Isn't the Same: Perspectives on the Changing Nature of the Street Code

Bryan F. Bubolz, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Peter G. Simi, University of Nebraska at Omaha

ABSTRACTS

Drawing upon in-depth life history interviews with current and former gang members in a medium-sized Midwestern metropolitan area, this paper examines changes in the street code (Anderson, 1999) that have occurred over the past two decades. Despite significant focus on examining different dimensions of the street code, no studies have focused on the changing nature of the street code. As such, we emphasize two perspectives to help explain these changes. First, we explore the possibility of external factors such as law enforcement practices unintentionally resulting in changes to the street code. Second, we explore changes in the street code as "nostalgic reconstructions" of a past that may have been dramatically different from the one remembered (Coontz, 1992). We conclude by discussing an integrated model for understanding changes in the street code as a perceptually-driven process that involves reconstructing the past as well as responding to changes in external conditions.

An Examination of the Relationship between Gang Membership and Hopelessness
Erica N. Redner-Vera, Arizona State University

The literature on hopelessness suggests youth living amid impoverished conditions, social disorganization, and limited resources are more likely to experience increased feelings of hopelessness. Similarly, many of the aforementioned aspects are considered, in some capacity, in the research on gangs. Though a considerable amount of gang literature alludes to the fact that loss of hope may be present, it neither directly addresses it nor references it. This study attempts to converge the present literature on hopelessness among minority youth to minority youth in street gangs. This is done using data obtained from an earlier evaluation of the Mesa Gang Intervention Project, using self-report data from 197 youth, asking questions about socio-demographic information, gang activity, education, employment, crime and delinquency, family and individual crisis, and self-reported detention. Findings implicate a connection exists between gang membership and increased levels of hopelessness. Moreover, results suggest education and self-esteem help to reduce loss of hopelessness.

Gangs in 30 Countries
Sandrine Haymoz, University of California, Irvine

We will show the link between delinquency and gang membership. The results are based on a large student survey (the International Self-Reported Delinquency Survey - ISRD2 -) conducted by means of the same questionnaire in 62 cities in 30 countries. The total sample was made up of 7th-, 8th- and 9th-grade students, attending school (N=40,678). Two definitions of gang were used. One drawn up by the Eurogang network, that is to say: "Any durable, street-oriented youth group whose own identity includes involvement in illegal activity". And another based on the Eurogang definition from which we have added the self-nomination definition. According to the second definition, about 4.4% of youths were considered gang members, with prevalence rates differing markedly among countries, from less than 1% to more than 16%. In general, gang membership implied a higher prevalence of delinquency, violence and drug use. Although the prevalence of gang membership varies in different countries, the association between gang membership and delinquency is quite similar in the different national contexts.

ABSTRACTS

PANEL 3: TEACHING CRIMINOLOGY

Imprisonment Group - A Model of Teaching Criminology

Dominic M. Kudlacek, Ruhr-Universität of Bochum Germany

The purpose of this seminar is to give students the possibility to come into contact with prisoners and to gain an insight in the practice of criminal law and the penal system. Around 30 students work together in this seminar. Each time 15 of them visit 15 inmates of the penal institution in Bochum (high security level) once a week for 2 hours. The offences of the prisoners vary from fraud to violent crimes and sexual assault. The participation in the group gives students the possibility to complete their theoretical education. For the inmates these visits are a chance to stay in contact with people from "outside" who do not work in the penal system full-time. The project can also be seen as a "social training course". Within the imprisonment group the students learn to contrast the demand of rehabilitation of the penal system law with the reality of the penal system and to find reasons for it. The project was prepared for law students that have a special interest in criminal law and criminal trial law but it is also open to students of psychology, sociology and political science.

Recognizing the "Other:" Nonhuman Animals as Victims--A Content Analysis of Victimology Texts

Sue C. Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

Previous research in the area of violence and animal-human connections has revealed a link between observation of animal cruelty and participation in acts of animal cruelty and future interhuman violence on a one-on-one and collective basis. However, very few victimological forays into laws, acts and omissions concerning animal cruelty, animal abuse, and interhuman violence have been made, despite the fact that animal abuse and animal cruelty are criminal acts punishable by law and animals have the capacity to be victims. A review of the literature reveals only several important studies that have been done on this particular issue. This paper presents findings from a content analysis of victimology texts concerning the inclusion of animals as victims in the books. Findings confirm a continued dearth of material and lack of attention on this important component of victimology and present significant reasons why animals should be included as a part of university-level victimology textbooks.

PANEL 4: RESEARCH ON GENDER, CORRECTIONS, AND FORENSICS

A Melting Pot? Rape Myth Attitudes Among Asian Ethnicities in Hawai'i

Nicholas J. Chagnon, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Alexis J. Ibarra, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Since Martha Burt's (1980) classic study on rape myths, there has been a deluge of follow-up research. Feminists and other scholars have followed in Burt's footsteps, pushing her original ideas further, creating more comprehensive scales for measuring sexual attitudes, and further theorizing rape culture in American society. The accumulation of these efforts has produced some well-developed veins of research. However, the field of research on rape myth acceptance across ethnicities is far from a saturation point. Specifically, studies on Asian

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ethnicities are under-developed. While most studies, out of pragmatic necessity, have treated various Asian ethnicities monolithically, research is needed on variation among various Asian ethnicities' acceptance of rape myths. This study takes up that gauntlet, using a probability sample of students at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, which allows for distinction among Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Chinese, Hawaiian, and Caucasian students. Specifically, this study will use multivariate analysis to analyze attitudes toward sexual assault.

Zero Sum Game: Project HOPE and the Great Wager
Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Community corrections has assumed increased attention recently as more states search for search for alternatives to incarceration, and prisoners return to their communities though mandatory release, parole, or are diverted and placed on probation. Much of the influx of offenders is related to the enormous financial commitment of incarceration exacerbated by the strain of diminishing state revenues, and decades of sentencing policy emphasizing incapacitation. While reduced recidivism is often a measure of effective correctional programs, policies, and practices, "what works" is being undermined by a return to "deterrence-based" programs such as Hawaii's Project Hope, and the failed attempt to pass legislation to authorize a national HOPE Program to reduce drug use, crime, and the costs of incarceration (HR 4055). This paper will assess the societal impact of such policies and the implications for those on probation, parole and the criminal justice system in general.

Hawaii's News Coverage of Shipping State Prisoners to the Mainland
Alexis J. Ibarra, University of Hawaii at Manoa

The State of Hawaii has seen a nine hundred percent increase in its prison population since 1977. As a result, Hawaii currently incarcerates a third of the state's prison population in for-profit prisons on the Mainland. The debate over this policy of shipping prisoners to the Mainland seems to have shifted in recent years, supporting the return of state inmates to Hawaii. This paper uses content analysis to explore how the news media in Hawaii justifies and/or refutes this crime policy. Specifically, the author posits that the discursive framework of "humoneterianism" has increasingly been used by Hawaii's news media and is reflective of broader national trends in discourses about crime policy. If this framework for understanding crime policy is increasingly being used within Hawaii's news media discourse about sending prisoners to the Mainland, then this may result in short-sighted, cost-based solutions to the problem of mass incarceration, as opposed to a lasting shift away from punitive attitudes and meaningful reform of the entire criminal justice system as the solution.

Criminal Perceptions: A Comparison of Criminal Thinking between College Students and Parolees.

George Nguyen, California State University, Long Beach
Ryan Fischer, California State University, Long Beach

Research has suggested that cognitive-behavioral treatment programs help reduce recidivism rates among offenders. The assessment of cognitive-behavioral characteristics for offenders can be determined using a pre-assessment tool, such as the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scale (CTS). The CTS has also been utilized as a post-assessment tool

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measuring the success of cognitive-behavioral programs by determining whether there are positive/negative changes in moral values within offenders. Previous research has indicated that criminals, as a group, have demonstrated distinctive thinking patterns from those of non-criminals. However, very little research has been conducted examining differences in thinking patterns between criminals and non-criminals. In order to address this gap in the research literature, the current study compares criminal thinking characteristics between college students and parolees. A primary goal of the current study is to identify distinctions among various sub-scales of criminal thinking between offenders and non-offenders.\

PANEL 5: INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Unrestricted Access: Canadian Criminal Records at the United States Border

David J. Bowman, Simon Fraser University

Canada and the United States maintain unparalleled international relations in terms of trade, governance and security. This study examines the creation, retention, dissemination and destruction of personal information related to criminal activity in Canada, and the subsequent transmission of this information to the United States. Among the issues considered in this study are the privacy implications related to the transmission of personal information by Canadian law enforcement, government and third party agencies to foreign states. Findings from a case study highlight significant backlogs and oversights in the uploading of data to the national repository for criminal records in Canada. Quantitative results lay the foundation for a predictive framework whereby the administrative actions of the United States Customs and Border Protection towards Canadian citizens with criminal convictions can be reasonably anticipated on the basis of several key predictors. Affected Canadian citizens and justice system stakeholders were consulted throughout to contextualize the statistical outcomes.

Global Positioning Satellite Monitoring: A Warrant Requirement under the Fourth Amendment?

Jefferson Ingram, University of Dayton

In *United States v. Garcia*, 474 F.3d 994 (7th 2007), the United States Court of Appeal for the Seventh Circuit held that a warrant was not required to attach a GPS monitoring system to a motor vehicle to track its location over a period of time, even where the operator of the suspect vehicle was suspected of manufacturing illegal drugs. In *Garcia*, the suspect was driving a borrowed motor vehicle to which police attached a GPS (global positioning system) "memory tracking unit" underneath the rear bumper which later led to his apprehension for drug crimes. In a similar case, *United States v. Jones*, 131 S. Ct. 3064 (2011), in a case involving a GPS system attached to the defendant's car, the Supreme Court of the United States agreed to hear the defendant's appeal and the Court directed the parties to brief and argue "[w]hether the government violated respondent's Fourth Amendment rights by installing the GPS tracking device on his vehicle without a valid warrant and without his consent."

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The Acceptance of Advanced Security Technology in Germany

Dominic M. Kudlacek, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

The project is part of the National Security Research Program in Germany. The study analyses the acceptance of advanced forms of security technology such as video surveillance with pattern recognition and full-body scanners in an airport setting. The results of two surveys (of 2600 travelers departing from one of Germany's largest airports) show that passengers are in general open-minded towards the use of advanced security technology. In contrast to critical German experts and the rather strict German data protection law, the majority of the respondents support the use of security technology. Passengers overestimate the effects of surveillance to the level of crime in general. Just a minority of the respondents worries about privacy. But 70% think that the data collected by these security systems will be misused. Passengers' opinion is not necessarily determined by their appreciation of the security situation and the estimation of terrorists attack in Germany or their fear of crime level in general.

PANEL 6: TRENDS, PATTERNS, AND PREDICTIONS IN CRIME ANALYSIS

Crime Trends on the West Coast

Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Richard C. Bent, Simon Fraser University

Graham Farrell, Simon Fraser University

This study examines crime trends and patterns in the West Coast American states and Canadian Provinces and in selected West Coast conurbations (SMSA's and CMA's) over the past half century. During that time frame the USA and Canada have followed distinctly different policies with respect to criminal sentencing: Canada abolished the death penalty and massively reduced the use of imprisonment as a crime sanction; the USA retained the death penalty and substantially increased the use of imprisonment as a criminal sanction of choice. The respective crime trends help illuminate the forces behind the international crime drop.

Spatial Analysis of Monthly Fluctuation in Crime

Samantha Felice and Gregory Morris, California State University, Stanislaus

Adolphe Quetelet (1842) pioneered the development of criminology and the social sciences through empirical research on seasonal variations in crime. Quetelet conducted the first empirical analysis on the spatial distribution of personal and property crimes. However, Quetelet never explored the interrelation between seasonality and spatial analysis. This paper conducts an inaugural spatial analysis of fluctuations in monthly personal and property crime. This research is limited to personal (UCR coding 1313-8, battery civilian) and property (UCR coding 2399-2, petty larceny) crimes as recorded by the Sacramento Police Department from 2005-2009. Monthly rates of personal and property crime are explored to check for seasonal variations in crime. Monthly spatial analysis maps of crime hotspots are created to examine the distribution and density of personal and property crimes by month. Spatial correlations are

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calculated to determine if the spatial distribution of crime varies by month. Findings are discussed in relation to future research on the spatial distribution of crime by season.

"Catch and Release": Predicting encounter and victim release location choice in serial rape events

Ashley N. Hewitt, Simon Fraser University

Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Much research on the geographic decision-making of sexual predators has found that offenders do not travel very far from their home base to commit crimes. Although this aspect of geographic profiling has been well studied, of equal importance is the understanding of why offenders choose certain locations to commit crimes. Prior studies concerning target selection and spatial decision-making of sex offenders have found that temporal factors, hunting behavior, and modus operandi strategies are important considerations. Thus, the current study uses these factors to determine those variables that predict the victim encounter and release sites in serial sexual crimes. Using data from a sample of 361 crime events committed by 72 serial sex offenders, Generalized Estimating Equations are used. Results indicate that temporal factors, hunting behavior, and modus operandi predict both the victim encounter and release sites, but the importance of these factors varies depending on whether the location is in a residential land use area, private site, inside location, or familiar to the offender.

Income Inequality, Poverty, and Homicide: Gender and Age-Graded Patterns of Victimization

Erin Wolbeck, University of California, Riverside

Anthony Roberts, University of California, Riverside

Numerous studies have examined the impact of income inequality and poverty on national homicide rates. However, in the extant literature, little attention has been given to the differential effect of economic context on gender and age-graded homicide. Using an unbalanced panel sample of 62 countries (1950-2008), we test the effects of both income inequality and infant mortality on homicide rates for female and male age groups with fixed-effects regression models. Preliminary results indicate that income inequality is significantly and positively correlated with homicide with the exception of female homicide among 15 to 44 year olds. Additionally introducing infant mortality as a proxy for poverty into the models reverses the effects of inequality on homicide yet this measure remains significant. These results suggest that there may be a more nuanced relationship between inequality, poverty, and homicide than previously thought.

PANEL 7: MENTAL HEALTH AND JUVENILES

Session cancelled.

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PANEL 8: YOUTH AND JUSTICE

Letting In the Locked Out: Empowering Marginalized Youth through Community Solidarity
Tania Arvanitidis, Simon Fraser University

Although many positive youth development initiatives target exclusively those marginalized youth at risk of involvement within the juvenile justice system, the success of such strategies will remain innately compromised if they fail to fully acknowledge the ways in which large-scale systemic conditions, sustained by a neoliberal cultural climate that champions individual competitiveness and free market values, have eroded the practice of community solidarity across classes and backgrounds that is essential for marginalized youth to experience authentic community integration. The author argues that this climate may be successfully challenged through the conception of development initiatives for socially excluded youth that do not operate within such structural restraints but rather, are born of grassroots social movements that fundamentally and unconditionally endorse respect for, and solidarity with, all community members. American examples of positive youth development initiatives that could be considered to fit this model are provided to illustrate the viability of this approach.

Mentees as Mentors: Preliminary Evaluation Findings from A College Preparation Mentoring Program

Nicole Salgade, San Diego State University
Dana Nurge, San Diego State University

This paper presents preliminary findings from a new college planning/preparation mentoring partnership, through which San Diego State University McNair scholars were matched with Lincoln High school students for an intensive summer program. The high school students received informal mentoring and counseling, while also attending a variety of educational workshops and fieldtrips, designed to enhance their knowledge about college and career opportunities. Using qualitative survey and interview data and program observations, we attempt to assess whether this hybrid program, consisting of mentoring and hard/soft skill development, increased students' familiarity with the college application process and positively affected their educational goals and aspirations.

Revisiting Labeling Theory: What Factors Affect Future Delinquency?
Stephanie A. Wiley, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Drawing on Lemert's (1951) concept of secondary deviance, this paper examines the mediating processes through which amplification of deviance occurs. The secondary deviance hypothesis suggests that once an individual has been labeled deviant, social exclusion occurs, personal identity is altered, and commitment to negative peer groups increases (Lemert, 1951; Paternoster & Iovanni, 1989). Together, these factors increase the likelihood of future deviance. Using data from a longitudinal study of 3,820 students in seven cities, the current study uses propensity scores to match individuals with varying levels of police contact and examines the effects of social exclusion, deviant peers, and deviant beliefs and attitudes on future delinquency. The findings have implications for policy orientations and treatment of juveniles.

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PANEL 9: NEW RESEARCH ON COURTS

The Direct and Indirect Effects of Race, Ethnicity and Sex on Sentence Outcomes in Federal Courts

Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Researchers testing for the effects of race, ethnicity and sex on sentence severity typically focus only on the direct effects of these legally irrelevant factors. In this paper, I also examine the degree to which the offender's race, ethnicity and sex affect sentence severity indirectly through their effects on pretrial detention and receipt of a substantial assistance departure. In addition, I explore whether the effects of race and ethnicity are conditioned by sex. The results of the study reveal that offender sex, but not offender race or ethnicity, has a significant direct effect on the length of the prison sentence. The results also reveal that offender sex influences sentence severity indirectly through its effect on both pretrial detention and substantial assistance departure, that offender race and ethnicity affect sentence severity indirectly through their effects on pretrial detention, and that the effects of race and ethnicity are confined to male offenders.

Evaluating Juror Comprehension of the Newly Implemented California Capital Sentencing Instructions

Janine Kremling, California State University at San Bernardino

Amy Reckdenwald, University of Central Florida

Research has shown that capital sentencing instructions used prior to 2011 in California are not well understood. To increase comprehension of the instructions the Judicial Council of California revised the sentencing instructions and has published a new version written in plain English (California Criminal Instructions, 2011). This study aims to measure the comprehension of the California newly implemented jury instructions by using jury-eligible and death-qualified participants to determine whether the new plain English instructions are well understood. The study focuses on the concepts of aggravation, mitigation, and sentencing. Participants were given a hard copy of the sentencing instructions and were read the instructions aloud. Participants then completed a survey that included 22 multiple choice and true/false questions to assess comprehension. Results suggest that comprehension of the revised California instructions implemented in 2011 is still poor. The results suggest that participants still do not understand important parts of the instructions.

Celerity in the Courts: Using Fuzzy Logic to Model Case Complexity in Criminal Court Systems

Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

The objective of criminal courts is to provide just and timely judgements for every case that is heard before them. Unfortunately, prolixity and long trials impact the operational efficiency of courts and often lead to lengthy delays. This can have significant social and economic consequences. For example, delays in court systems may lead to charges being stayed or withdrawn, an accused being held in custody if bail is denied, the deflation of witness testimony, and greater economic burdens for government bodies. Case management is critical

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to ensure the system runs efficiently and that process usually begins by understanding case complexity. In this paper we adopt Fuzzy Logic, a mathematical modeling tool capable of dealing with approximate facts and partial truths, and not just precise values. This tool is used to predict the complexity of cases based on general characteristics that are known before cases enter the court system. By understanding case complexity a priori, courts may be able to enhance scheduling tasks, leading to a more efficient and productive system.

PANEL 10: MARIJUANA USERS AND REPEAT OFFENDERS

Rips and RAT: A Qualitative Study of Gang-Related Marijuana Grow Operation Robberies

Hilary K. Morden, Simon Fraser University

This qualitative study examines the criminal activity of grow-rips: break and enter of residences/buildings, used to grow marijuana, for the purpose of stealing the marijuana crop (McKinnon, 2004). Information pertaining to grow-ops, grow-rips, and other related gang activities was accumulated during a series of in-depth interviews conducted over a three-month period in the spring of 2011 with a gang-associated male involved in grow-rips, the girlfriend of a gang-associated marijuana clone-grower, a high-volume, gang-associated marijuana grow-operator, and the NCO in charge of the Drug Section for a MetroVancouver RCMP detachment. This information was then interpreted through the lens of routine activity theory. Triangulation of these first person accounts was done via confirmation between sources, with news media accounts, and with British Columbia and Canada criminal and civil legal cases.

The Changing Nature of Marijuana Grow Operations in the Cariboo Region of British Columbia

Darryl Plecas, University of Fraser Valley

Kristen Chaisson, University of Fraser Valley

Len Garis, University of Fraser Valley

This paper provides an analysis of marihuana growing operations in the Cariboo region of British Columbia. The analysis, which is based on a review of police files covering a 14 year period ending in 2010, shows that the size and number of marihuana growing operations in the region has grown since 1997. With this growth, the likelihood of electricity theft and fire associated to these operations has also grown. Despite this growth however, the percentage of cases where police fully investigate incidents of marihuana growing operations coming to their attention in the region has dramatically declined, as has the percentage of founded cases moved forward for charges. The paper considers the matter of how the region compares to other areas of British Columbia in terms of the problem of marihuana growing operations, and calls attention the need to seek out new strategies to address it.

Washington State Medical Marijuana

J. Michael Olivero, Central Washington University

Rodrigo Murataya, Central Washington University

Judy Delagado, Epic Youth Services

Kyler Bachofner, Epic Youth Services

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This paper examines the law and process of the provision and use of medical marijuana in the state of Washington. Included in the discussion will be qualitative interviews and observations concerning the provision, cultivation and use of medical marijuana.

The Sentencing of Repeat Offenders in British Columbia

Adele Mahaffy, University of Fraser Valley

Kevin Burk, University of Fraser Valley

Irwin Cohen, University of Fraser Valley

In sentencing offenders in Canada, as with nearly every common-law jurisdiction, there is a requirement of judges to take into account the individual's criminal history. Accordingly, in examining sentencing practices, we should expect to find custodial sentence length to be at least somewhat positively correlated to criminal history. In an analysis of custodial sentences awarded to offenders convicted of break and enter and assault in British Columbia however, we did not find evidence to support this expectation. Rather, we found that offenders are award similar custodial sentence lengths regardless on the number of prior convictions on their record. This paper describes the results and implications of our analysis.

PANEL 11: IN-DEPTH ANALYSES OF SPECIALITY CRIMES

Caveat Emptor No More?: The Consumer Product Safety Commission

Brandy M. Cochrane, Portland State University

Amber M. Jahn, Portland State University

The purpose of this paper is to examine the past, current and future issues surrounding the Consumer Product Safety Commission. This paper addresses the authority, purpose and function, as well as focusing in part on issues surrounding the most serious violators of the agency's law: the children's product industry. In 2010, cribs, especially of the drop-side build, caused two deaths and large numbers of injuries. Harms of the industry including issues with toys, product dumping and the high rate of injury in minority children are addressed. Challenges and issues such as budget constraints, deregulation, voluntary standards, and self-regulated imports are analyzed. Changes due to the passing of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act are interlaced with these issues. Public policy recommendations that could strengthen this regulator are suggested and discussed further in the text.

"Data Manipulation," "Data Fabrication," & "Concerted Ignorance": A Novel Typology of Mortgage Fraud

Tomson H. Nguyen, University of Houston-Downtown

In the last two decades, the subprime mortgage industry experienced unprecedented growth and evolution due to institutional, structural, and regulatory changes that also transformed the nature of mortgage-related crimes. The subprime mortgage boom did not transpire in a vacuum - its growth was paralleled by an explosion of both traditional and novel types of white-collar crimes. Compared to its traditional predecessor, contemporary forms of mortgage lending fraud, or what I call "mortgage origination fraud," is much more complex and

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convoluted in nature and thus require in-depth re-examination and analysis. Relying on various types of empirical data, this paper traces the growth of mortgage origination frauds to the "criminogenic opportunities" produced by the legal and structural factors of the subprime industry. A new typology of mortgage fraud is presented in this paper - "data manipulation," "data fabrication," and "concerted ignorance" - in order to widen our understanding of mortgage fraud.

Life as a Game Warden: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly
Stephen L. Eliason, Montana State University Billings

While much research has been done on traditional police officers, little research has been directed toward the study of game wardens or conservation law enforcement officers. The main responsibility of game wardens is the enforcement of wildlife laws. This research took a qualitative approach to data collection and examined job satisfaction of state game wardens in Montana. Data were obtained on the extent to which game wardens found the job satisfying, what were considered the best and worst parts of the job, if they would choose the occupation again, and stress of the job. Findings contribute to our understanding of the game warden occupation.

PANEL 12: EMERGING ISSUES FOR CALIFORNIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Changing Scenery of California Law Enforcement
Sigrid Williams, California State University, Fullerton
Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton

Law enforcement in California has a long and varied history. It includes not only the significant contributions of August Vollmer, O.W. Wilson, and William H. Parker but also some profoundly embarrassing and troubling incidents such as the Watts Riots, Rodney King Beating, and the Rampart Scandal. In the years since 1847, when San Francisco became the first city police department in California, law enforcement has changed greatly. This presentation will describe the interesting and important changes in California law enforcement since 1847 and discuss the current trends in policing in California and how law enforcement is responding to these issues.

Policing Gangs: The Use of Civil Gang Injunctions
Gregory Chris Brown, California State University, Fullerton

This paper is going to look at gangs in California. Specifically discussions will include gang legislation, policing gangs, prevention, intervention, and suppression. Gang legislation that will be focused on is Penal Code 186.22 which describes and defines what a gang member is and enumerates the offenses that are gang related. Another issue that will be looked at is Civil Gang Injunctions. Gang Injunctions are prohibitions against gang individuals and gangs that disallow them from wearing certain clothing, hanging out in specific locations usually identified as gang territories, and associating with fellow gang members.

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The State of the State: Crime Trends in California

Georgia Spiropoulos, California State University, Fullerton

California's crime rate has decreased for the past 20 years and, despite recent economic stress, has shown no evidence of drastic change. This talk presents the latest crime rates, arrest rates and crime trends in California. Several popular arguments to explain California's crime reduction are presented along with a brief criticism of the capacity of California's criminal justice system compared to the sheer volume of crimes that it must process.

From the CDC to the CDCR: Challenges for California's Correctional System

Kevin Meehan, California State University, Fullerton

In 1976 California approved the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act which was one of many factors during the "Tough on Crime" era that led to the exponential growth in the number of California Department of Corrections (CDC) prisons and prisoners. Simultaneously, the rise in power and influence of the California Correctional Peace Officers Association had dramatic effect on the entire criminal justice and political systems. Then, in 2005 a philosophical paradigm shift transformed CDC to CDCR, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Unfortunately, the economic down over the last several years mitigated many of the planned and initiated programming changes designed to educate, train and counsel inmates for successful reentry. Finally, the landmark U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Plata* (2011) which ruled that CDCR's inmates' 8th Amendment rights were being violated with respect to medical and medical health care as a result of serious overcrowding has necessitated the beginning of a variety of measures to reduce the prison population over the next two years.

California's Experience with the Death Penalty

Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University, Fullerton

While California currently houses the largest death row in the nation, executions are rarely carried out. With only 14 executions since the reinstatement of the death penalty in 1978, legal and economic concerns have placed a de-facto moratorium on executions. In addition, recent shifts in public opinion indicate that more Californians now support the option of life without the possibility of parole over the penalty of death. This paper highlights the current controversies in the practice of death in California and focuses on how future challenges may alter the use of capital punishment.

PANEL 13: GANGS AND PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES IN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

He Said, She Said: Youth vs. Official Views of Gang Organization in Youth Correctional Facilities

Cheryl L. Maxson, University of California, Irvine

Daniel Scott, University of California, Irvine

Prison gangs have been characterized by scholars and correctional officials as evidencing structures and organizational features that are quite distinct from street gangs. These structural

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features of prison gangs are understood to pose major challenges to gang intervention and control. Gangs in youth correctional facilities have received far less attention, and very little is known about any distinct-from prison or street gangs-features of these groups. This presentation seeks to address this gap. The data derive from a larger study on gangs and violence in California's youth correctional facilities. We examine structural depictions and organizational characteristics of specific gangs in five facilities as described by correctional officials with gang expertise. We contrast these gang structure profiles with the descriptions offered by more than 100 youth involved in gangs in these institutions. We conclude with a consideration of the implications of these contrasting images for gang scholarship, as well as for gang intervention strategies in youth carceral environments.

Masculinity and Gang Membership

Sophie Punkar, University of California, Irvine

Cheryl L. Maxson, University of California, Irvine

Previous research has investigated the link between masculinity and crime. Some literature has theorized that individuals in certain criminal subcultures display high levels of conformity to idealized masculine roles, while others emphasize the importance of masculinity in street gangs. However, little work has been done to compare conformity to masculinity across groups. This presentation uses survey data gathered in a study of 300 incarcerated boys in California's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to compare rates of conformity to the male role between youth with high levels of gang involvement and youth with low levels of gang involvement. Difference of means tests revealed that within the sample, youth with higher rates of gang involvement displayed higher rates of conformity to Thomson and Pleck's (1986) male role scales, compared to youth who had lower levels of gang involvement. The presentation concludes with a discussion of the possible policy implications of these results.

Crackin' Ears and Getting Involved in "Politics": Gangs and Race in California Youth Facilities

Marissa Omari, University of California, Irvine

Luis D. Gascon, University of California, Irvine

Darin Haerle, University of California, Irvine

Jacob Kang-Brown, University of California, Irvine

Some scholars distinguish between street and institutional gangs, but most do not explore the role of race in the correctional setting as it relates to gangs. Officially, prison authorities have identified gangs and gang members as problematic for their high rates of violence, but seem to focus on race as a secondary issue. While some literature points to evidence of a racialized criminal justice system, few studies explore how it occurs on the ground. This paper examines the ways racial, and street and institutional gang categories are mobilized in youth correctional facilities.

The Division of Juvenile Justice is a state institution that both reflects and reifies complicated race and gang relationships and identities. This process is context dependent and varies across facilities. Specifically, we examine the formation of race and gang identities, informal practices of racial segregation and integration, and how these factors play out in youth

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violence. Using mixed methods, we examine staff interviews, approximately 350 youth surveys, and official data.

Importance of Incentives in Reducing Facility Violence

Maritza Sandoval, University of California, Irvine

The California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has undergone recent changes according to the remedial plans that followed the Farrell lawsuit, including reducing population size, removing lengthy isolation lockdowns, and increasing the number of programs offered. Even with these modifications, violence rates vary among the five youth correctional facilities of DJJ. Some facilities have offered incentives to their youth in an attempt to lower these rates and the engagement of violence. Seven staff interviews from two DJJ facilities were analyzed to explore how incentives were effective in reducing the amount of violence among youth through the perception of the facility staff. Four reoccurring themes were found, such as: rewards, facility characteristics, feelings of safety, and violence levels. Incentives were offered in both facilities and were perceived by staff to be a very effective way of reducing violence. This serves as an example that good behavior among youth in an institutional setting could be achieved without having to resort to extreme measures of punishment.

PANEL 14: DRUGS AND SOCIETY

Music Lyrics and Illicit Substances: A Content Analysis of Drugs in Music of the Millennium

Chantal D. Fahmy, California State University, Long Beach

Popular music has played an instrumental role in youth culture for many years. Many argue that the constant reference to illicit substances in lyrics shapes the minds of youth, often generating subliminal messages about acceptable and common behaviors. Although various studies have described the possible negative impact of specific genres of music on youth in the decades of the 20th century, this study concentrates on the millennium. From 2001 to 2011, a content analysis of the lyrics of Billboard's "Top Digital Downloads" is conducted. The lyrics of these top 40 most downloaded songs from each year are analyzed to assess the amount and the representation of illicit drugs (stated both implicitly and explicitly).

Examining the Therapeutic Role of Cannabis: Substantiating its Medicinal Utility

Elysha J. Cohen, Simon Fraser University

Over the past 40 years there has been a growing body of research examining the medicinal applications of marijuana through more objective measures, often through double blind and placebo controlled studies of cannabis and its analogous pharmaceuticals. The findings from these studies have been mixed and suffer from high dropout rates and issues with the tools of measurement, but, overall, evidence suggests that cannabis is effective in the treatment of pain, nausea and emesis, appetite stimulation and glaucoma. Cannabis appears to be less effective in the treatment of spasticity. Upon review of the literature it is evident that future research needs to focus on smoked marijuana rather than synthetic compounds such as dronabinol or nabilone. Secondly, to assist in the development of evidence-based policy,

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consideration should be given to more studies that compare the efficacy of cannabis to other drugs currently being used to treat similar symptoms, ailments or diseases.

The Path to the Drug High: Is Marijuana or Spice the Gateway?

Randi D. Helgesen, California State University, Long Beach

Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Ryan Fischer, California State University, Long Beach

Current drug policies allow substances such as salvia, mephedrone, K2, and bath salts to be distributed legally in many areas within the United States. The legality of these substances raises several questions, including: 1) Does the use of legal drugs encourage the use of illicit substances?; and 2) Does the use of illicit substances promote the use of legal drugs? By gathering survey data from approximately 450 college students, this study aims to highlight the prevalence of illicit substance use in comparison to legal drug use. Paying particular attention to the age in which various legal and illegal substances were first used and the legal status of the drugs initially used, this research seeks to consider whether or not individuals who begin with illegal drugs continue on to legal drugs and vice versa.

Departing from the Norm: Assessing Ethnicity's Impact on Departures for Female Cocaine Offenders

Janne E. Gaub, Arizona State University

Since the U.S. Supreme Court decided that the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines were advisory rather than mandatory in *United States v. Booker* (2005), departures from the guidelines have been documented. Racial disparity in sentencing outcomes has long been a topic of research, so it is not surprising that racial disparity in receipt of departures was quickly researched; only recently has ethnicity crept into the equation. Even with the recent attention, only a handful of studies have looked at the phenomenon of ethnicity as it relates guidelines departures. However, these studies have focused on male defendants. Using federal sentencing data from 2006 and 2007, the present study will address the impact of ethnicity on the likelihood of receiving a downward departure for female cocaine defendants.

PANEL 15: COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY

Where There's a Will, There's a Way: How Welfare Ideals Were Re-established in Canadian Youth Justice

Carolyn Green, Athabasca University

Natasha Madon, University of Toronto

Over the last 30 years, youth justice policy in Canada has undergone significant change. Legislation guiding the operation of a separate youth justice system in Canada has shifted away from principles of welfare to principles focussed more heavily on criminal law. At the same time that these shifts were occurring in Canadian youth justice, a 'new' approach to handling young offenders was gaining ground in Canada and the United States. Beginning in the 1970's, formal diversion of young offenders became a popular response for dealing with youth in conflict with the law. Since this time and coinciding with the move away from

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welfare ideals, the use of formal diversion programs has expanded exponentially in Canada. The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between these broad legislative shifts and the rise and popularity of diversion in Canada today. This paper will argue that the welfare of the child principle, despite its official removal in policy, is still a prominent unofficial goal within youth justice, particularly in the operation of diversion.

Criminal Justice Reform in Post-Conflict Environments: A Case Study of Corrections Reform in Kosovo

Danielle J. Murdoch, Simon Fraser University

This paper introduces a critical approach to the use of post-conflict (PC) criminal justice (CJ) reform activities, presenting a case study of Correctional Service of Canada efforts in corrections reform in Kosovo. Through an exploratory methodology (in-depth interviews), this project considers the dynamics and challenges involved in PC corrections reform activities. Lack of success following CJ reform activities in post-conflict environments (PCEs) is typically attributed to the characteristics &/or weaknesses of the recipient country. Using a more critical framework, this paper questions whether Western standards, models, and training initiatives can appropriately be applied and produce 'success' in PCEs given the significant political, social, cultural, and economic differences in these societies. This project builds on previous international literature about PCEs, peacebuilding activities, and knowledge transfer, contributing to the PC corrections reform literature, which is lacking in comparison to scholarship about other CJ sectors in PCEs.

Actuarial Justice Approach to Criminal Justice System of Iran

Zahra Abedinezhadmehrabadi, Tarbiat Modares University

Mohammad Farajiha, Tarbiat Modares University

During last three decades, actuarial justice thoughts influenced many criminal justice systems in various form. Importing of this approach into Iran's penal system has been faced with many social, cultural, and criminal challenges. Central to these are lack of clear definition of crimes against public security, deficiencies of statistical infrastructure for risk assessment, ignoring cost benefit analysis in the process of penal policy making. Despite of the focusing of actuarial justice on the classification of the offenders based on their risk of recidivism, there is no convergence between judicial and legislative policy on this issue. However, due to the lack of diversification of penal sanctions in legal system of Iran, this kind of classification and proportionality cannot be observed. Taken into consideration of the manifestations of risk assessment and management in criminal system of Iran, this article tries to analyze the challenges of applying this approach in context of Iran and introducing the solutions for minimizing the disruptive consequences of misusing of this penal policy approach

PANEL 16: GENDER AND DELINQUENCY

Developing a Blueprint for Gender-Responsive Policy and Practice

Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University

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A growing body of research supports the fact that women under criminal justice supervision differ from men in terms of offense patterns, pathways to crime, histories of victimization, drug use and connections to others. As a result of this research, criminal justice agencies in the United States and elsewhere have begun to recognize the need to plan and operate systems that address these gender differences. This paper will provide an overview of a process that assists both institutional and community correctional agencies in conducting internal assessments of their policies and practices to ensure that they are responsive to the issues and needs of criminal justice-involved women.

Beyond the Who, What, Where?

Nicholas J. Chagnon, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Domestic violence is a pervasive problem in the U.S. and throughout the world. Official figures show that millions of women are victimized each year, while most domestic violence goes unreported. Beyond this, domestic violence is widely misunderstood and efforts to address it are often far from adequate. One of the major forces shaping public ideas about domestic violence is mass media. Much research has documented both the contribution mass media have made in bringing domestic violence to public attention as well as the shortcomings of media coverage. Media tend to cover domestic violence in a hegemonic way that conceals many pertinent issues from the public. Though a great deal of research has documented this, further research is needed, especially in order to trace the intersections of race, class, and patriarchy in media content. Using content analysis informed by feminist and social constructionist perspectives, this study furthers that aim, investigating media coverage of domestic violence homicides in Hawaii's uniquely multi-cultural environment.

Girls and Boys: Separate or Equal? An Examination of Delinquency Trajectories

Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

Andre Rosay, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Over the course of criminology, most research has focused on males, as they often represent the majority of offenders. However, it is becoming obvious that we need to more fully understand female delinquency as well. One of the basic questions is whether girls' and boys' delinquency is similar in nature. While evidence exists that girls and boys do not necessarily follow the same developmental paths, this has not been extensively examined in terms of the course of delinquency. Using group based modeling on juvenile justice data, this research will examine whether the various trajectories of female delinquency follow or diverge from the paths followed by males. This research has important policy implications in terms of whether gender specific programming is required. If males and females have the same delinquency trajectories, then similar approaches may be productive, otherwise different prevention and intervention strategies may be needed.

PANEL 17: TALKING ABOUT CRIME

The Criminalization of Language and "Fortified Linguistic Enclaves"

Avi Brisman, Emory University

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Drawing on Robert M. Cover's *Violence and the Word*, I examine the imposition of a language on the ethnic minorities grouped by a State. Two categories are discussed: 1) the criminalization of language (e.g., Turkey's law against speaking Kurdish in parliament); 2) "official language" or "English only" laws in the U.S. (e.g., laws that require business to be conducted in English; laws that prohibit state and local governments from offering translations). I argue that the former can lead to the "narrowing of life space" (Michalowski 2011) for people who do not speak the official language—that laws that expressly forbid speaking in a certain language may serve to exclude ethnic minorities from participation in public/social life. The latter—measures that effectively force immigrants and non-native speakers to speak English in certain situations—also perform exclusionary functions; in addition, by obstructing linguistic diversity and the concomitant transmission of different worldviews and meaning systems, such laws trap the "excluders" in "fortified linguistic enclaves."

Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail: Examining U.S. Political Rhetoric
Krynn Finstad, Simon Fraser University

On January 8, 2010 Jared Loughner opened fire and seriously injured Representative Gabrielle Giffords and killed John M. Roll. The sheriff of Pima County Sheriff Clarence Dupnik and victim Eric Fuller blamed Sharron Angle and Sarah Palin for their violent and inflammatory rhetoric. After analyzing both Sharron Angle's and Sarah Palin's public rhetoric using qualitative content analysis in order to determine whether the accusations of inflammatory rhetoric were accurate. Several speeches and the Twitter accounts of both Sharron Angle and Sarah Palin were used for the analysis. During the analysis the term "inflammatory political rhetoric" was given a working definition and the rhetoric was separated into three themes: patriotic language, polarizing language and violent/aggressive language. Each theme had several sub-groupings including militaristic language and blaming language. The study of inflammatory rhetoric could have future impacts in the study of domestic terrorism or extremist groups and could aid in the prevention of future violence.

Is the Death Penalty Dying?
Lenny A. Krzycki, Hodges University

Is The Death Penalty Dying? In 2007, an article in *The Washington Post* asserts that "In a curious application of Newtonian physics, public and state support for capital punishment is steadily declining in America." In 2008 *The Nation* published a lead article that suggesting that "The tide has turned against capital punishment in America." The October 1, 2011 Edition of *The New Yorker* leads with an article entitled "Capital Punishment: Is the Death Penalty Dying?" September, 2011 *The Economist*' headline proclaimed that "Little by little, countries are ditching the death penalty." Most recently, concerning the controversial execution of Troy Davis in Georgia, Connie Schultz notes that "Georgia won this battle, but it has potentially ignited a movement to eliminate the death penalty in this country. If we've learned anything from Davis' execution, it's that our judicial system is too flawed -- too human, really -- to claim the right to kill another human being." This paper will report on this evolving perspective regarding the death penalty.

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PANEL 18: DRUG TREATMENT

Just Say 'No' to a War on Drugs: Shifting Drug Policy and the Rift Between U.S. Policy & Science

Taj A. Mahon-Haft, Radford University

Clayton J. Mosher, Washington State University, Vancouver

Scott Atkins, Oregon State University

Despite the current administration's declaration ending the "war on drugs," the US government maintains a prohibitionist, punitive approach towards illegal drugs, including marijuana. This study highlights the growing discrepancies between this strategy and the claims of many researchers and experts. We examine the clear misrepresentation of and disregard for scientific findings, including the adoption of questionable 'evidence-based practices' in response to criticism. Recent research findings on the efficacy of federal strategies are highlighted and contrasted with findings on other strategies. This study then analyzes the political consequences of this disconnect, which has led to the growing academic and social criticism from many sources. The dialogue between harm minimization and prohibition proponents has grown more polarized and the US standing as a political leader in drug policy has been increasingly resisted. Many state governments have challenged federal policies, several Western nations have adopted harm reduction policies, and the U.N. has denounced US drug policy.

Is It Time for Supervised Inhalation Rooms (SIRs) in Vancouver, Canada?

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

This study investigates whether or not there is a need for supervised inhalation facilities in Vancouver to curb the growing health consequences of crack use. This is a qualitative data analysis gathered in 2011 from 22 crack users. Using NVivo 8 software for coding, findings suggest that crack cocaine not only remains cheap and easily accessible, but its usage has reached epidemic proportions. Moreover, crack cocaine use compromises the ability to make healthy decisions. In fact, addicts are at risk of HIV and hepatitis C transmission when they are involved in sharing their non-injectable drug paraphernalia and engaging in unprotected sexual activity. In addition, addicts are risking violence and bodily harm when they smoke their drugs in crack shacks or on the street. As a result, there is an urgent need to open supervised inhalation facilities in Vancouver.

Residential Aftercare Treatment: A Multisite Examination of Staff Efficacy

Marcus A. Galeste, Arizona State University

Connie E. Ireland, California State University, Long Beach

Sonia Munoz-Duran, California State University, Long Beach

While the rise in rehabilitative efforts in combating substance abuse has regained popularity in certain states like California, much of the focus on whether or not these efforts should be supported is based on recidivism rates following the successful completion of a substance abuse program. Successful completion of a substance abuse program, however, can be

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affected in many ways, particularly in the actual treatment rendered and the quality of staff. Although recidivism plays a large role in determining a substance abuse program's success, little focus is placed on the administrative aspects and quality of services and/or treatment received. This paper will examine California Senate Bill 1453 (SB 1453), which was passed in 2006. SB1453 allowed for mandatory residential aftercare treatment for eligible substance abuse inmates in exchange for a shortened parole sentence. This paper will address how SB 1453 could have benefited from organizational theory, especially in improving staff efficacy through the selection and training of staff (such as administrators and counselors).

PANEL 19: ISSUES IN CRIME ANALYSIS

The BALCO Scandal: Analyzing a Drug Distribution Network with Social Network Analysis

Nicholas C. Athey

Simon Fraser University

Anabolic-androgenic steroids (AASs) are used as a performance-enhancing drug (PED) in professional athletics. After being banned and tested for by anti-doping agencies, chemist developed "designer steroids" that would be undetectable by doping tests. One example of this occurred in 2001 when the owner and CEO of Bay Area Laboratory Co-operative (BALCO) hired a chemist to design tetrahydrogestrinone (THG)-an undetectable AASs-which he, and other BALCO associates, circulated to several high-profile athletes throughout the following two years. In 2003, BALCO associates, as well as professional athletes with ties to BALCO, were indicted in a legal investigation that led to the Major League Baseball (MLB) and BALCO "steroid scandal." This study utilizes newspaper and magazine articles, books, and recorded interviews to reconstruct the BALCO network. Social network analysis (SNA) techniques are then used to analyze and compare the BALCO network to other illegally operating drug distribution networks. The study concludes by discussing the findings as they relate to drug trafficking.

No Experience Required: Diffusion of Fraud through the ERON Mortgage Victim Network

Rebecca Nash, Simon Fraser University

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

This study draws from social network analysis and diffusion theory to examine the ERON Mortgage fraud that spread undetected for five years in British Columbia Canada, defrauding 2,285 investors for a total of \$240 million dollars from 1993 to 1997. Focusing on key players and the type of ties linking victims to their sellers, the diffusion of the ERON fraud is examined from the point of view of the victims who unknowingly invested in the fraudulent scheme. Network data were collected from 559 ERON victims to re-construct the network. Preliminary findings indicate that the fraud spread by contagion, a type of diffusion that takes place through direct person-to-person contact. In addition, the results suggest that the successful diffusion of the fraud was dependent on 1) ERON principals who invested their time in persuading others to invest, 2) multiple anchor points through relationship ties, specifically through friends and family members, 3) brokers unknowingly spreading fraud to others, and 4) victims acting as bridges, unknowingly continuing the spread of fraud.

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Predicting Inmate Misconduct using Neural Networks: An Exploratory Study
Fawn T. Ngo, University of South Florida-Sarasota/Manatee

Neural networks are adaptive statistical models that can be used to estimate the parameters of some population. They do not differ essentially from standard statistical models such as discriminant analysis, principal component analysis, or logistic regression. While neural networks are known for its aptitude in performing the tasks of prediction and classification, their application in the field of criminology is sparse. This study examines the utility of neural networks in predicting inmate misconduct. It also compares predictive performance of neural networks with a more common statistical technique, logistic regression.

Prospects for Textual Analysis in Providing 'Ground Truth' Police Records Management (RMS) Data

Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University/ICURS
Jordana Gallison, Simon Fraser University/ICURS
Yoshi Lok, Simon Fraser University/ICURS

The use of Geographic Information Systems (GISs) to analyze police '911' style police records is now commonplace. We offer a qualitative look at a sample of comment fields within a Records Management System (RMS) spanning approximately 5 years (2002-7) and millions of cases. The sheer size of these data prohibits most qualitative approaches to tracking event-complexity (e.g., definitions/coding of events, for example) or even the precision or accuracy of spatially referenced event data (e.g. 'geocoding' incidents to a road-network). Using NVivo qualitative analysis software, we explore these open text fields to determine how they might add to the value and richness to 1) standard GIS/crime mapping strategies; and 2) crime event 'contextual' analysis. In short we hope to contribute to the scholarly interest in developing strategies to address 'ground truth' concerns in RMS data for both spatial and social analysis

PANEL 20: FAMILIES IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Disproportionate Minority Contact among Juvenile in a Central California County

Yoshiko Takahashi, Dept of Criminology, CSU Fresno
John Owen, Dept of Criminology, CSU Fresno
Barbara Owen, Dept of Criminology, CSU Fresno

This presentation examines the rate of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in a central California County by using the Relative Rate Index. (RRI). The RRI calculates the ratio of a minority relative to Whites for nine contact points. The preliminary data from 2009 show that the RRI of arrests, referrals to juvenile court, and transfers to adult court for African American youth in this county was substantially higher than that for White and other minority youth ($p < .05$). Furthermore, the data suggest that African American youth are less likely to be diverted compared to White and other minority youth groups ($p < .05$). Hispanic/Latino juveniles also show similar trends although the level is somewhat lower than that for African American juveniles. In contrast, Asian/Pacific Islander juveniles are more likely to be

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diverted and less likely to be transferred to adult courts. The paper concludes with a discussion of possible neighborhood effects on these findings.

Children incarcerated together with their fathers

Jana Kudlacek, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

In several countries the penal procedure code arranges that children can accompany their parent(s) into prison during the whole sentence. Guidelines regarding the maximum age of the kids, the maximum time of the children in imprisonment and the gender of the parents vary. The paper focuses the situation in Germany. Incarcerated mothers and mothers-to-be have the possibility to give birth in prison and to keep children with them in prison until the children reach the age of 6 years. These women are not housed in an ordinary penal institution but in special houses for mothers and their children. In contrast to the law and the practice in others countries for example Denmark, in Germany there is no possibility for fathers to take their children into prison. This practice and its arrangement in law are not compatible with the principle of gender equality. The author discusses the judgments and the judicial proceedings caused by fathers insisting on the right of gender equality.

PANEL 21: ENVIRONMENTS AND CRIME

Beyond Control: Citizens and Hermit Wardens

Eric Williams, Sonoma State University

Given the changes in prisons more since the mid-1980's, with the proliferation of gangs and the overall population boom, a re-examination of prison administration is quite timely. John DiIulio's book *Governing Prisons* is still the seminal work on prison management, despite being written twenty years ago. In that work DiIulio assumes that the primary purpose of a prison, therefore the job of a prison administrator, is to insure the safety of the staff and inmates. Although this is one part of the job, the work largely ignores the function and politics of rehabilitation, reintegration and treatment programs. I suggest that DiIulio's findings emphasize those prison systems that seek to control as rather than those that seek to rehabilitate and reintegrate, which leads to the conclusion that the Texas Control Model of prison management is the most effective. I will shift the discussion by using a model I developed to measure a warden's relationship with the local community, which I term "citizens" and "hermits." I wish to see how this model anticipates a warden's effectiveness.

Correctional Staff Burnout: Assessing the Impact of Organizational Commitment

Samuel G. Vickovic, Arizona State University

Understanding prison staff well-being has never been more important due to a prison population that has skyrocketed over the past two decades. In an environment characterized by danger and volatility, they must maintain order and care for the inmates without succumbing to work related stress. Unfortunately, when the burden of work becomes too much, prison employees are confronted by job burnout and can become detached from their work environment. Therefore, understanding how prison employees react becomes an organizational imperative because burnout can result in high turnover rates and unsafe

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conditions for both prison staff and inmates. The current study addresses these issues by examining whether strong organizational commitment mitigates job burnout. To do this, data from a sample of Arizona Department of Corrections employees are assessed. The theoretical, socio-political, and public policy implications are explored.

The Future of Safe Community Design Standards

Nikki Filipuzzi, Mount Royal University

Tanya Trussler, Mount Royal University

Kelly Sundberg, Mount Royal University

Through mindful and functional urban design, communities can achieve higher levels of functionality, beauty, and liveability. Vital for any effective civic development strategy are comprehensive building standards that promote accessibility, structural safety (including fire safety), efficient and liveable spaces, as well as environmental sustainability. Yet, despite significant advances in the establishment of modern civic development standards over the past decades, there remains minimal attention given to achieving public safety and security through functional urban design. Emerging from the study of Environmental Criminology and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, we present an overview of future design standards being created to provide civic leaders, planners, and developers a means to complement their ongoing efforts to create beautiful, functional, and liveable communities while reducing the potential for crime.

An Environmental Criminology Analysis of a Prison Halfway House Location

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Nikki Filipuzzi, Mount Royal University

This presentation discusses an analysis of the problems surrounding the controversial movement of a Canadian federal prison halfway house to the Sunalta/Scarboro neighborhood of Calgary, Alberta. The project was part of a development permit appeal by a community association. The analysis followed an environmental criminology perspective, driven by routine activities and crime pattern theories. As such, crime statistics, demographic information, and city maps were reviewed, and the locations of schools, transit routes, commercial establishments, bars, and parks were considered. Local residents, police officers, and politicians were interviewed, and the neighborhood visited. Finally, existing locations and placement policies of similar halfway houses in Calgary were examined. We concluded that the selected location was not optimal and likely problematic for the neighborhood. Against high odds, the development permit appeal was successful, and the board members stated they were influenced by the criminological analysis.

PANEL 22: LAW AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Burden of Proof and the Weighing of Evidence in Criminal Cases Revisited

Wium P. de Villiers, University of Pretoria

In this paper I voice a number of concerns regarding the application of the onus of proof and the weighing of evidence in criminal courts under SA law. I ask whether it is correct for a

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court to hold that, because he believed the evidence of the state witnesses, he had to reject the versions of the accused. I also discuss whether a negative inference may be drawn from the fact that an accused was unable to satisfactorily explain why the state witnesses would want to implicate him falsely. Also, may a negative inference be drawn from the failure of an unrepresented accused to record the reasons during plea explanation as to why he thinks that the state witnesses would want to implicate him falsely, or because an accused did not confront the relevant state witnesses with these reasons? May a court be dismissive of a witness because the witness is related to the accused, or because the witness has a good memory. I ask whether only the evidence of the accused or on his behalf should not rather be taken into account to determine whether his version is reasonably possibly true.

Liberty and Harm: Legal Moralism and the New Censorship
Gabriel Anderson, University of California Riverside

The paper I would like to submit is in essence a rejoinder to the argument that Professor Bernard Harcourt published in *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* titled "The Collapse of the Harm Principle" in which he argued that there has occurred what might be called a conservative re-appropriation of John Stuart Mill's classical harm principle (his principle of liberty) which states that government should not intervene with the use of the criminal sanction in the lives of citizens unless a person's action causes direct harm to another. The main argument I would like to make is that the policy debate between the U.S. Supreme Court and Congress over regulating pornographic speech on the internet, played out in a series of pieces of legislation followed by Supreme Court decisions striking down portions of those acts, has shaped the debate over the harm principle in a way that contradicts Harcourt's dire predictions. In particular I look at the following back and forth between the U.S. Congress and the Supreme Court

You Can't Handle the Truth: Lies, Damn Lies and the Exclusion of Polygraph Evidence
Adam B. Shniderman, University of California, Irvine

Since 1923, polygraph results have been inadmissible as evidence in many courts in the U.S. Exclusion has been justified by purported scientific weaknesses of the test or the assertion that to allow polygraph evidence would usurp the jury's role as the arbiter of credibility, wreaking havoc on the justice system. This paper suggests that the extensive literature on polygraph evidence fails to understand the real reason polygraph evidence has been an evidentiary pariah. This paper highlights procedural issues in the law of evidence. First, this article demonstrates that the justifications for excluding polygraph evidence are equally applicable to other forensic sciences, except DNA analysis. Second, this paper asks, "Why is polygraph evidence held to such a different standard?" This paper suggests that the only significant difference between is the party most frequently offering the evidence. This paper considers several explanations for why this fact matters in judges' decisions. Finally, this paper concludes that the trend is likely to continue regardless of technological advances.

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PANEL 23: CRIME ON CAMPUS

Understanding the Terror of Hate Crimes and the Impact on University Campuses

Helen A. Lim, California Lutheran University

This paper examines the problem of hate crimes on university campuses. It considers the prevalence of hate crimes, who is targeted, the types of crimes that are committed, and the impact of bias on the campus environment. Hate crimes not only impact the direct victim, the targeted group, but the entire campus community. This paper, demonstrates through narrative, how hate crimes, particularly, terrorize targeted groups. It also considers the university as a "total institution," and explores how the harm of hate crime may intensify in this environment.

Exploring Racial/Ethnic Differences in Law Schools and Active Membership in the ABA

Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

This paper examines the racial/ethnic differences between students enrolled in and awarded degrees from ABA-approved laws schools and active membership in the ABA. For the past twenty years, racial/ethnic minority students have enrolled in and been awarded Juris Doctor (JD) degrees from ABA-approved law schools at or above their current rate of active Bar membership. During that same time, JD enrollment increased for all racial/ethnic minority groups; however, the increase has varied among racial/ethnic minority groups. The author explores these phenomena using relevant literature and professional data sources to enhance understanding and to offer some directions for future research.

PANEL 24: CRIME INTERVENTION

An Examination of Profiling Techniques in a Conservation Law Enforcement Agency

Stephen L. Eliason, Montana State University Billings

Contemporary law enforcement agencies use criminal profiling techniques to identify and apprehend offenders. One type of crime in the emerging area of "green criminology" is the illegal taking, or poaching, of wildlife resources. The purpose of this study was to examine how conservation law enforcement officers use criminal profiling techniques to identify individuals who violate wildlife laws. A qualitative approach to data collection was employed, and data were obtained from a mail survey and phone interviews with state game wardens in Montana. Findings reveal that game wardens use behavioral patterns to socially construct profiles of typical poachers. Profile characteristics of the most and least difficult poachers to apprehend are also identified.

Faith-Based Responses to Human Trafficking in Washington State

Charlene R. Freyberg, Bellevue College

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Over 140 years ago the United States fought a devastating war to rid our country of slavery, and prevent those who support it from dividing our nation. Although we succeeded in eliminating state-sanctioned slavery, human slavery has returned as a growing global problem, as well as a regional problem in the Northwest. In this modern form of slavery, known as "trafficking in persons," includes the recruitment, transportation, or sale of persons for labor. Trafficking victims may be forced to work in the sex industry, to labor in sweatshops, to perform domestic labor, or to do agricultural work, for example, without their consent and without adequate compensation. Traffickers can lure victims with promises of money, education, or opportunity in an unfamiliar land, and then capitalize on the victim's vulnerabilities once isolated. Though we have law enforcement responses to human trafficking a new group of unlikely co-workers has emerged from the religious community including pastors, priests, nuns and others willing to help fight this modern day slavery in the Northwest.

Developing Teaching Modules for YMCA Programs Assisting Disenfranchised African Youth
Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University
Barbara A. Schellhammer, International YMCA University of Applied Sciences

This year we conducted research with the African Alliance of YMCAs to find the structure and learning outcomes of an African YMCA learning institute. We found that African YMCAs have youth crime prevention program, have programs to assist youth in conflict with the law, to advocate for youth in prison and to offer rehabilitation programs. Reflecting on the situation in Togo, we noticed that many stakeholders of the youth criminal justice system desired to know more about the needs of young people within the criminal justice system and how such needs could be addressed. We like to present the work of the Togo YMCA (consulting with Franck Gafan, the Togo YMCA youth justice coordinator) in the area of youth justice (their programs are similar to the programs of other African YMCAs). We then analyze their work in light of the programs of North-American youth advocacy groups such as the John Howard Society. We also hope to solicit suggestions from the audience how we can assist African YMCAs through information transfer or training suggestions to help African disenfranchised youth.

PANEL 25: DISCOURSE, EXPERIENCE, AND POLICY IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

Girls' Experiences with Bullying: An Analysis of Individual Level and Contextual Factors
Gurjeet K. Brar, California State University, Long Beach
Ryan G. Fischer, California State University, Long Beach

Over the recent years bullying has received a significant amount of attention, however, the amount of research aimed at understanding the unique ways in which girls in particular are bullied remains relatively inadequate. This study examines the types of bullying and victimization experienced by girls, between the ages of 12 and 18, by utilizing data from the 2009 National Crime Victimization Survey, School Crime Supplement. More specifically, the study focuses on how individual level and contextual factors are associated with rates of bullying. A primary goal of this study is to bring more awareness to the various types of

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bullying and victimization faced by young girls, as well as to contribute to policy and prevention strategies.

A Longitudinal Analysis of In-School Victimization as a Risk Factor for School Mobility

Dena C. Carson, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Terrance J. Taylor, University of Missouri-St. Louis

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

General victimization has been associated with a variety of consequences in prior research, including both individual and contextual factors. For instance, residential mobility is often identified as a consequence of neighborhood victimization (Dugan, 1999; Xie & McDowall; 2008). Few studies, however, have examined the relationship between in-school victimization and school mobility. School mobility is arguably an area of concern for both educators and practitioners and is associated with several negative outcomes (e.g., drop out and deviant behaviors, low school commitment). This study examines the relationship between school victimization and school mobility using longitudinal data from a sample of 3,820 youth.

PANEL 26: CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF OWNERSHIP, COLLECTIVE EFFICACY, PUBLIC AWARENESS, AND TEMPERATURE

Temperature and Property Crime: An Operationally Based Test of Routine Activities Theory

Angelyne V. Martinuic, University of Cincinnati

Gregory D. Morris, California State University, Stanislaus

In 1842, Belgian mathematician Adolph Quetelet published empirical support for seasonal variations in crime. Since then, the influence of season/temperature on violent crime has been broadly supported, but the influence on property crime remains ambiguous. We contend that this ambiguity is due to a nebulous application of Routine Activities (RA) theory (Cohen & Felson, 1979) as a framework for testing the influence of temperature on property crime. Hypothetically, disparate property crimes are uniquely related to the three contingencies of RA theory; consequently, property crime must be operationalized as disparately as possible. We argue the same is true when applying RA to tests on the influence of temperature. Using crimes reported to the Sacramento PD, 2005-2009, we find that our combined property crime measure is unrelated to temperature; when property crime is divided into burglary and theft, temperature significantly predicts each but in opposite directions; when burglary and theft are further divided into their most specific subtypes, additional variations are found.

Exploring Non-Geographic Concentration of Crime: The Importance of Ownership

Troy C. Payne, University of Alaska Anchorage

Within facility types, crime concentrates at a relative handful of locations (Eck, Clarke, and Guerette, 2007) and it is well known that crime is geographically concentrated. Place management (Eck, 1994) has become one of the key theoretical concepts in explaining these concentrations. This research examines one facility type - apartments - in search of crime concentrations among owners of apartments. Because owners are likely to use similar

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management techniques across all of their buildings, I hypothesize that any single owner's apartments will be more similar to one another than nearby apartments owned by others. Crime and ownership data from Cincinnati, Ohio, are used to test this hypothesis.

Growth in the Mat-Su: Effects on Collective Efficacy, Social Ties, Fear of Crime and Self-Protection

Sharon Chamard, University of Alaska Anchorage

From 2000 to 2010, the population of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (Mat-Su) grew from 59,322 to 88,995. This 50% growth makes the Mat-Su, located north of Anchorage, the fastest-growing region in the state of Alaska, and one of the fastest in the United States. The research presented explores how this rapid growth has changed attitudes and opinions of residents in the Mat-Su. The data come from over 4,000 responses to annual community surveys conducted in 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. Responses will be geocoded to the census tract level (there are 48 census tracts in the Mat-Su), and then analyzed to determine if the rate of population growth from 2000-2010 in these tracts is associated with scores on measures of collective efficacy, social connectedness, fear of crime, and self-protective behaviors. Control variables include length of time living in the Mat-Su, length of time living in the current residence, age, sex, marital status, education level, and race or ethnicity.

PANEL 27: SEX OFFENDERS, VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND DRUG USERS

The prevalence of mental illness in California sex offenders on parole: A comparison of those who recidivated with a new sex crime versus those who did not

Jennie K. Singer, California State University, Sacramento

Mary Maguire, California State University, Sacramento

Gregory M. Hurtz, California State University, Sacramento

How much of a risk factor is mental illness for sexual re-offending? This study examined a group of sex offenders on parole in the State of California from 2001-2008 who were reincarcerated for a sexual crime versus a group of sex offenders on parole from 2001-2005 who did not return to prison for any crime or violation. The most recent mental health status was coded from 320 correctional files. Sex offenders who recidivated sexually were much more likely to be mentally ill than sex offenders who did not recidivate while on parole. The implications of this finding are examined and potential policies are considered.

Finding the cause of a cause: an examination of the etiology of crime in violent little towns in northern British Columbia

Rebecca Carleton, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Existing evidence suggests that rural and northern British Columbia is resplendent with a number of smaller communities that can be characterized as disproportionately violent when compared to southern more urban regions of the province. However, despite the vast array of theoretical constructs purporting to explain crime and criminality, few, if any, have been specifically developed for a northern / rural context. Previous analysis using ordinary least

ABSTRACTS

squares regression indicates that, among the tested indicators, only the 'proportion of the population identifying as aboriginal' and the 'proportion of the population that resides close to his or her employment' offer any type of explanation for the disproportionately high levels of violence. This finding is problematic inasmuch as these explanations are not explanations but rather require explanations. Through the use of content analysis, the current work looks at qualitative explanations for why these community characteristics would be linked to communities with higher than expected violent concentrations as identified through public access court registries.

Injection Drug Users' Rationale for Expanding North America's Only Supervised Injection Facility

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

This paper reports qualitative findings from a sample of 25 purposively chosen injection drug users (IDUs) interviewed to examine the context of safe injection site in transforming their lives. Further, the purpose is to determine whether the first and only supervised injection facility in North America, InSite, needs to be expanded to other cities. Audio recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed thematically using NVivo 8 software. Findings suggest attending InSite has numerous positive effects on the lives of IDUs including: saving lives, reducing HIV and HCV risk behavior, decreasing injection in public, reducing public syringe disposal, reducing use of various medical resources and increasing access to nursing and other primary health services. There is also an urgent need to expand the current facility to cities where injection drug use is prevalent.

WORKSHOP 1: USING THE TRANSNATIONAL MODEL OF CHANGE (TTM) TO REDUCE STUDENT RESISTANCE TO ACTIVE LEARNING

Using the Transnational Model of Change (TTM) to Reduce Student Resistance to Active Learning

Janine Kremling, California State University, San Bernardino

Anton Tolman, Utah State University

Ryan Radmall, California State University, San Bernardino

The public generally supports harsh punishments for offenders, regardless of the nature of the offense (Jacob and Cullen, 1998). Likewise, strong support for the death penalty continues despite growing concerns about the quality of evidence and biases in these cases (Cullen, Fisher, and Applegate, 2000). The public also tends to believe that criminals continue to offend after leaving prison; that is, they believe that criminals don't change. These attitudes are common among criminal justice students and reflect a lack of critical thinking. For example, rehabilitation is not one of their favored sentencing goals because they believe "nothing works." The goal of this workshop is to demonstrate how metacognitive instruments that ask students to evaluate their own learning approaches and learning strategies can have multiple benefits. These instruments enhance students' ability to understand and improve their learning based on a model of how people change that can be applied to offenders' behaviors. Understanding how people successfully change is imperative to criminal justice majors because those who will work with offenders may have a positive impact on their lives and thus on society.

ABSTRACTS

ROUNDTABLE 1: THE TYPES OF ACADEMIC ADVISING IN A CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND THE ROLE OF FACULTY ADVISORS

The Types of Academic Advising in a Criminal Justice Department and the Role of Faculty Advisors

Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

Laurie Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

Sue Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

Faculty members are often expected to advise students as they proceed through their academic experiences. The information that is shared during advising sessions may differ depending upon the needs of students seeking such advice. This roundtable discussion is an opportunity to talk about the various types of advising done by faculty members in a Criminal Justice (CJ) department-undergraduate (CJ students), pre-law (students from any major), and graduate (current and potential CJ students). The discussants will also share their ideas about the role of faculty advisors and the issues faced by faculty members that advise students. Information and ideas from participants that also advise students and questions from participants expected to advise students in the future are encouraged.

ROUNDTABLE 2: RISKS AND NEEDS AMONG ADOLESCENT FEMALE OFFENDERS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Risks and Needs among Adolescent Female Offenders in Santa Clara County

Brett J. Solomon, Santa Clara University

The needs of, and risks taken by, adolescent female offenders, are a concern of probation staff, educators and researchers. This study presents data from a risk and needs interview of detained adolescent female offenders, and also presents data from the Cook County Risk and Needs Assessment, completed by probation staff in relationship to the adolescent female detainees. Results show that girls identify emotional support (34.9%), programs (33.9%), and school (58.1%) as their needs once in the community. They further identified their peers (78.9%), drugs (49%) and self-characteristics (43.3%), as risks that might prevent them from meeting their needs. Probation staff reported that 68.4% had no limited social support resources, and 84% had limited educational/employment expectations or needed enhanced future employment skills. Adults further reported that 54.7% of the girls had negative/detrimental peer relationships, 80.3% experimented with or had periodic/chronic substance use, and 55.8% displayed impulsive/risky behaviors. Ideal practices are discussed.

ABSTRACTS

MENTORING SESSION: SO YOU'RE GOING ON THE MARKET: TIPS FOR INTERVIEWING FOR AN ASSISTANT PROFESSOR FACULTY POSITION

Hank Fradella, California State University, Long Beach

Marie Griffin, Arizona State University

Helen Lim, California Lutheran University

Dr. Erich Schellhammer, Royal Roads University

The purpose of this mentoring session is to provide useful tips for doctoral students (and other interested parties) pursuing an assistant professorship in criminal justice. Discussion will include practical advice regarding the hiring process (i.e., what to focus on in a cover letter, what questions to expect during the interview process (phone and campus), what questions the candidate should ask, etc.); how to deal with teaching faculty (i.e., politics); and the pros and cons of working at various types of institutions (e.g., teaching, comprehensive, research).

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A vertical sign for the Criminology department. The word 'CRIMINOLOGY' is spelled out in large, gold-colored, three-dimensional block letters on a light-colored background. The sign is mounted on a wall, and a small 'SFU' logo is visible at the bottom right corner.

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Stuart Henry: Ph.D., University of Kent at Canterbury. Areas of Interest: criminological theory, deviant behavior, law and society and occupational crime.

Paul Kaplan: Ph.D., University of California, Irvine. Areas of Interest: capital punishment, sociolegal theory, comparative law, cultural criminology.

Bohdan Kolody: Ph.D. University of Oregon. Areas of Interest: statistics and methods, psychiatric and substance use epidemiology, general mental health issues in minority populations.

Ruth X. Liu: Ph.D., Texas A&M University. Areas of Interest: deviance and crime, at-risk youth, social psychology, quantitative methods.

Michael McCall: Ph.D., Washington University (St. Louis). Areas of Interest: social theory, social issues, gender roles.

Jeffrey McIlwain: Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University. Areas of Interest: transnational crime, organized crime, race relations, drugs and society, homeland security and the criminology of genocide.

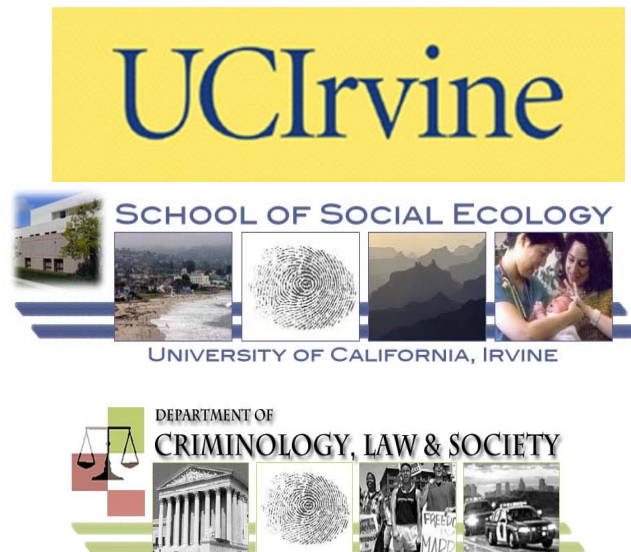
Alan Mobley: Ph. D., University of California, Irvine. Areas of Interest: forensic social work, public policy, criminology, law and society.

Dana Nurge: Ph.D., Rutgers University. Areas of Interest: youth gangs and juvenile violence, juvenile delinquency prevention/intervention programs, female delinquency & crime, community corrections& intermediate sanctions, and qualitative research methods.

Louis M. Rea: Ph.D., Syracuse University. Areas of Interest: research methods, immigration, city planning, public policy.

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Ryan G. Fischer (Ph.D. in Criminology, Law, & Society, University of California, Irvine)

Corrections; Parole & Prisoner Re-entry; Statistical Analysis of Criminal Justice Data; Criminal Justice Policy

Henry F. Fradella (M.S. in Forensic Science & J.D., The George Washington University; Ph.D. in Justice Studies, Arizona State University)

Criminal Law, Procedure, & Evidence; Courts & Judicial Processes; Forensic Psychology; Law & Society; Trends in Justice Education

Judy Hails (J.D., Southwestern University; LL.M., New York University)

Criminal Procedure; Law of Evidence; Domestic Violence

Connie Ireland (Ph.D. in Criminology, Law, & Society, University of California, Irvine)

Probation, Parole, & their Agents; Prisoner Re-entry; Institutional Corrections; Specialized Courts; Program Evaluation

James Koval (M.S. in Marital & Family Therapy, Texas Tech University; Ph.D. in Family Studies, Oregon State University)

Posttraumatic Stress, Recovery, & Growth of Public Safety Professionals; Emergency Management across Public Safety Communities

Aili Malm (Ph.D. in Criminology, Simon Fraser University)

Policing; Social Networks; Spatial Analysis; Organized Crime

Harvey Morley (M.P.H., California State University, Northridge; Ed.D. in Educational Administration, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa)

Security; Terrorism; Intelligence Analysis; Trends in Justice Education

Dina Perrone (Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Rutgers University)

Qualitative Research Methods; Drug Policy; Drug Subcultures; Emerging Drug Trends; Criminological Theory

Robert Schug (Ph.D. in Clinical Neuroscience, University of Southern California; Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology, California School of Professional Psychology)

Psychopathology & Violent Crime; Forensic Psychology; Risk Assessment; Correctional Psychology; Bio-psycho-social Criminology

Tracy Tolbert (Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Southern California)

Stalking; Victimology; Sex, Gender & Sexuality Issues in Criminology; Race & Ethnicity in Criminal Justice

Brenda Vogel (Ph.D. in Criminology, Law, & Society, University of California, Irvine)

Perceptions of Crime; Perceptions of Law Enforcement; School Violence; Death Penalty; Race & Crime; Women & Crime

John Z. Wang (M.P.A., Northern Michigan University; Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

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