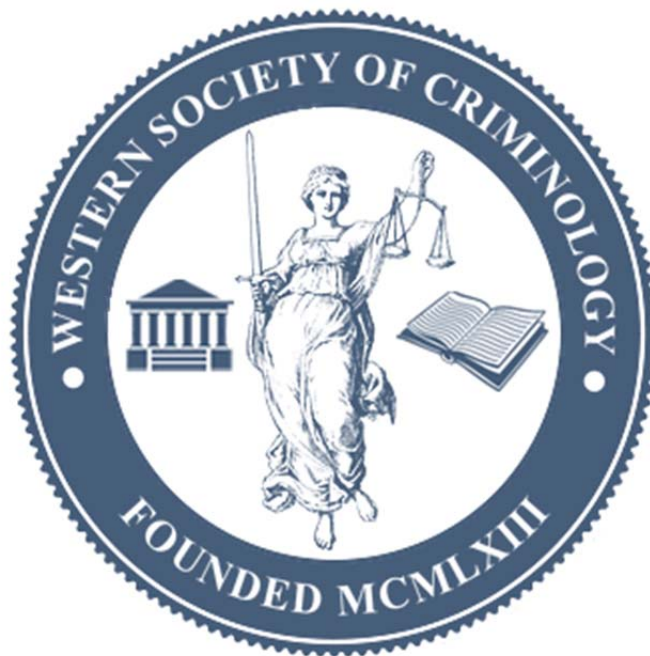


# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

40th Annual Conference  
February 7-9, 2013



Doubletree Berkeley Marina  
Berkeley, CA

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

## 2012-2013 BOARD MEMBERS

### OFFICERS

Henry F. Fradella, President  
Paul Kaplan, Vice-President  
Vanessa Burrows, Secretary-Treasurer

### EXECUTIVE COUNSELORS

Kristy Matsuda	(2010-2013)
Rebecca Nash	(2010-2013)
Marie L. Griffin	(2011-2014)
Kimberly Richman	(2011-2014)
Ryan Fischer	(2012-2015)
Justin Ready	(2012-2015)
Eric Schellhammer	(2012-2015)

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Dina Perrone  
Jill Rosenbaum  
Jennie Singer  
Samuel G. Vickovic (Student Representative)

### VOTING PAST PRESIDENT

Mary Maguire

### EDITOR, *The Western Criminologist*

Yvette Farmer

### CO-EDITORS, *Western Criminology Review*

Karen Glover  
Chris Curtis  
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### CO-FOUNDERS

Tom Gitchoff  
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### 2013 PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS

Kristy Matsuda  
Ryan Fischer

### 2013 FACILITIES COORDINATORS

Henry F. Fradella and Rebecca Nash

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

### Thursday, February 7<sup>th</sup>

Time	Events	Tentative Location
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Registration	Ballroom Foyer
4:00 pm to 6:15 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Mariposa
6:30 pm to 8:00 pm	President's Welcome & Reception	Angel Island

### Friday, February 8<sup>th</sup>

Time	Events	Tentative Location
7:30 am to 5:00 pm	Registration	Ballroom Foyer
9:00 am to 12:15 pm 2:00 pm to 4:30 pm	Book Exhibit	Quarter Deck
8:00 am to 9:10 am	Continental Breakfast Plenary	Angel Island & Belvedere Island
9:30 am to 10:45 am	Panel Sessions	Amador, El Dorado, Mariposa, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island
11:00 am to 12:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Amador, El Dorado, Mariposa, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island
12:30 pm to 1:45 pm	Awards Luncheon	Angel Island & Belvedere Island
2:00 pm to 3:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Amador, El Dorado, Mariposa, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island
3:15 pm to 4:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Amador, El Dorado, Mariposa, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island
4:30 pm to 5:30 pm	Presidential Panel Session	Yerba Buena & Treasure Island
5:30 pm to 7:00 pm	Poster Session 40 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Reception	Angel Island & Belvedere Island
7:00 pm to ?	Student Party	Lobby

### Saturday, February 9<sup>th</sup>

Time	Event	Tentative Location
8:30 am to 2:30 pm	Registration	Ballroom Foyer
9:00 am to 10:15 am 12:15 pm to 4:30 pm	Book Exhibit	Quarter Deck
9:00 am to 10:15 am	Panel Sessions	Amador, El Dorado, Mariposa, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island
10:30 am to 12:00 pm	Keynote Brunch	Angel Island & Belvedere Island
12:15 pm to 1:30 pm	Panel Sessions	Amador, El Dorado, Mariposa, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island
1:45 pm to 3:00 pm	Presidential Panel Session	Angel Island & Belvedere Island
3:00 pm to 3:15 pm	Break <small>Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Cookies, Brownies, Juices, &amp; Sodas</small>	Ballroom Foyer
3:15 pm to 4:30 pm	Panel Sessions	Amador, El Dorado, Mariposa, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island
4:45 pm to 5:15 pm	Book Sale	Quarter Deck
5:45 pm to 8:00 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Mariposa



## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE



### 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 for 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.

For an upcoming special issue, *WCR* invites responses to California's AB 109 realignment in calling for papers addressing this shift in criminal justice policy and practice in California. The editors will consider research studies, policy analyses and commentaries.

All submissions should be formatted according to the journal's guidelines for manuscripts, which can be found on the *WCR* website at <http://wcr.sonoma.edu/>. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *WCR* should send inquiries to The *WCR* Editors, Stuart Henry, Christine Curtis, and Nicole Bracy (all of whom are at San Diego State University). Send all inquiries or new submissions as an attachment to [EditorWCR@gmail.com](mailto:EditorWCR@gmail.com)

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	BALLROOM FOYER
4:00 PM TO 6:15 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	MARIPOSA
6:30 PM TO 8:00 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	ANGEL ISLAND

*Sponsored by California State University, Long Beach*

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

7:30 AM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	BALLROOM FOYER
<b>8:00 AM TO 9:10AM</b>	<b>PLENARY</b>	<b>ANGEL ISLAND &amp; BELVEDERE ISLAND</b>
	<b>CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST</b>	
	<b>PLENARY SPEAKER: FRANKLIN ZIMRING</b>	
	<i>Sponsored by The University of Missouri – St. Louis</i>	
9:00 AM TO 12:15 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	QUARTER DECK
2:00 PM TO 4:30 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	

9:30 AM TO 10:45AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Orienting to Problems in Policing	Amador	Matthew Petrocelli
Panel 2	Crime Around the World	Yerba Buena	Ehsan Jozaghi
Panel 3	Court Sentencing	Mariposa	Katherine Ginsburg
Panel 4	Creating Good Guys, Bad Guys, and “Bad Apples”	El Dorado	Shannon Meyer
Roundtable 1	How to Use Current Events to Promote Critical Thinking in Criminology and Criminal Justice Classes	Treasure Island	Diana Grant

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 5	Policing and the Crime Rate	Amador	Samuel G. Vickovic
Panel 6	Research on Street Gangs	Mariposa	Finn Esbensen
Panel 7	Juvenile Delinquency and Rehabilitation	El Dorado	Kate Shade
Panel 8	Seeking Empowerment of Victims in the Judicial Process	Yerba Buena	Yoshiko Takahashi
Panel 9	Drug Crime Characteristics and Police Tactics	Treasure Island	Eric Williams

**12:30 PM TO 1:45 PM AWARDS LUNCHEON** ANGEL ISLAND & BELVEDERE ISLAND  
*Sponsored by Simon Fraser University*

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8 (CONT.)

2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM      PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 10	Sexuality and Gender Identity in the Criminal Justice System	Amador	Jennifer Sumner
Panel 11	Genealogies of Criminology and Criminal Justice in 20 <sup>th</sup> Century California	Mariposa	Tobias Smith
Panel 12	Profiling and Forensic Science	El Dorado	Kim Rossmo
Panel 13	Court Processes	Yerba Buena	Erich P. Schellhammer
Panel 14	The Role of Restorative Justice	Treasure Island	Michael J. Coyle

3:15 PM TO 4:15 PM      PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 15	Bridging Extremes: Former Prisoner Narratives of Ongoing Social Exclusion	Amador	Keramet Reiter
Panel 16	Women in Crime and Prison	Mariposa	Charlene Freyberg
Panel 17	Capital Punishment and Wrongful Convictions	Yerba Buena	Ronald Huff
Panel 18	Current Work in Cultural Criminology	El Dorado	Paul Kaplan
Roundtable 2	Faculty and Student Burnout: Impact on Performance and Experiences and Stress Solutions	Treasure Island	Sue C. Escobar

4:30 PM TO 5:30 PM      **PRESIDENTIAL PANEL SESSION**

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Presidential Panel 1	The Future of Feminist Criminology	Yerba Buena & Treasure Island	Meda Chesney-Lind

**5:30 PM TO 7:00 PM    OPEN BAR POSTER SESSION    ANGEL ISLAND & BELVEDERE ISLAND  
& 40<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION**

*Sponsored by California State University, Sacramento  
and the University of California, Irvine*

7:00 PM TO ?

STUDENT PARTY

LOBBY

# PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

8:30 AM TO 2:30 PM      REGISTRATION      BALLROOM FOYER

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM      BOOK EXHIBIT      QUARTER DECK

12:15 PM TO 4:30PM      BOOK EXHIBIT

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM      PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 19	Studies of Sexual Assault and Rape	Amador	Nicholas Chagnon
Panel 20	Eradicating Crime and Nuisance Areas	Mariposa	Jordana K. Gallison
Panel 21	Policing	El Dorado	Ryan Patten
Panel 22	Unconventional Crime and Criminals: Perception, Moral Competency, and Transparency	Yerba Buena	Napoleon C. Reyes
Workshop 1	California Juvenile Justice Reform: The Positive Youth Justice Initiative	Treasure Island	Daniel Maccallair

**10:30 AM TO 12:00 PM      KEYNOTE BRUNCH      ANGEL ISLAND & BELVEDERE ISLAND**

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JOHN HEPBURN**  
**TITLE: "GET DIRTY"**

*Sponsored by Arizona State University*

12:15 PM TO 1:30 PM      PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 23	Criminal Networks	Amador	Gisela Bichler
Panel 24	Crimes Against Women and Children	Mariposa	Chandrika M. Kelso
Panel 25	Carceral Politics and Policy: Analyzing Prison Inside and Out	El Dorado	Ashley Rubin
Panel 26	Race, Ethnicity, and Crime	Yerba Buena	Cassia Spohn
Panel 27	Innovative Methods to Study Crime and Justice	Treasure Island	Patrick Jackson

1:45 PM TO 3:00 PM <b>PRESIDENTIAL PANEL SESSION</b>			
	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Presidential Panel 2	Intersections of Sexuality and Crime	Angel Island & Belvedere Island	Richard Tewksbury

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9 (CONT.)

3:00 PM TO 3:15 PM COFFEE AND SNACK BREAK BALLROOM FOYER

*Sponsored by The University of California Press*

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 28	Extralegal Pathways to the Juvenile Justice System	Amador	Katherine Irwin
Panel 29	Crime and the Digital Age	El Dorado	Aynsley Pescitelli
Panel 30	Mass Incarceration and Reform	Mariposa	Roger Guy
Panel 31	Theories of Crime	Yerba Buena	Stephanie Wiley

4:45 PM TO 5:15 PM BOOK SALE

QUARTER DECK

5:45 PM TO 8:00 PM EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

MARIPOSA

### ***Don't Miss the Book Sale!***

Each year, the Western Society of Criminology 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 9th at 4:45pm in the Quarter Deck**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

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

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	BALLROOM FOYER
4:00 PM TO 6:15 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	MARIPOSA
6:30 PM TO 8:00 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	ANGEL ISLAND

*Sponsored by California State University, Long Beach*

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gift to yourself that will benefit a worthy cause!**

# PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

## FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

7:30 AM TO 5:00 PM      REGISTRATION      BALLROOM FOYER

9:00 AM TO 12:15 PM      BOOK EXHIBIT      QUARTER DECK  
 2:00 PM TO 4:30 PM      BOOK EXHIBIT

8:00 AM TO 9:10 AM      PLENARY & CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST      ANGEL ISLAND  
*Sponsored by The University of Missouri – St. Louis*

**PLENARY SPEAKER: FRANKLIN ZIMRING**  
**CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY: THE INVERSION OF TWO PIECES OF CONVENTIONAL WISDOM**

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM      AMADOR

**PANEL 1: ORIENTING TO PROBLEMS IN POLICING**

Chair: Matthew Petrocelli, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Lisa M. Dario, Arizona State University Michael D. White, Arizona State University Phil Mulvey, Arizona State University	Use of Force, Suspect Resistance & Police Legitimacy: Examining the Impact of Reciprocal Aggression
Alexandre Juneau, Simon Fraser University	Police Shootings in Ontario: The Influence of Social, Psychological, and Situational Factors
Sanna King, University of Hawai'i, Manoa Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa	Ideology vs. Reality: Policing Minorities through Stop & Frisk
Trish Oberweis, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville Matthew Petrocelli, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville	Identity, Justice and Exceptionalism: Why Diversity Matters in Policing

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM      YERBA BUENA

**PANEL 2: CRIME AROUND THE WORLD**

Chair: Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University	An Examination of Supervised Injection Facilities in Montreal, Canada
Darryl B. Plecas, University of the Fraser Valley Jordan Diplock, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Tara Haarhoff, Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Continuing the Reduction in Crime in British Columbia

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

MARIPOSA

### PANEL 3: COURT SENTENCING

Chair: Katherine Ginsburg

Tania Arvanitidis, Simon Fraser University	Evaluating Deterrence as a Primary Sentencing Purpose for Rioters in Vancouver, British Columbia
Karin D. Martin, University of California, Los Angeles	Substitute & Supplement: The Multiple Functions of Monetary Penalties in Federal Sentencing
Cristina Pastia, Simon Fraser University Rebecca D. Carleton, Simon Fraser University David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University	The Use of Risk Assessment in Judicial Sentencing Decisions
Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University Graham Farrell, Simon Fraser University Patricia L. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University	Patterns of Sentencing in British Columbia, Canada: An Analysis of Variability Over Time and Space

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

EL DORADO

### PANEL 4: CREATING GOOD GUYS, BAD GUYS, AND BAD APPLES

Chair: Shannon Meyer, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Gary E. Wolf, Northern Arizona University Jacquelyn Heredia, Northern Arizona University	A Few Bad Apples
Shannon Meyer, Federal Bureau of Investigation	Correlates of Sexual Aggression in Marriage: Men's Reports
Randi Helgesen, California State University, Long Beach Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach	An Examination of the Influence of Gender on Legal Drug Use
Danielle Albright, University of New Mexico	Ethical Considerations in Domestic Violence Fatality Review

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

TREASURE ISLAND

**ROUNDTABLE 1: HOW TO USE CURRENT EVENTS TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLASSES**

Chair: Diana R. Grant, Sonoma State University

Participants: Napoleon Reyes, Sonoma State University  
 Phyllis B. Gerstenfeld, California State University, Stanislaus  
 Chau-Pu Chaing, California State University, Stanislaus  
 Steven Wood, California State University, Stanislaus

**11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM**

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

AMADOR

**PANEL 5: POLICING AND THE CRIME RATE**

Chair: Samuel G. Vickovic, Arizona State University

Samuel G. Vickovic, Arizona State University Weston J. Morrow, Arizona State University Lisa M. Dario, Arizona State University	Transitory Hot Spots and Coastal Crime: The Point Break Effect
Galib Bhayani, Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Evolution of Police Accountability in British Columbia Canada
Graham Farrell, Simon Fraser University Gary Bass, Simon Fraser University Shabnem Afzal, Ministry of Justice, British Columbia Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University	The Crime Drop and its Implications for Policing
Edith Wu, Simon Fraser University Rebecca Carleton, Simon Fraser University Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University	Operation Walid: Uncovering Bin-Laden's Replacement in al-Qaeda

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

MARIPOSA

### PANEL 6: RESEARCH ON STREET GANGS

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

Dena Carson, University of Missouri-St. Louis Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis	A Multi-Method, Multi-Site Study of Gang Desistance: Some Preliminary Findings
Katrina A. Homer, Capella University	An Examination of Attitudes Toward Gangs held by Young Adults from Small Communities
Kayla M . Martensen, University of Illinois at Chicago	Female Gangs: A History of Literature
Hilary K. Morden, Simon Fraser University	Youth Gang Formation: A Fuzzy Cognitive Map Approach

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

EL DORADO

### PANEL 7: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND REHABILITATION

Chair: Kate Shade, Samuel Merritt University

Andrew P. Adamus, Humboldt State University	Evaluating "New Horizons": A Mixed-Method Inquiry
Manpreet Kaur, University of Dehli	Extroversion/Introversion Trait and Cognitive Distortion of Juvenile Delinquents in the Indian Justice System
Hubert Nguyen, California State University, Long Beach	The Ugly Duckling: Juvenile Delinquents in Non-Delinquent Networks
Kate Shade, Samuel Merritt University	Mental Health Problems among Young Fathers Involved in the Juvenile Justice System

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

YERBA BUENA

### PANEL 8: SEEKING EMPOWERMENT OF VICTIMS IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

Chair: Yoshiko Takahashi, California State University, Fresno

Laura Adams, California State University, Fresno	Hope Card System to Better Protect Victims of Domestic Violence
Yongseol Jang, California State University, Fresno	Analysis of Victim Involvement in Community Justice Conferencing
Yoshiko Takahashi, California States University, Fresno	Crime Victimization Among the Elderly and Challenging Factors
John P. Dussich, California State University, Fresno	Participatory Justice for Victims in Japan

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

TREASURE ISLAND

### PANEL 9: DRUG CRIME CHARACTERISTICS AND POLICE TACTICS

Chair: Eric Williams, Sonoma State University

Joseph G. Fitch, Sonoma State University Ngoc Vinh Nguyen Bui, Sonoma State University	Drug Crime Characterization and National Drug Policies
Kathryn M. Kahawaii, Sonoma State University	K-9 Units in Bay Area Police Departments
Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University	Analysis of the Recent Increases in the Rate of Morbidity in Montreal, Canada

**12:30 PM TO 1:45 PM AWARDS LUNCHEON ANGEL ISLAND & BELVEDERE ISLAND**  
*Sponsored by Simon Fraser University*

#### PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contributions to the field of criminology:  
*John Hepburn, Arizona State University*

#### JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

For outstanding contribution to the Western Society of Criminology:  
*Mary Maguire, California State University, Sacramento*

#### JUNE MORRISON- TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

For significant improvement of the quality of justice:  
*Jeanne Woodford, Death Penalty Focus*

#### MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AWARD

Inaugural award for significant contributions to scholarship or activism on the intersection of women and crime:  
*Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawai'i Manoa*

#### RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

Inaugural award for significant contributions or activism on the intersection of crime and sexuality:  
*Richard Tewksbury, University of Louisville*

#### FELLOWS AWARD

Conferred upon individuals generally associated with the Western region who have made important contributions to the field of criminology:  
*Franklin Zimring, University of California, Berkeley*

#### PRESIDENT'S AWARD

For positive influence on the current WSC president's career:  
*John Hepburn, Arizona State University*

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

### MIKI VOHRZEK-BOLDEN (MVB) STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

“Race, Gender, and Age:

Examining the Prevalence of a ‘Youth Discount’ in the Juvenile Justice System”

*Weston Morrow and Lisa Dario, Arizona State University*

### JUNE MORRISON TRAVEL AWARD RECIPIENTS:

Lisa Dario

*Arizona State University*

Ehsan Jozaghi

*Simon Fraser University*

Weston Morrow

*Arizona State University*

Stephanie Wiley

*University of Missouri, St. Louis*

### 2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

AMADOR

### PANEL 10: SEXUALITY & GENDER IDENTITY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chair: Jennifer Sumner, Seattle University

Jennifer Sumner, Seattle University Lori Sexton, University of Missouri, Kansas City	Lost in Translation: Locating Transgender Identity and Culture in Female Prisons
Tom Albert, University of Denver	On the Straight and Narrow: Sexual Minority Young Women and the Justice System
Elisabeth Greif, Johannes Kepler Universität	Lesbian and Unnatural Orgies Happened Daily -- Female Same-Sex Sexuality in Austria's First Republic

2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

MARIPOSA

### PANEL 11: GENEALOGIES OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CALIFORNIA

Chair: Tobias Smith, University of California, Berkeley

Discussant: Jonathan Simon, University of California, Berkeley

Tobias Smith, University of California, Berkeley	Seeking Approval: Governors, Prisoners and Parole in California
Johann Koehler, University of California, Berkeley	Penal Professionalism, Crime Control, and Radical Criminology: Legacies of the School of Criminology
Chase Burton, University of California, Berkeley	Teacher, Leave Them Kids Alone: Schools and the Policing of Youth, 1900-1960

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

EL DORADO

### PANEL 12: PROFILING AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

Chair: Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University Anne L. Kringen, Texas State University	Serial Murder and Rape Crime Journeys
John A. Zacha, California State University, Long Beach	Infrared: Putting the "Science" in Forensic Science

2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

YERBA BUENA

### PANEL 13: COURT PROCESSES

Chair: Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University

Jennifer Bradford, Metropolitan State University of Denver	Bond Forfeiture: The Real Story
Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada Hannah McCready, University of Nevada Emmanuel P. Barthe, University of Nevada	The Impact of Lower Court Transfer Time on District Court Disposition
Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University	A Technology Opportunity for Court Modernization in Canada: Remote Appearances

2:00 PM TO 3:00 PM

TREASURE ISLAND

### PANEL 14: THE ROLE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Chair: Michael J. Coyle, California State University, Chico

Jordan Diplock, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Darryl Plecas, University of the Fraser Valley	Restorative Justice in Theory and in Practice in British Columbia: A Provincial Policing Perspective
Michael J. Coyle, California State University, Chico Anthony Amato, California State University, Chico	Languaging Restorative Justice: Constructing Alternatives in the Public Imagination
Brandi N. Vigil, University of Illinois at Chicago	Healing Invisible Wounds: What is the Role of Restorative Justice in Fractured Communities?

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

3:15 PM TO 4:15 PM

3:15 PM TO 4:15 PM

AMADOR

### **PANEL 15: BRIDGING EXTREMES: FORMER PRISONER NARRATIVES OF ONGOING SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

Chair: Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine

Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine	A Lingerin Nightmare: The Cultural Impact of Long-Term Solitary Confinement in the United States
Nicole Lindahl, University of California, Berkeley	Dehumanization, Intimacy, and Emotional Labor at San Quentin Prison
Alexa Koenig, Berkeley Human Rights Center	Language, Culture and Social Death at Guantanamo

3:15 PM TO 4:15 PM

MARIPOSA

### **PANEL 16: WOMEN IN CRIME AND PRISON**

Chair: Charlene Freyberg, Bellevue College

Charlene Freyberg, Bellevue College	Mothers and Infants Together in Prison—A Good Fit for Washington State?
Megan Welsh, John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Front-Line Workers in the Lives of Formerly-Incarcerated Women: An Institutional Ethnography

3:15 PM TO 4:15 PM

YERBA BUENA

### **PANEL 17: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS**

Chair: Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine

Angela N. Linthorne, Vancouver Island University	The Effectiveness of Capital Punishment: A Review of the Literature
Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine	Wrongful Convictions in North America and Europe: Sociolegal and Psychological Factors

3:15 PM TO 4:15 PM

EL DORADO

### **PANEL 18: CURRENT WORK IN CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY**

Chair: Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Dimitri Bogazianos, Sacramento State University	Toward a Criminological Musicology
Daniel LaChance, University of Massachusetts, Amherst	Leave it to Dexter: Capital Punishment as a Family Value
Brian Goeltzenleuchter, San Diego State University Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University Dan Salmonsens, San Diego State University	The Art/Crime Archive: A Place for Reactions to Boredom

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

3:15 PM TO 4:15 PM

TREASURE ISLAND

**ROUNDTABLE 2: FACULTY AND STUDENT BURNOUT: IMPACT ON PERFORMANCE AND EXPERIENCES AND STRESS SOLUTIONS**

Chair: Sue C. Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

Participants: Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

Laurie Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

### 4:30 PM TO 5:30 PM

4:30 PM TO 5:30 PM

YERBA BUENA & TREASURE ISLAND

**PRESIDENTIAL PANEL 1: THE FUTURE OF FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY**

Chair and Discussant: Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Merry Morash, Michigan State University	Feminist Criminology, Other Criminologies, and Communication Theory – How We Came to Study Communication of Women Offenders with their Probation and Parole Agents
Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno Wendy Still, San Francisco Adult Probation Department	The Women's Community Justice Blueprint: Developing a Gender-Responsive Approach to Realignment
Vera Lopez, Arizona State University Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawai'i at Manoa	Latina Girls Speak Out: Stereotypes, Gender, and Relationship Dynamics

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

5:30 PM TO 6:30 PM      OPEN BAR POSTER SESSION      ANGEL ISLAND & BELVEDERE ISLAND  
& 40<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

*Sponsored by California State University, Sacramento  
and The University of California, Irvine*

<b>Posters</b>	
Amelie Pedneault , Simon Fraser University Raymond A. Knight, Brandeis University	The Relation between Hypersexuality and the Facets of Psychopathy among Adult Sex Offenders
Laura de Santiago-Fernández, Forensic Psychologist in Private Practice Santiago Delgado-Bueno, Abascal Legal Medicine Unit, Madrid Jose M. Maza-Martân, MagistradoTribunal Supremo	Abusive Drug Consumer as a Victim of Violent Crimes
Laura de Santiago-Fernández, Forensic Psychologist in Private Practice Santiago Delgado-Bueno, Abascal Legal Medicine Unit, Madrid Jose M. Maza-Martân, MagistradoTribunal Supremo	Substance Abuse and Its Relationship with Violence
Asheka N. Jackson, Simon Fraser University Andre Johnson, University of the West Indies	Assessing Self-Reported Marginalization Among High School Males and its Relation to Delinquency

7:00 PM TO ?      STUDENT PARTY      LOBBY  
COORDINATED BY SAMUEL G. VICKOVIC

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

8:30 AM TO 2:30 PM      REGISTRATION      BALLROOM FOYER

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM      BOOK EXHIBIT      QUARTER DECK

12:15 PM TO 4:30 PM      BOOK EXHIBIT

4:45 PM TO 5:15 PM      BOOK SALE

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM      AMADOR

#### **PANEL 19: STUDIES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RAPE**

Chair: Nicholas J. Chagnon, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Penny-Bee K. Bovard, University of Hawai'i at Manoa	Ho'omana O Manoa: Engaging and Empowering Students Preparing Groundwork Sexual Assault Prevention
Nicholas J. Chagnon, Univeristy of Hawai'i at Manoa, Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa	An Empirical Investigation of College Students' Understanding of Sexual Consent and Intoxication
Alexis J. Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa	Easy Targets? Stalking at a University Campus
Manpreet Kaur, University of Delhi	Alcohol, Aggression, and Past Relationship with Victim: <i>Mens rea</i> and a Three Dimensional Study of Rape

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM      MARIPOSA

#### **PANEL 20: ERADICATING CRIME AND NUISANCE AREAS**

Chair: Jordana K. Gallison, Simon Fraser University

Emmanuel P. Barthe, University of Nevada, Reno Matthew Leone, University of Nevada, Reno Ryan Spizman, University of Nevada, Reno	No Room at the Inn: The Impact of Closing Down Problem Motels
Janet Enriquez, California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino Karin Schmerler, Chula Vista Police Department	Curbing Nuisance Motels: An Evaluation of Police as Place Regulators
Jordana K. Gallison, Simon Fraser University	The Line of Crime: Dismantling Fears and Concerns of Crime along Vancouver SkyTrain's Canada Line
Steven Lim, Center for Criminal Justice Research, California State University, San Bernardino Jennifer A. Hagala, Center for Criminal Justice Research, California State University, San Bernardino Juan J. Franquez, Center for Criminal Justice Research, California State University, San Bernardino	We Be Drinkin': A Study of Place Management and Design among Problematic Bars and Nightclubs

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

EL DORADO

### PANEL 21: POLICING

Chair: Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico

Luis Daniel Gascon, University of California, Irvine	Policing Public Concerns
Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento	The Relationship between Police Presence and Crime: A Preliminary Study of University Campuses
Rebecca D. Carleton, Simon Fraser University	Nay Negotiates: An Attempt to Resolve Her Brother, Ian Bush's, In-Custody RCMP Shooting
Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico Sarah Messer, California State University, Chico	A Longitudinal Study of Game Warden Deaths

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

YERBA BUENA

### PANEL 22: UNCONVENTIONAL CRIME AND CRIMINALS: PERCEPTION, MORAL COMPETENCY, AND TRANSPARENCY

Chair: Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University

Renee M. Olsen, Sonoma State University Kristin M. Kim, Sonoma State University	Perception of White-Collar Crime Among Students in Sonoma State University
Joseph G. Fitch, Sonoma State University Nicole L. Guice, Sonoma State University	Impact of Moral Competency on White-Collar Crime
Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University	A Cross-National Study of the Impact of Access to Internet and Mobile Phone on Government Corruption
Stanislav Vysotsky, Willamette University Adrienne L. McCarthy, Willamette University	Normalizing White Supremacy: A Neutralization Theory Analysis of StormFront.org

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

TREASURE ISLAND

### **WORKSHOP 1: CALIFORNIA JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM: THE POSITIVE YOUTH JUSTICE INITIATIVE**

*Sponsored by the Sierra Health Foundations*

Chair: Daniel Maccallair, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

Participants: James Bell, Haywood Burns Institute

Matt Cervantes, Sierra Health Foundation

David Muhammed, Alameda County Probation

Dinky Manek Enty, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

# PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

**10:30 AM TO 12:00 PM**

10:30 AM TO 12:00 PM      KEYNOTE BRUNCH      ANGEL ISLAND & BELVEDERE ISLAND

*Sponsored by Arizona State University*

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JOHN HEPBURN**  
**TITLE: “GET DIRTY”**

**12:15 TO 1:30 PM**

12:15 PM TO 1:30 PM

AMADOR

**PANEL 23: CRIMINAL NETWORKS**

Chair: Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach	Small Arms, Big Guns: A Dynamic Model of Illicit Market Opportunity
Kenneth G. Grundy, California State University, Long Beach	The Bidding War: The Proliferation of Military Goods Through eBay
Magda H. Maszczynska, University of Plymouth, UK	The Disconnection of Licit and Illicit World: In the Shadow of Activities and Dynamics of the Transnational Enterprises
Becky M. Nash, Simon Fraser University Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach	Twisting Trust: Social Networks, Trust and Loss of Capital Amidst a Ponzi Scheme

12:15 PM TO 1:30 PM

EL DORADO

**PANEL 24: CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Chair: Chandrika M. Kelso, National University

Kasey C. Ragan, Northern Arizona University Nancy A. Wonders, Northern Arizona University	Local Anti-Human Trafficking Campaigns: Do They Reflect Global and Gendered Realities?
Danielle C. Slakoff, California State University, Long Beach	Salient Correlates of the “Missing White Woman Syndrome”: Predictors of Newsworthiness
Chandrika M. Kelso, National University Thomas Green, National University	Child Labour or Sexual Exploitation: The Many Faces of Bacha Bazis of the World

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

12:15 PM TO 1:30 PM

MARIPOSA

### **PANEL 25: CARCERAL POLITICS AND POLICY: ANALYZING PRISON INSIDE & OUT**

Chair: Ashley Rubin, University of California, Berkeley

Discussant: Jonathan Simon, University of California, Berkeley

Hadar Aviram, University of California, Hastings School of Law	Humonetarianism: The New Correctional Discourse of Scarcity
Sarah Tahamont, University of California, Berkeley	Overriding the Security Classification Instrument: Prison Misconduct and Mandatory Minimum Placement
Ashley Rubin, University of California, Berkeley	The Pennsylvania System in Practice: Organizational Influences on Prison Practice
Edi Kinney, Mills College	Governing through Sex Crime: Carceral Politics in Campaigns Against Human Trafficking

12:15 PM TO 1:30 PM

YERBA BUENA

### **PANEL 26: RACE, ETHNICITY, AND CRIME**

Chair: Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Fawn T. Ngo, University of South Florida/Sarasota-Manatee	Assessing the Generality of Crime Theories in Accounting for Racial Differences in Deviance
Helen A. Lim, California Lutheran University	Reflexivity and the Problem of Hate Crime
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University Scott Decker, Arizona State University Natalie Ortiz, Arizona State University	Criminal Record and Employment Prospects: An Experimental Audit Study
Erica Redner-Vera, Arizona State University Marcus-Antonio Galeste, Arizona State University	Attitudes Toward the Police: Examining Native American Perceptions of Law Enforcement

12:15 PM TO 1:30 PM

TREASURE ISLAND

### **PANEL 27: INNOVATIVE METHODS TO STUDY CRIME AND JUSTICE**

Chair: Patrick Jackson, Sonoma State University

Trevor A. Hoppe, University of Michigan	Matching Newspaper Reports with Prosecution Data to Systematically Analyze Trial Court Proceedings
Gabriel T. Cesar, Arizona State University Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University Eric Hedberg, Arizona State University	Social Undesirability in Survey Responses: Do Web Surveys Generate Socially Extreme Reactions?
Patrick Jackson, Sonoma State University	Understanding Youth Experiences Through Photo Elicitation
Stephen R. Anderson, California State University, San Bernardino	Using Social Network Analysis to Examine International Heroin and Cocaine Trafficking

# PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

**1:45 TO 3:00 PM**

1:45 PM TO 3:00 PM

ANGEL ISLAND & BELVEDERE ISLAND

<b>PRESIDENTIAL PANEL 2: INTERSECTIONS OF SEXUALITY AND CRIME</b>	
Chair and Discussant: Richard Tewksbury, University of Louisville	
Richard Tewksbury, University of Louisville	Identifying Intersections of Sexuality and Crime
Elizabeth E. Mustaine, University of Central Florida	Sex Offenders' Experiences, Characteristics and Social Status
Richard McCleary, University of California, Irvine	Sexually Oriented Businesses: Crime Generator, Attractor or Repellent?
Martin Monto, University of Portland	Who are the Customers of Prostitutes? Implications for Public Policy

**3:00 PM TO 3:15 PM**

SNACK BREAK

BALLROOM FOYER

Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Cookies, Brownies, Juices, & Sodas  
Sponsored by *The University of California Press*

**3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM**

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

AMADOR

## **PANEL 28: EXTRALEGAL PATHWAYS TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Chair: Katherine Irwin, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Katherine Irwin, University of Hawai'i at Manoa Janet Davidson, Chaminade University Amanda Hall-Sanchez, University of Hawai'i at Manoa	The Race to Punish in American Schools: Class and Race Predictors of Punitive School-Crime Control
Lisa Pasko, University of Denver Vera Lopez, Arizona State University	The Latina Penalty: Juvenile Court and Correctional Attitudes toward the Latina Juvenile Offender
Lizbet Simmons, San Francisco State University	Youth and Consequences: Criminalization Processes at School

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

EL DORADO

### PANEL 29: CRIME IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Chair: Aynsley Pescitelli, Simon Fraser University

Aynsley Pescitelli, Simon Fraser University	Using the Internet to fight back: A qualitative content analysis of online anti-bullying projects
Matthew T. Tracy, California State University, San Bernadino	Identity Theft: A Problem of Complex Systems or Moral Panic?
Jefferson Ingram, University of Dayton	Evaluations of Expectations of Privacy in the Digital Age: <i>United States v. Smith</i>

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

MARIPOSA

### PANEL 30: MASS INCARCERATION AND REFORM

Chair: Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke	Justice Reinvestment: Something Borrowed, Little New
John M. Owen, California State University, Fresno Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno Yoshiko Takahashi, California State University, Fresno	AB-109 and the Realigning of the California State Prison Population One Year Later
Judah N. Schept, Eastern Kentucky University	Learning to Lock Up: The Epistemological Work of Mass Incarceration
Eric J. Williams, Sonoma State University Cherilyn Jones, Sonoma State University	Citizens and Hermits: Two Styles of Prison Leadership

3:15 PM TO 4:30 PM

YERBA BUENA

### PANEL 31: THEORIES OF CRIME

Chair: Stephanie A. Wiley, University of Missouri – St. Louis

Samantha L. Felice, California State University, Stanislaus	The Grasmick et al. Scale: Self-Control, Psychopathy, or Futility?
William W. McClanahan, Eastern Kentucky University	Green and Grey: Resistance to the Criminalization of Household Greywater
Stephanie A. Wiley, University of Missouri-St. Louis	How an Understanding of the Reward-Reinforcement Pathway can inform Social Theories of Crime

4:45 PM TO 5:15 PM      BOOK SALE

QUARTER DECK

5:45 PM TO 8:00 PM      EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

MARIPOSA

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

## *The Paul Tappan Award*

*for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology*

1974-75	William Amos	1994-95	Malcolm Klein
1975-76	Earl Caldwell	1995-96	Edwin M. Lemert
1976-77	James F. Short, Jr.	1996-97	Joan Petersilia
1977-78	Simon Dinitz	1997-98	Travis Hirschi
1978-79	A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	1998-99	James Austin
1979-80	Gil Geis	1999-00	Delbert S. Elliott
1980-81	Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	2000-01	Michael Gottfredson
1981-82	Sheldon Messinger	2001-02	Marcus Felson
1982-83	Tom Murton	2002-03	J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1983-84	Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2003-04	M. Douglas Anglin
1984-85	(not given)	2004-05	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1985-86	Abraham Blumberg	2005-06	Michael Radelet
1986-87	Don M. Gottfredson	2006-07	Marjorie Zatz
1987-88	Jerome Skolnick	2007-08	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1988-89	Austin Turk	2008-09	Cheryl Maxson
1989-90	Elliott Currie	2009-10	David Huizinga
1990-91	John Irwin	2010-11	Robert Hare & Henry Pontell
1991-92	Meda Chesney-Lind	2011-12	Erwin Chemerinsky
1992-93	C. Ronald Huff	2012-13	John R. Hepburn
1993-94	Franklin Zimring		

## *The Joseph D. Lohman Award*

*for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology*

1975-76	June Morrison	1995-96	Christine Curtis
1976-77	(not given)	1996-97	Candace Cross-Drew
1977-78	William Amos	1997-98	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1978-79	Ivar Paur	1998-99	Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble
1979-80	G. Thomas Gitchoff	1999-00	Barbara Bloom & Pat Jackson
1980-81	Michael Rustigan	2000-01	Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1981-82	Gerry Fare	2001-02	Darlanne Hoctor-Mulmat
1982-83	Ron Boostrom	2002-03	Paul Brantingham
1983-84	Susan Meier	2003-04	Elizabeth Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1984-85	(not given)	2004-05	Angel Ilarrazza, Gisela Bichler, & Stephen Tibbetts
1985-86	Charles Tracy	2005-06	Cynthia Burke
1986-87	Henry Pontell	2006-07	Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1987-88	Joyce Alexander	2007-08	Sue Cote Escobar
1988-89	Janet Henkin	2008-09	John Vivian
1989-90	Jill Rosenbaum	2009-10	Adrienne Freng
1990-91	John Dombrink	2010-11	Christine Famega
1991-92	Elaine Duxbury	2011-12	Hank Fradella & Laurie Kubicek
1992-93	Randall Sheldon	2012-13	Mary Maguire
1993-94	Meda Chesney-Lind		
1994-95	Richard Tillson		

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

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

1978-79	Horst Senger	1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	1997-98	James I. Cook
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	1998-99	Ellen Barry
1981-82	(not given)	1999-00	Sandi Menefee
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstedler	2000-01	Karin Bedi
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1987-88	John Kennedy	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1988-89	Rev. C. Williams & Rev. C. Mims	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1989-89	Florence McClure	2007-08	Joan Petersilia
1990-91	Mark Soler	2008-09	Joel Goodman
1991-92	Joseph McNamara	2009-10	Christine Curtis
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi	2010-11	Vincent Webb
1993-94	Judith A. Embree	2011-12	John Irwin
1994-95	David Chadwick	2012-13	Jeanne Woodford
1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert		

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

1979-80	Joseph McNamara	1996-97	Orjar Oyen
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	1997-98	Malcolm W. Klein
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	1998-99	Barbara Owen & Austin Turk
1982-83	(not given)	1999-00	Sheldon L. Messinger
1983-84	Lois Lee	2000-01	Christine Curtis
1984-85	Melvin Miller	2001-02	Patricia Brantingham
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1988-89	Joseph Weis	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2007-08	Samuel A. Lewis
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2008-09	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1992-93	Lee Bowker	2009-10	Jim Frank
1993-94	Susan Meier	2010-11	Wil Vizzard
1994-95	Carl Black	2011-12	(not given)
1995-96	Mark Wiederanders	2012-13	John R. Hepburn

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

## *W.E.B. DuBois Award*

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

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2006-07	Raymond Michalowski
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2007-08	Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2008-09	Shaun L. Gabbidon
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2009-10	Nancy Rodriguez
2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn	2010-11	Samuel Walker
2004-05	Karen Umemoto	2011-12	Delores Jones-Brown
2005-06	Julius Debro	2012-13	(not given)

## *The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards*

*for individuals generally associated with the Western region  
who have made important contributions to the field of criminology*

1976-77	William Amos Willa Dawson Barry Krisberg June Morrison Charles Newman Kenneth Polk James F. Short, Jr.	1986-87	John Kaplan Leonard Levy Joseph E. Scott Harold Venter
1977-78	Robert Carter G. Thomas Gitchoff William Hopper Sid Lezak David Lowenbert Jay Monahan Harry More John Webster	1987-88	Sheldon Messinger Joan Petersilia Henry Pontell Barbara Raffle Price
1979-80	Al Gormann C. Ray Jeffrey Roxanna Sweet Richard W. Tillson	1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell Arnold Binder Julius Debro Michael Schumacher
1980-81	Harry Allen Honorable David Bazelon Soloman Kobrin	1989-90	Gloria Allred Lee Brown James Rasmussen Ira Schwartz
1981-82	John Barbara C. Ronald Huff Sid Lezak Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Joachim Schneider	1990-91	Ronald Boostrom Janet Henkin
1983-84	Sid Lezak Milton Rector	1992-92	John Irwin Susan Meier Jill Rosenbaum
1985-86	Duncan Chappel Elaine Duxbury Penny Harrington Kenneth Kirkpatrick	1992-93	Wayne Matsuo Ted Palmer Roland Pierre-Dixon
		1993-94	Susan Turner Daniel Glaser Louis Cobarruviaz
		1994-95	Cecil Steppe Gil Garcetti Carl Pope Constance Watson Leonard Edwards

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

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

1995-96	Paul J. Brantingham David Matza Dan Monez Arnold Rosenfeld	2000-01	McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis
1996-97	Gene Kassebaum	2001-02	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1997-98	David Huizinga D. Kim Rossmo Alice McGrath Mark Umbreit	2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen
1998-99	Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart	2003-04	David Shichor
1999-00	M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson	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
		2011-12	Michael Gottfredson
		2012-13	Franklin Zimring

*The Meda Chesney-Lind Award*  
*for significant contributions to the field of gender, crime, and justice*

2012-2013 Meda Chesney-Lind

*The Richard Tewksbury Award*  
*for significant contributions to the field of sexuality, crime, and justice*

2012-2013 Richard Tewksbury

*Special Recognition Award*

1997-98 Edgar Boyko

2011-12 Andrea Schoepfer

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY PRESIDENTS

## *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* (established 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 Hoctor-Mulmat
2001-2002	Paul Brantingham
2002-2003	Elizabeth Deschenes
2003-2004	Angel Ilarraza
2004-2005	Cynthia Burke
2005-2006	Gisela Bichler
2006-2007	Sue Cote Escobar
2007-2008	John Vivian
2008-2009	Adrienne Freng
2009-2010	Christine Famega
2010-2011	Laurie Kubicek
2011-2012	Mary Maguire
2012-2013	Henry F. Fradella

# 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

## Panel 1: Orienting to Problems in Policing

### *Use of Force, Suspect Resistance & Police Legitimacy: Examining the Impact of Reciprocal Aggression*

Lisa M. Dario, Arizona State University

Michael D. White, Arizona State University

Phil Mulvey, Arizona State University

Police legitimacy has been increasingly recognized as an important and dynamic measure of police performance. Prior research has strongly supported a causal link between how citizens are treated during encounters with police (i.e., procedural justice) and citizens' perceptions of police legitimacy. Unfortunately, much of this work has examined the procedural justice—police legitimacy link through surveys of the general population where respondents are asked to recall prior interactions with police. Few researchers have sought to test the veracity of the procedural justice - legitimacy link among individuals who are incarcerated, particularly those who have had combative encounters with the police (e.g., resistance and use of force occurred). This paper will explore these questions using interviews of more than 2,000 recently booked arrestees in Maricopa County, AZ, from 2010-2012. The authors examine patterns of reciprocal aggression during arrest encounters, as well as the impact of that aggression on arrestee views of procedural justice and police legitimacy.

### *Police Shootings in Ontario: The Influence of Social, Psychological, and Situational Factors* Alexandre Juneau, Simon Fraser University

The recent increase in the use of deadly force in Canada has been a source of public anger and concern. Whereas extensive research in the US has identified social, psychological, and situational factors that lead to police shootings, it is unclear whether these factors are predominant in Canada. Here we report the results of our qualitative examination of deadly force incidents in Ontario to gain a better picture of how such events unfold. What were police responding to and what weapons did they encounter in deadly force incidents? Were those shot by police mentally-ill or under the influence of drugs? Preliminary findings suggest that in deadly force encounters in Ontario, police face a high proportion of mentally ill as well as suspects armed with edged weapons. We discuss the implications of these findings and how improved training can reduce police shootings.

### *Ideology vs. Reality: Policing Minorities through Stop & Frisk*

Sanna King, University of Hawai'i, Manoa

Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i, Manoa

Assumptions and ideologies of policing have had minimal changes over the course of history in different settings such as academia, media, and public perceptions. However, through descriptive analysis one is able to see that these ideologies are becoming outdated, as old police policy and tactics have taken on new dimensions that are effecting communities differently and creating contrasts in public perceptions of the police. The popular belief of "protect and serve" does not apply to particular communities that have never felt protected or served, but rather targeted and criminalized. This ongoing explorative study demonstrates how stop and frisk policies have developed into a form of policing that carries racist and sexist assumptions of criminality, providing a modern example of labeling theory in action. Through examination of stop and frisk policies in New York, New York and Seattle, Washington, we hypothesize that labeling theory explains the realities of policing in minority communities that differ from previously held ideologies of policing.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Identity, Justice and Exceptionalism: Why Diversity Matters in Policing*

Trish Oberweis, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Matthew Petrocelli, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

The U.S. Supreme Court has not found diversity to be a compelling state interest in the employment arena. This limits the extent to which identity factors such as race and gender can and should be considered in hiring and promotion decisions. At the same time, concern over public satisfaction with police services and with the public's perception that the police are legitimate is growing. This study presents qualitative, narrative data from one police department which reveal that the identity of an officer matters in how individual police officers enact their own visions of justice every day in the real life, non-hypothetical situations they encounter. Given that identity matters in how officers actually "police," and given the patterns in public satisfaction and perceptions of legitimacy, this analysis suggests a need to revisit the question of whether the government has a compelling interest in promoting diversity among police forces.

### **Panel 2: Crime Around the World**

#### *An Examination of Supervised Injection Facilities in Montreal, Canada*

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

This paper will determine whether expanding Insite (North America's first and only supervised injection facility) to more locations in Canada such as Montreal cost less than the health care consequences of not having such expanded programs for injectable drug users. By analyzing the secondary data gathered in 2012, this paper relies on mathematical models to estimate the number of new HIV and Hepatitis C infections prevented as a result of SIF additional locations in Montreal. With very conservative estimates, it is predicted that the addition of each supervised injection facility (up-to a maximum of three) in Montreal will on average prevent 11 cases of HIV and 65 HCV infection each year. Funding supervised injection facilities in Montreal appears to be an efficient and effective use of financial resources in the public health domain.

#### *Continuing the Reduction in Crime in British Columbia*

Darryl B. Plecas, University of the Fraser Valley

Jordan Diplock, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Tara Haarhoff, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Over the last eight years British Columbia has experienced a spectacular decline in crime. That decline has outpaced declines in the US, the UK, Australia, and New Zealand. This paper examines the role of police in driving that decline through various changes in how police have improved their capacity to reduce crime. With a focus on these initiatives, the authors call attention to what police need to do to ensure significant sustained declines continue into the future.

# 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

## Panel 3: Court Sentencing

*Evaluating Deterrence as a Primary Sentencing Purpose for Rioters in Vancouver, British Columbia*  
Tania Arvanitidis, Simon Fraser University

On June 15th 2011, in downtown Vancouver, British Columbia, serious riots broke out following the Boston Bruins' win over the Vancouver Canucks for the Stanley Cup. Up to 300 offenders are expected to be sentenced for their role in the riot, most of whom are nonviolent and carry no prior criminal record. General deterrence is considered to be the key purpose of sentencing in riot cases, as established by the decision made in *R. v. Loewen* in 1991; however, this decision was followed in 1996 by key reforms to the Canadian Criminal Code aimed at decreasing the use of custody and increasing the use of rehabilitative and restorative measures when sentencing, where appropriate. This content analysis examines the sentencing decisions of convicted rioters in Vancouver in order to identify key themes guiding judges' decision making. The findings suggest that, despite the Criminal Code reforms and the suitability of many rioters for alternatives to custody, general deterrence remains the primary sentencing purpose in riot cases, while other sentencing purposes are rarely taken into account.

*Substitute & Supplement: The Multiple Functions of Monetary Penalties in Federal Sentencing*  
Karin D. Martin, University of California, Los Angeles

Monetary sanctions (fines and restitution assessed to felony offenders) have enormous potential to undermine equity and efficiency in the criminal justice system. This is particularly true in the context of on-going budget shortfalls that place severe and increasing pressure on all levels of government to maximize revenue. This study investigates the use of monetary penalties in federal sentencing to determine whether and when monetary penalties are a substitute or a supplement to incarceration, using the innovative approach of focusing on both severity and likelihood for both sanctions. By making the case that monetary penalties are used as both a substitute and supplement to incarceration and identifying some of the conditions under which each occurs, this analysis expands our understanding of one of the most prevalent non-incarceration sanctions in criminal sentencing.

*The Use of Risk Assessment in Judicial Sentencing Decisions*  
Cristina Pastia, Simon Fraser University  
Rebecca D. Carleton, Simon Fraser University  
David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

Risk assessment is widespread in Canada; it is used to categorize offenders at every stage of their involvement with the criminal justice system. This research examines the factors which predict risk classification and how such assessments impact judicial sentencing decisions. The "actuarial justice" perspective is used, which stipulates that the criminal justice system increasingly seeks to group and regulate offenders. An 82 case sample was collected from the BC Provincial Court Database and analyzed using OLS regression; 30 of the cases were examined using qualitative discourse analysis. The study found that the outcomes of risk predictions are not significantly correlated with clinical interviews or risk assessment tools; despite this, judges seem to accept the results and offer little criticism of such assessments. Until mental health professionals are able to determine likelihood of recidivism with considerably more accuracy, the role of risk assessment in the criminal justice system should be significantly diminished.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Patterns of Sentencing in British Columbia, Canada: An Analysis of Variability over Time and Space*

Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University  
David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University  
Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University  
Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University  
Graham Farrell, Simon Fraser University  
Patricia L. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

In Canada, sentencing judges have considerable discretion when issuing dispositions to those found guilty of a criminal offence. As a result, it may be questioned whether there is variability in sentences over time or between jurisdictions. Using CourBC, a comprehensive database of criminal court records in the province of British Columbia, Canada, this study analyses the dispositions of cases that were completed between 2007 and 2011 to explore variability in sentencing. Specifically, sentencing patterns for a variety of offences are explored at several levels of aggregation. Results of this work contribute to a growing body of literature that attempts to address public concern over perceived leniency in sentencing.

### **Panel 4: Creating Good Guys, Bad Guys, and Bad Apples**

#### *A Few Bad Apples*

Gary E. Wolf, Northern Arizona University  
Jacquelyn Heredia, Northern Arizona University

This paper aims to authenticate the view that the abhorrent behavior exhibited by the US military prison guards at Abu Ghraib towards its prisoners is a direct result of the environmental influences the MPs were surrounded by and not, as popularly advocated, a case of "a few bad apples" ("Military Abuses Traced," 2009). Evidence for such an argument is derived from the statistics provided from the military reflecting the conditions of deployment in the Iraq War and an in-depth examination of the chain of command which authorized and encouraged the MPs behavior. When such contributing factors are analyzed from the anomie-strain theory supporter's point of view, it is abundantly clear that the warzone environment, social stressors and subsequent altered perception caused by this environment is what led to the lamentable Abu Ghraib situation.

#### *Correlates of Sexual Aggression in Marriage: Men's Reports*

Shannon Meyer, Federal Bureau of Investigation

While there has been considerable focus on male sexual aggression in heterosexual relationships, the topic of men's sexual aggression in marriage remains notably absent from extant literature. The little information that exists comes almost exclusively from victims, with virtually no direct assessment of sexually aggressive husbands. The present study examines the prevalence and characteristics of husbands' self-reported sexual aggression. The current work is informed by three historically separate lines of inquiry: a) the study of non-sexual violence in marriage; b) the literature on the psychopathology of incarcerated sex offenders; and c) research on the hostile attitudes of sexually aggressive college males. Results regarding the attitudinal, psychological, and (non-sexual) violence related correlates of men's sexual aggression in marriage will be discussed.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *An Examination of the Influence of Gender on Legal Drug Use*

Randi Helgesen, California State University, Long Beach

Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

As recent trends show, salvia and K2 have become widely used throughout the United States. These drugs are used for various reasons (recreationally, because of their legality, as means for spiritual growth, and as a substitute for illicit drugs). By interviewing 25 individuals who have used salvia and/or K2, this paper investigates gender's influence on the decision to use salvia and K2 and how experiences differ amongst male/female binaries. Findings suggest that men are more likely to use alone out of curiosity, because of peer pressure from friends, or due to drug testing (i.e. military or corrections) while women are more likely to use when someone else has already bought the drug and is using it around them, more likely to use with a romantic partner, and use at a lesser frequency than men.

### *Ethical Considerations in Domestic Violence Fatality Review*

Danielle Albright, University of New Mexico

The New Mexico Intimate Partner Violence Death Review Team helps local and state agencies evaluate systems responses to domestic and sexual violence. Similar to other fatality review projects, the team collects data from a variety of official sources, reviews individual cases of violence resulting in death, and records review feedback provided by a multidisciplinary group of professionals. The consideration of the ethical treatment of victims of violence is a standard feature of this process. Many teams adopt a confidentiality policy to protect the information provided during the review process. However, few publish information related to the ethical considerations of review participants or other aspects of the process. Using documentation from the New Mexico project, this paper identifies additional ethical issues related to three parts of the fatality review process: data collection, review participants, and the reporting of findings and recommendations. Discussion includes implications for data collection on violent crime more broadly.

## **Panel 5: Policing and the Crime Rate**

### *Transitory Hot Spots and Coastal Crime: The 'Point Break' Effect*

Samuel G. Vickovic, Arizona State University

Weston J. Morrow, Arizona State University

Lisa M. Dario, Arizona State University

The general notion of "hot spots" has garnered much attention from police departments across the country in the past two decades. Predicated on routine activities theory, hot spots are defined as locations characterized by a concentration of criminal activity. While it is not certain what makes these areas criminally predisposed, Sherman et al. (1989) suggest that hot spots provide criminal offenders with suitable targets that lack capable guardianship in small and concentrated areas. Using a theoretical framework grounded in routine activities theory and hot spots policing, the present study examines whether surf forecasts in one Southern California city predict crime at various locations. If good surf conditions are associated with an increase in crime at specific locations, it may suggest that the influx of surfers provide motivated offenders with an increase in suitable targets. Such findings may help Southern Californian police departments combat crime at these "transitory hot spots" by offering them a way to use surf forecasts to their advantage in predictive policing measures.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Evolution of Police Accountability in British Columbia, Canada*

Galib Bhayani, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

This paper explores the concepts of accountability and public confidence as it applies to the police in British Columbia, specifically examining the existing models of accountability, and the erosion of accountability and public trust, over the past two decades. The paper asks, "Has public trust in the police eroded, and if so, can public trust be restored with the police?"; and "What steps or measures can be taken to restore this trust, including constructing an accountability model that may be better suited for the police?" The research findings highlight opportunities that exist for the police worldwide to develop a more fulsome, comprehensive, and balanced approach to accountability.

### *The Crime Drop and its Implications for Policing*

Graham Farrell, Simon Fraser University

Gary Boss, Simon Fraser University

Shabnem Afzal, Ministry of Justice, British Columbia

Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Major drops in street crime have, with variation in timing and trajectories, been experienced in most industrialized countries in the last two decades. One possible reaction, particularly during times of fiscal austerity, is to suggest that this means police resources can be cut proportionally. This study looks at change in the demand for policing which comprises a broad set of activities including crime, the provision of public order and general services to the public. For example, mental health issues demand extensive police resources but typically do not result in a criminal offence, while changes in police administrative requirements (e.g., average investigative and administrative time per arrest) have increased dramatically in recent years. It is suggested that a more comprehensive measure of demand for policing than the crime rate would be the appropriate metric for determining policing resource requirements.

### *Operation Walid: Uncovering Bin-Laden's Replacement in al-Qaeda*

Edith Wu, Simon Fraser University

Rebecca Carleton, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Terrorist organizations have evolved and adopted different structures out of the necessity to survive. The structures to which these organizations adhere determine not only their strengths and weaknesses but also the dynamics and relationships within the organizations. Using a media based sample and social network analysis, this study attempts to uncover the most probable successor of Osama bin-Laden by examining the dynamics within al-Qaeda. The results indicate how the differential embeddedness of al-Qaeda members effects power and influence, and reveal Abu Hafs al-Mauritanian (Walid) as the most apt to replace bin-Laden. This study provides valuable insight into al-Qaeda's structure and its members, as well as important policy implications for future investigations of covert networks and emergent leaders.

# 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

## Panel 6: Research on Street Gangs

### *A Multi-Method, Multi-Site Study of Gang Desistance: Some Preliminary Findings*

Dena Carson, University of Missouri-St. Louis

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

Research on gang desistance has received relatively little academic attention relative to an emphasis on factors associated with gang joining. The past few years, however, have witnessed growing interest in gang persistence and factors associated with leaving the gang. The bulk of gang research has consisted of single site samples as well as single methodological approaches. The current study presents preliminary results from a multi-site study (7 cities across the United States) that combines prospective survey data with retrospective qualitative interviews. Drawing from a school-based survey in which students self-identified if they were gang involved, we identified a total of 512 gang youth. A sample of 181 of these youths was interviewed during the summer of 2012. In this paper, we report preliminary findings about the validity of the self-nomination approach to defining gang members.

### *An Examination of Attitudes Toward Gangs held by Young Adults from Small Communities*

Katrina A. Homer, Capella University

Previous gang research has thoroughly discussed the condition of gang activity and membership in large metropolitan communities; however, gang literature has not focused on micropolitan and small metropolitan communities with the emphasis on attitudes toward gangs as held by young adults (Winfree, Bernat, & Esbensen, 2001). In discussing attitudes toward gangs, it is necessary to distinguish attitudes toward gangs from gang affiliation and membership (Winfree et al., 2001), focusing on the following variables: gender, race/ethnicity, religious affiliation, and religious involvement, the study found that gender and race/ethnicity were significant predictors for attitudes toward gangs. At the same time, the study determined that a simple regression model was a better fit than a full model of variables in predicting attitudes toward gangs, with findings indicating that race/ethnicity was a significant predictor for attitudes toward gangs. The study concluded that further research exploring the relationships between gender, race/ethnicity, and religiosity is needed.

### *Female Gangs: A History of Literature*

Kayla M. Martensen, University of Illinois at Chicago

As with most issues in the criminology field, gang research has often overlooked the role of females involved in the gang organization. Despite an increase in consideration of female gangs over the past few decades, there is still a significant gap in the literature of female gangs, when compared to male gangs. By exploring the literature of female gangs, I will demonstrate the progress of female gang research over time. In hopes to add to the small field of female gang research, this study will seek to determine where the gaps in the literature exist. Specifically, this study will explore the literature on Latina gang members in hopes to recognize where further research is needed. Moreover, this study will seek to encourage gang researchers to take in to consideration gender differences, which will allow for a more complete foundation of literature on gang studies as a whole.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Youth Gang Formation: A Fuzzy Cognitive Map Approach*

Hilary K. Morden, Simon Fraser University

Organized criminal youth gangs are made up adolescents/young adults who rely on group intimidation and violence in order to gain power and recognition, often with the goal of controlling specific types of crime. Historically, youth gang formation was attributed to macro-level social characteristics but recent research has demonstrated a much more complex relationship of interacting factors at the micro-, meso-, and macro-levels. Despite knowing this, the journey to gang affiliation is still not well understood. This research, through the application of a fuzzy cognitive map (FCM) model, examines the strength, direction, and interaction of personal-level factors on youth gang formation. FCMs are particularly useful for modeling complex social problems because they demonstrate the interactive and reciprocal factors that affect a given system. Using expert opinion, a FCM was built and validated providing support for the use of FCMs in understanding and analyzing complex social problems. This study offers insight into how this type of modeling can be used for policy decision-making.

### **Panel 7: Juvenile Delinquency and Rehabilitation**

### *Evaluating "New Horizons": A Mixed-Method Inquiry*

Andrew P. Adamus, Humboldt State University

The purpose of this study was to examine reoffending behavior of juveniles during a six month period following completion of The New Horizons Program, a secure residential treatment program located in Eureka, CA. This study utilized an exploratory research framework that consisted of a qualitative program process evaluation and a quantitative program outcomes evaluation. The process evaluation was based on a preliminary sample of four program stakeholders who were interviewed using semi-structured interview methods and the principles of grounded theory. The outcome evaluation relied on a univariate analysis consisting of frequencies and averages measuring recidivism among successful New Horizons Program participants, and a logistic regression analysis that investigated factors that significantly predict the likelihood of a re-offense from happening within six months of program completion. Overall, this study adds to a small body of research on potentially effective treatment programs for youth with serious mental health problems and juvenile delinquency.

### *Extroversion/Introversion Trait and Cognitive Distortion of Juvenile Delinquents in the Indian Justice System*

Manpreet Kaur, University of Delhi

The purpose of this study is to compare the differences between juvenile delinquents and non-delinquents in regards to extroversion and introversion traits and cognitive distortion leads to juvenile delinquency. This study is conducted on Juvenile Delinquents who fulfill the criteria of Indian Penal Code, including their crime versus the non-delinquent adolescents and the number of subjects is 50 delinquents (male 25- female 25) and 50 non-delinquents (male 25- female 25). To qualify this study as a beneficial research for juvenile delinquents, the juvenile justification system of India has been also studied in the context of better re-education or rehabilitation according to the crime status. The present research investigates the link juvenile delinquency and extroversion/introversion traits, cognitive distortion, age, and gender.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *The Ugly Duckling: Juvenile Delinquents in Non-Delinquent Networks*

Hubert Nguyen, California State University, Long Beach

Peer influence has long been considered one of the major factors influencing juvenile delinquency. However, there are individuals who seem resilient to the influence of their social networks. Literature in this area has focused on the "shining star", those who resist delinquency despite the influence of delinquent peers, but has generally neglected juvenile delinquents who affiliate with a non-delinquent friendship network. This paper uses data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (ADD Health) to explore the individual and network correlates of delinquent youth with non-delinquent peers. This study will add to the body of literature examining the influence of peers on youth delinquency.

### *Mental Health Problems among Young Fathers Involved in the Juvenile Justice System*

Kate Shade, Samuel Merritt University

According to the 2006-2010 National Survey on Family Growth, 3.6% of men fathered a child before age 20. The rate for youth involved in the justice system is 25-28%. During this presentation, I offer data from a qualitative study of adolescent fatherhood. The research aim was to identify factors that influence father identity development among young men involved in the justice system. Nineteen youths were recruited from a juvenile detention center or a school district in a Northern California county with a high teen birth rate. Participants described wide-ranging mental health problems that interfered with a father identity and role. They reported diagnoses that included depression, anxiety, attention problems, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse disorders, and personality disorders. The focus of this paper is on the youths' general well-being, symptom recognition, perceived etiology, effective/ineffective treatment and self-care related to mental health problems. I highlight the implications for personnel who work with young men who are incarcerated or supervised in the community.

## **Panel 8: Seeking Empowerment of Victims in the Judicial Process**

### *Hope Card System to Better Protect Victims of Domestic Violence*

Laura Adams, California State University, Fresno

The number of restraining order cases involving Domestic Violence range from 300 to 600 per month in Fresno County. Once the victim in the case receives a restraining order, he/she is instructed to carry the order at all times. These restraining orders can be lengthy and eventually suffer from wear and tear, which makes it difficult for authorities to recognize and understand the order to enforce it. Montana, along with Indiana and Idaho, has created a Hope Card that addresses these issues. A Hope Card is about the size of an ID card that contains all of the important information from the restraining order without the bulk of all the paperwork. The Hope Card is not a substitute for a restraining order but is another form of restraint that makes it easier for victims to carry and easier for law enforcement officers to recognize and enforce an order. This paper will discuss the progress of the Hope Card pilot project in Fresno County. The success of the project will eventually enable the use of the Hope Cards statewide in California and ultimately nationwide.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

*Analysis of Victim Involvement in Community Justice Conferencing*  
Yongseol Jang, California State University, Fresno

The convergence of three elements, or victim's satisfaction, fairness, and involvement, should be treated as an essential part of restorative justice practices. The focus of this study is victim involvement in the restorative justice program of Fresno County, California, as derived from both qualitative and quantitative analyses of cases from July 2009 to August 2012 (N = 747). The analysis will include the victim's demographic information and criminal proceedings of the cases under the Community Justice conference. By verifying the importance of a victim's involvement in the restorative justice program, this study will suggest that future directions for restorative justice practices need to be victim-oriented, which could lead to the criminal justice system better addressing the needs of victims.

*Crime Victimization Among the Elderly and Challenging Factors*  
Yoshiko Takahashi, California State University, Fresno

With the fast growing elderly population in the United States, there are increasing concerns that the elderly are facing abuse or neglect. Aging brings individuals insecurity and vulnerability, which could generate an overall risk of abuse and neglect. Especially, those elders in the older category with physical and mental impairments are at a higher risk of abuse by family members and/or caregivers. Focusing on data from the protective service agency and elder survey data collected in the Fresno-Madera area, this paper will discuss the need for collaboration between the local community and the criminal justice system to better serve abused elder victims. The discussion will include the current development of an elder abuse shelter in the Fresno-Madera area that uses the restorative justice model developed in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

*Participatory Justice for Victims in Japan*  
John P. Dussich, California State University, Fresno

Victim participation is key in Japan's legal system. Using the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime & Abuse of Power, it applied actions giving respect & dignity to victims. In 2000 two acts were passed giving them a stronger presence & the chance to speak out. In 2004 a big change occurred with the passing of the Basic Act on Crime Victims, followed by the Basic Plan for Crime Victims of 2005. In 2007 new participation laws were made & came into force in 2008 giving victims the right to sit with prosecutors, participate in trials, ask questions & give opinions on case facts after evidence was presented. In 2009, 850 victims/families participated in trials. In 2011 the 2nd Plan for Crime Victims passed 241 new policies on: victims' economic support, mental/physical well-being, participation in criminal proceedings, support systems & public relations. Japan overcame prior limits on victim participation.

# 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

## Panel 9: Drug Crime Characteristics and Police Tactics

### *Drug Crime Characterization and National Drug Policies*

Joseph G. Fitch, Sonoma State University

Ngoc Vinh Nguyen Bui, Sonoma State University

For 2012 fiscal year, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has received a budget of over two billions dollars, predicated on the idea that the creation and use of non-pharmaceutical drugs is inherently wrong - a notion which may or may not be harming the United States. Using a comparative approach, this study will examine how the characterization of drug crimes affects national drug policies in various countries. By reviewing public speeches of government officials, media reports, and public education mandates, the study will analyze the rhetorical context in which drug and drug crimes are placed and find out how the same impacts national drug policies.

### *K-9 Units in Bay Area Police Departments*

Kathryn M. Kahawaii, Sonoma State University

K-9 units have played a significant role in policing. They have helped law enforcement agencies in crime prevention and detection, especially in the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking. Using data gathered from a survey of police departments in California, this study will identify the extent and nature of the use of K-9 units in a sample of law enforcement agencies in the Bay Area. The study will also assess public perception of the use of K-9 units in policing.

### *Analysis of the Recent Increases in the Rate of Morbidity in Montreal, Canada*

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

Despite the existence of prevention programmes in Montreal, Canada, injection drug users (IDUs) continue to share their injection drug equipment. That has led to a rising incidence of HIV and Hepatitis C (HCV) among IDUs since 2003. The present study was conducted to explore factors contributing to the increased risks of this morbidity. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted in a conversational format as drug users were actively involved in their routine activities. The participants' narratives indicate that IDUs in Montreal are involved in risky injection behaviour that increases HIV, HCV and bacterial transmission. Micro-environmental factors such as a paucity of safe injection sites, inaccessibility of injection equipment and discrimination all seem to be contributing factors in recent increases in HIV and HCV in Montreal.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### Panel 10: Sexuality and Gender Identity in the Criminal Justice System

#### *Lost in Translation: Locating Transgender Identity and Culture in Female Prisons*

Jennifer Sumner, Seattle University

Lori Sexton, University of Missouri, Kansas City

The incarceration of transgender inmates has recently emerged as a pressing concern in media, legal, activist, and scientific arenas. Across these, it is often taken for granted that the most pressing issues face transgender women in men's prisons. The absence of comparable scrutiny in female facilities looms large. Is this void reflective of previously documented policy and research neglect of female prisons in general? Or does it reflect a tacit assumption that research on transgender inmates in men's prisons will translate seamlessly and unproblematically to women's facilities? This exploratory study addresses the latter question by examining how current understandings of transgender identity and experiences in male correctional settings translate to facilities housing biologically female inmates. Focus groups with inmates and correctional staff were conducted in one women's prison in order to make sense of what transgender means in this setting as a necessary starting point for a more nuanced examination of correctional policies and operations surrounding gender identity.

#### *On the Straight and Narrow: Sexual Minority Young Women and the Justice System*

Tom Albert, University of Denver

Young women in the justice system are commonly judged in terms of their moral welfare and sexual behavior. In particular, the justice system has placed a lot of focus on enforcing hetero-normative gender rules for young women, often refusing to validate their sexual minority presentations, identities, and concerns. This thesis explores the lives and experiences of sexual minority young women in the justice system from their perspectives. Using 9 life histories (in-depth interviews) of sexual minority young women currently or formerly in the justice system, it achieves two major contributions: A) It explores these young women's lives inside and outside the system, as they resist and cope with authorities who often refuse to accept their lifestyles and/or seemingly add punishment due to their sexual identity and behavior; and B) It examines theoretically the intersecting dimensions of gender, race, youth, with sexual identity, sexual activity, and delinquency. Lastly, this thesis makes policy recommendations on how to better serve sexual minority young women within the system.

#### *Lesbian and Unnatural Orgies Happened Daily – Female Same-Sex Sexuality in Austria's First Republic*

Elisabeth Greif, Johannes Kepler Universitat

Governmental attempts to regulate and control gender and human sexuality become most evident in criminal codes. Historically, there have been three different types of illicit sexual or sex-related acts: violent forms of heterosexuality, typically with a male offender and a female victim; violent deeds arising from heterosexual intercourse (abortion or infanticide) and voluntary sexual acts offending against religion or morality. Among the latter was unnatural fornication (*Unzucht wider die Natur*), still criminalized in 19th and 20th century Austria as sexual acts between people of the same sex or with an animal. Given that Austria was among the few European countries criminalizing male and female same-sex acts, my legal-historical paper will scrutinize the impact of the culprit's gender on proceedings as well as the almost invisibility of female same-sex acts despite infamous trials like the Edith Cavvec case, suggesting that the sexual categories introduced by sexologists, mostly—if not solely—applied to male defendants.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### Panel 11: Genealogies of Criminology and Criminal Justice in 20<sup>th</sup> Century California

#### *Seeking Approval: Governors, Prisoners and Parole in California*

Tobias Smith, University of California, Berkeley

Decisions about inmate releases occur at the intersection of executive and judicial authority. This is particularly evident in California, where a succession of governors fought to divest themselves of prisoner release power in the late 19th and early 20th century by establishing a parole system and independent parole board. Nearly a century later the process came full circle with Proposition 89, a ballot initiative that put final parole approval back on the governor's desk in 1988. Since then parole approvals have slowed to a trickle. This paper examines the history of parole authority in California in order to understand the political consequences of the power to release prisoners. What led governors to reject, and then re-assert, authority over prison releases? What have been the consequences for prisoners seeking parole in the Golden State? Looking forward, what are the prospects of parole approval for prisoners serving indeterminate sentences?

#### *Penal Professionalism, Crime Control, and Radical Criminology:*

##### *Legacies of the School of Criminology*

Johann Koehler, University of California, Berkeley

In the early part of the 20th Century, the University of California, Berkeley opened its doors to a cadre of police professionals for a new brand of instruction in "police science." This program ultimately developed into a fully-fledged School of Criminology at Berkeley, whose graduates played a significant role in the modernization and professionalization of American criminology and criminal justice until well into the 1960s. This paper examines Berkeley's role in fomenting the ascendancy of penal managerialism in California. It also explores the consequences of creating a new 'professional officer class' that was uniquely equipped as an organ of effective crime control. The effect of the professionalization of American law enforcement and correctional administration became a key focus for the emergence of Radical Criminology during the 1970s, also at Berkeley. What have been the legacies of the Berkeley School? What precedent did it set for the professionalization of criminal justice? How did it shape contemporary conceptions of crime control?

#### *Teacher, Leave Them Kids Alone: Schools and the Policing of Youth, 1900-1960*

Chase Burton, University of California, Berkeley

The criminalization of youth through the policing of schools has created a situation sometimes referred to as the 'school-to-prison pipeline,' a component of the mass incarceration system in the United States. However, it is generally assumed that the policing of schools, and in particular the integration of police into urban school settings, is a phenomenon of the mid-to-late 20th century. This paper examines the often overlooked development of the policing of schools in the early 20th century, alongside the creation of the juvenile court system. The paper has a particular focus on California, where early cooperative relationships were developed through models such as the Community Coordinating Council. How did progressive criminology bring policing into the school, when the school was largely absent as a focus of criminology in the 19th century? How did the California council model spread, and what sort of organizations and frameworks were thereby made available for the explosion of school policing in the 1960s?

# 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

## Panel 12: Profiling, Policing, and Forensic Science

### *Serial Murder and Rape Crime Journeys*

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Anne L. Kringen, Texas State University

The journey to crime—the distance between a crime site and the offender's residence—is an important theoretical concept in environmental criminology. It is also useful and practical information in crime analysis and geographic profiling. In this study, we examine the inter- and intra-crime similarities and differences between serial murder and serial rape, two offences that sometimes involve offender overlap. The locations of 375 murder sites from 25 murder series, 426 rape sites from 22 rape series, and the offender residences, were geocoded and journey-to-crime distances measured. A kernel density function was used to generate distance probability distributions. Implications of the findings for the police investigation of serial murder and rape are discussed.

### *Infrared: Putting the "Science" in Forensic Science*

John A. Zacha, California State University, Long Beach

The question of the reliability and reproducibility of firearms examination has plagued the United States judicial system for the last nine decades. Before the 1920s, testimony given by firearms examiners was taken on its face value, and not questioned. Since then, defense lawyers have raised the questions concerning the methods used to determine that a specific firearm, such as a Glock pistol, was linked to a specific crime. I addressed these issues with relatively new technologies that have been developed, since 2008. I used infrared (IR) imaging and "Flash Correlation" to identify both bullet striations and firing pin impressions (FPI), with "Flash Correlation" being patented. Micro-stamping is also a possible solution to the problem. By combining all three processes, I will attempt to prove that reliable and reproducible firearms examinations can, with a reasonable certainty, link a specific firearm to a specific crime. The Glock pistol was chosen because of its unique FPI.

## Panel 13: Court Processes

### *Bond Forfeiture: The Real Story*

Jennifer Bradford, Metropolitan State University of Denver

This paper discusses the real story of bond forfeiture in the state of Colorado by focusing on the frequency of actual bond forfeiture (and related reporting methods/data collection currently in place), where the bond forfeited bond money goes, and whether or not there are substantial jurisdictional differences in how forfeited bond may be collected. This paper also focuses on bond forfeiture as it may relate to the legal and ideological purposes of using a money bail system. Ultimately, the real story of bond forfeiture in the state of Colorado is revealed as being potentially ineffective as a secured method of ensuring the two required legal means for enforcing bond: flight risk, risk to public safety.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *The Impact of Lower Court Transfer Time on District Court Disposition*

Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada  
Hannah McCready, University of Nevada  
Emmanuel P. Barthe, University of Nevada

In many jurisdictions, the process of trial begins in the lower court where a judge reviews the facts of a case and orders the case to be sent up to the felony court. Studies have examined the time it takes for a case to go from the District Court docket to final disposition, and researchers have intuitively argued that weaker cases take longer to be slated for trial because prosecutors are busy collecting evidence to build a case. This study sought to determine if the outcome of a case could be predicted by examining the time it took to go through the lower court screening process and advance to the District Court. This study reviewed cases brought before the District Court in Nevada, and determined if those cases which took longer to go from arrest through the lower court to the District Court were more prone to dismissal or acquittal than those cases which rapidly progressed through the lower court evaluation process.

### *A Technology Opportunity for Court Modernization in Canada: Remote Appearances*

Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University

I am finishing a White Paper research project entitled, A Technology Opportunity for Court Modernization: Remote Appearances for the Association of Canadian Court Administrators, the Canadian Center for Court Technology as well as the Steering Committee on Justice Efficiencies and Access to Justice. Remote appearances are particularly attractive in Canada because of its remote geography. In my presentation, I like to report on the present status of remote appearances for criminal proceedings in Canada, its legal framework (which is rather progressive for common law countries), challenges, recommendations and future outlooks. The paper also gives practical guidelines for courts to consider when employing remote appearance technologies as well as for judges when deciding on allowing for a remote appearance. Remote appearances will change the administration of justice. A careful approach is needed to ensure a fair trial whilst saving cost and increasing access to justice.

## **Panel 14: The Role of Restorative Justice**

### *Restorative Justice in Theory and in Practice in British Columbia: A Provincial Policing Perspective*

Jordan Diplock, Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Darryl Plecas, University of the Fraser Valley

Existing research from around the world has consistently shown that some restorative justice approaches provide complementary and often superior results for victims, offenders, and communities when examined in the context of traditional criminal justice responses. In a number of communities in British Columbia, restorative justice has grown into a viable alternative to respond to criminal behavior that would otherwise be dealt with through the traditional criminal justice system approach. One major contributor to this growth has been the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the federal police force contracted to provide provincial policing in British Columbia. This study examines the role of the police in restorative justice in British Columbia, and offers guidance for aligning current practices with best practices around the world and existing criminological theories.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Languing Restorative Justice: Constructing Alternatives in the Public Imagination*

Michael J. Coyle, California State University, Chico

Anthony Amato, California State University, Chico

Since the last quarter of the 20th century an increased interest in restorative justice has given rise to unprecedented academic study and numerous attempts to apply restorative justice practices in the criminal justice system. Much like other justice concepts and processes, the public life of restorative justice is built, maintained and changed by the labor of moral entrepreneurs in everyday discourse and by the habits of language they produce. In turn, the public images and language of restorative justice influence how researchers and practitioners continue to think about and study restorative justice. In this paper we present and analyze the language and images of restorative justice as they have existed in media over the last forty years. This investigation traces the processes that give rise to social meanings around restorative justice and tracks how these meanings become symbolic in the entire discourse about criminal justice and restorative justice in our social life.

### *Healing Invisible Wounds: What is the Role of Restorative Justice in Fractured Communities?*

Brandi N. Vigil, University of Illinois at Chicago

When a crime occurs it not only violates a law, person or property, it disrupts the social fabrics of an entire community, affecting all of its members. Fractured communities-those experiencing increased levels of violence, crime and poverty, while also lacking in resources, are further disproportionately affected. With the current punitive approach to justice, victims, offenders and communities are isolated from the justice process, allowing little to no opportunity for individual growth, community development or collective solutions on how to address the harm as a result of crime. The aim of restorative justice is to repair such isolation and segregation in providing the opportunities for healing to occur. With a dearth of information on the role of restorative justice in fractured communities, I will explore and question the role, if any, that restorative justice can have within such communities.

### **Panel 15: Bridging Extremes: Former Prisoner Narratives of Ongoing Social Exclusion**

#### *A Lingering Nightmare: The Cultural Impact of Long-Term Solitary Confinement in the United States*

Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine

Supermax prisons, developed in the United States in the late 1980s, detain prisoners for years at a time in hyper-automated, sterile isolation. Although supermaxes allegedly detain the "worst of the worst" prisoners, many are eventually released, often directly from long-term isolation onto the streets. In California, for instance, 50 to 100 people per month are released directly from supermaxes onto parole. This presentation will analyze in-depth, qualitative interviews with former prisoners, who spent three months or more in supermaxes in California or New York. The interviews explore what these prisoners experienced and how they re-adjusted to life outside of prison. These are the first analyses of the long-term impacts of solitary confinement on people in our communities. The data suggest that a surprisingly robust and consistent culture develops in supermax facilities across the United States, and prisoners carry aspects of this culture with them out of prison, onto parole, continually living and re-living aspects of their isolation in their daily lives.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Dehumanization, Intimacy, and Emotional Labor at San Quentin Prison*

Nicole Lindahl, University of California, Berkeley

This presentation relies on interview data from individuals who currently work or were formerly incarcerated at San Quentin State Prison to describe a peculiar paradox negotiated on a daily basis behind prison walls. On the one hand, prisons are hyper conducive to the formation of intimate bonds among their occupants given the magnified importance of human relationships for prisoners so starkly isolated from the outside world, the years people spend working and living within the prison, and the life events and emergency situations these individuals share with one another. And yet the formation of these bonds can be emotionally unbearable, and, in some cases, dangerous to physical safety. Thus, those living and working in prisons engage in an emotional balancing act, constantly negotiating oppositional forces of intimacy and social distance. These negotiations result in the formation of tight social bonds as well as acutely dehumanizing practices, coping mechanisms for the social exclusion wrought by contemporary punishment practices.

### *Language, Culture and Social Death at Guantanamo*

Alexa Koenig, Berkeley Human Rights Center

Policy debates focused on detainee treatment at Guantanamo and other military facilities have tended to concentrate on allegations of physical violence. However, this presentation draws on in-depth interviews with 78 former detainees to suggest that for many of these men "the worst" prison treatment they experienced was not physical abuse (as is often assumed) but inhuman and degrading treatment that contributed to a sense of "social death." This presentation builds on understandings of social death in the prison context to identify the mechanisms that facilitated social death among detainees, including the ways in which culture and language impeded their ability to engage with others and culminated in an experience of extreme isolation. This presentation further identifies the mechanisms that extended this phenomenon for many men such that they found themselves imprisoned in a state of social death even after their release.

## **Panel 16: Women in Crime and Prison**

### *Mothers and Infants Together in Prison: A Good Fit for Washington State?*

Charlene Freyberg, Bellevue College

Assessment of Washington State's Residential Parenting Program at Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW). The paper reviews the Residential Parenting program applicant qualifications, offender participation, parenting programming information, head start programming information and recidivism rates for participants and graduates.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

*Front-Line Workers in the Lives of Formerly Incarcerated Women: An Institutional Ethnography*  
Megan Welsh, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

When they are released from carceral settings, formerly-incarcerated women come into contact with a wide range of bureaucracies, such as: the welfare and low-income housing systems; the child welfare and family court systems; health, mental health, and substance abuse treatment providers; education and employment programs; and criminal justice supervision agencies. Little is known about how formerly-incarcerated women navigate their own reentry process through the various resources and services they access, and in particular, how interactions with front-line workers shape women's experiences of this process. This paper will present initial findings from an institutional ethnography of front-line workers from multiple public service bureaucracies in the lives of formerly-incarcerated women. The findings presented here will focus on women's experiences with and perceptions of the various workers they encounter in the course of returning to their communities from prison. Potential methodological innovations for studying this population will also be discussed.

### **Panel 17: Capital Punishment and Wrongful Convictions**

*The Effectiveness of Capital Punishment: A Review of the Literature*  
Angela N. Linthorne, Vancouver Island University

Recent reports claim that many Canadians would approve of using capital punishment in serious cases, despite Canada's prohibition of the sanction (Angus Reid Public Opinion, 2012). To determine whether the death penalty should once again be implemented in Canada, a review of the available literature on various measures of effectiveness, such as deterrence, mistakes, jury issues, racial biases, legal counsel, and financial costs, was completed. It was discovered that capital punishment has little or no deterrence value; margin of error plays a significant role in wrongful convictions and disproportionate sentencing; it is subject to biases as a result of the jury selection process and racism; it leads to extreme inequality due to issues with the legal aid system; and it is not financially efficient. After examining the available evidence, it becomes clear that capital punishment cannot be justified as an effective sanction, even for serious offences. Further areas for future research have also been identified.

*Wrongful Convictions in North America and Europe: Sociolegal and Psychological Factors*  
Ronald Huff, University of California Irvine

This paper addresses some of the major sociolegal and psychological factors that affect, and are affected by, wrongful conviction. In the past few decades, we have made progress in both our understanding of this problem and our technological capability of addressing it. Much of what we have learned comes from two fields of study: psychological science and forensic science. The paper will discuss potential reforms, including results from a recent cross-national analysis of this problem in North America and Europe.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### Panel 18: Current Work in Cultural Criminology

#### *Toward a Criminological Musicology*

Dimitri Bogazianos, Sacramento State University

Stimulated primarily by my own musical activities—which includes recording a number of songs with musicians I've performed with since the early 1990s—surrounding the recent publication of my book *5 Grams: Rap Music, Crack Cocaine, and the War on Drugs* (NYU 2011), this presentation is a set of preliminary reflections on my experiences while working towards a criminological musicology, or a lyrical scholarship. Put differently, this presentation is an exploratory discussion of "scholarship as music—and vice versa—in a criminological context." While scholarship on music attempts to embed the rhythms of sounds and words into the linear flow of argumentation, a "music of scholarship" must transform the prosaic qualities of argumentation into the sharp flows of sound. What, if any, are the possibilities and significance of engaging in such a practice for criminology, either theoretically or methodologically?

#### *Leave it to Dexter: Capital Punishment as a Family Value*

Daniel LaChance, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Recent scholarship on capital punishment suggests that support for the death penalty is rooted in high commitments to libertarianism and social conservatism. This paper studies how these two ideologies interact in ways that produce punitive sentiment by examining their expression in the TV show *Dexter*—in which the vigilante killing of heinous murderers who have escaped justice is, like the death penalty, depicted as a libertarian triumph over bureaucratic "systems" of the modern world that have sapped men's strength and weakened their ability to protect their communities against evildoers. At the same time, the show recognizes that the individual gall required to bypass a legal bureaucracy can become anti-social and dangerous. *Dexter* is governed by a moral code given to him by his father and over the course of the series he heads up his own nuclear family. Through a close reading of *Dexter*, we can understand harsh punishment as part of a larger ideological project of rhetorically replacing the sovereignty of the democratic state with the sovereignty of the private, father-led family.

#### *The Art/Crime Archive: A Place for Reactions to Boredom*

Brian Goeltzenleuchter, San Diego State University

Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Dan Salmonsens, San Diego State University

The Art Crime Archive is a collaborative laboratory, teaching center, and web-based platform devoted to the study of the shadow space where art and crime overlap. The working process of the Archive involves locating, archiving, and studying visual, audio, and text artifacts that support this shadow space. The work product is a dynamic archive which can be configured and re-configured for a multiplicity of contexts—art exhibitions, academic presentations, community awareness panels, etc. Ultimately, the Archive aims to foment a dialectical interpretation of art and crime. This presentation will report on the first stages of the Archive's development, including a real time demonstration of the web platform.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### Panel 19: Studies of Sexual Assault and Rape

*Ho'omana O Manoa:*

*Engaging and Empowering Students Preparing Groundwork Sexual Assault Prevention*

Penny-Bee K. Bovard, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

It is estimated that one in four college women will experience a sexual or attempted sexual assault. Disturbing, as these statistics are, few sexual assault prevention programs use a theoretical model to guide the content and type of intervention. Generally, research on causes of sexual assault have focused on two types of theories, those rooted in characteristics of individual offender, and those that point to characteristics and structures of culture in which we live. However, recent research suggests an integrated theory may have the best ability for explaining causes. By conducting focus groups with students, and one-on-one interviews with key stakeholders at University of Hawai'i Manoa this research seeks to bridge gaps in knowledge regarding effective theoretical models. Based on findings, I make several recommendations in preparing the groundwork for sexual assault prevention programming, utilizing theoretical framework incorporating Native Hawaiian values *kaiāulu*, (community), and *kuleana* (responsibility) and models, feminist male peer support and bystander approaches.

*An Empirical Investigation of College Students' Understanding of Sexual Consent and Intoxication*

Nicholas J. Chagnon, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

This pilot study explores college students' understandings of intoxication, consent, and sexual intercourse. Specifically, how do students morally and legally evaluate situations involving mutual intoxication, sex, and verbalized consent? Survey participants evaluated a series of vignettes that varied victim/offender relationship, level of intoxication, and presence of explicit consent. Bivariate analyses were used to investigate the connections between vignette evaluations and theoretically informed behavioral and attitudinal measures such as alcohol use, extra-curricular activities, and rape myth acceptance. Findings suggest that students' moral evaluations are somewhat divorced from their opinions about legality. Many students felt the vast majority of vignettes were morally wrong but should not be considered illegal. Furthermore, significant relationships were found between positive vignette assessment and several theoretically informed measures, such as athletic participation, heavy alcohol consumption, and number of sexual partners.

*Easy Targets? Stalking at a University Campus*

Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Rates of stalking in the United States population indicate that it is a widespread problem and researchers have found that this is particularly true on college campuses (Baum, Catalano, and Rand 2009; Fisher, Cullen, and Turner 2002; Schwartz and DeKeseredy 1997; Tjaden and Thoennes 1998). These findings suggest that female college students are an informed sample population for studying stalking victimization. At the University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1,102 students were surveyed on a range of topics from common demographics to rape, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking experiences and attitudes. Using binomial logistic regression, this study explores the relationship between gender, gender role attitudes, class rank, housing situation, college age, race/ethnicity, relationship status, and stalking victimization. While gender was the strongest predictor of stalking victimization, the findings from this study also indicate that on-campus housing was a significant predictor. Efforts should be made on campus to increase dormitory safety and reduce violence against women.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Alcohol, Aggression, and Past Relationship with Victim:*

#### *Mens rea and a Three Dimensional Study of Rape*

Manpreet Kaur, University of Delhi

Alcohol's psychological, cognitive & motor effects contribute to rape and based on past research, it is hypothesized that there would be a curvilinear relationship between the quantity of alcohol consumed by the perpetrator and how aggressively they behaved. This study is based upon the three dimensional relationship between alcohol, past relationship with victim and *mens rea* of the perpetrator to be the perpetrator. These three dimensional model is interpreted in dimensions which is ultimately linked up the first two factors with the mind status (*mens rea*) to the end for the responsible factor of the rape under the influence of alcohol. In this study the three dimensions has been conducted on the 15 rapists who are currently under the confinement of Jails in Punjab, India, for their crime. The three dimensions are based upon Alcohol versus rape, Aggression versus past relationship with the victim and alcohol versus *mens rea*. These factors are discussed in detail with qualitative method which includes the in-depth interviews of the perpetrators following with the case studies.

### **Panel 20: Eradicating Crime and Nuisance Areas**

#### *No Room at the Inn: The Impact of Closing Down Problem Motels*

Emmanuel P. Barthe, University of Nevada, Reno

Matthew Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

Ryan Spizman, University of Nevada, Reno

Motels often provide short term solutions for people unable to obtain conventional housing. In some jurisdictions, due to their anonymous nature, motels become havens of criminal activity and disorder. These motels generate large numbers of calls for service to the police and impact legitimate businesses and residences in the neighboring areas. This research looks at the impact of closing down motels that have become a crime problem. Crime reduction effects and implications of such closures are discussed.

#### *Curbing Nuisance Motels: An Evaluation of Police as Place Regulators*

Janet Enriquez, California State University, San Bernardino

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Karin Schmerler, Chula Vista Police Department

This study evaluates an ordinance policing initiative aimed at fostering responsible place management among nuisance motels located in Southern California. Design: A mixed-methodological approach was used to ensure that a comprehensive assessment captured substantive outcomes, as well as implementation issues and displacement effects. Findings: Each component of the initiative generated some success, with the greatest crime reduction achieved when all motels were in full compliance with the permit-to-operate ordinance. Limitations/implications: The displacement analysis suggests that crime prevention evaluations would benefit from a facilities orientation that identifies locations that might host crime if the targeted sites are rendered inopportune. Originality: This research is valuable to police agencies considering the use of ordinances to address crime and disorder problems plaguing risky facilities.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *The Line of Crime:*

#### *Dismantling Fears and Concerns of Crime along Vancouver SkyTrain's Canada Line*

Jordana K. Gallison, Simon Fraser University

The expansion of mass public transportation systems have often been resisted due to fears and concerns over an increased level of crime. Public settings such as transit stations tend to attract and generate crime due to their ability to gather larger crowds of people travelling to various parts of a city along a limited number of pathways. The current research explores whether such concerns should be merited or disregarded in the study of crime and transportation. The study offers a preliminary evaluation of the impact of crime upon seven stations of the Canada Line, a recent addition of Vancouver's SkyTrain system. Time series and regression techniques are utilized to analyze crime data from the Richmond Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) from January 2006 to August 2011. The study illustrates the importance for planners of considering the relationship between crime and transit systems.

### *We Be Drinkin': A Study of Place Management and Design among Problematic Bars and Nightclubs*

Steven Lim, Center for Criminal Justice Research, California State University, San Bernardino

Jennifer A. Hagala, Center for Criminal Justice Research, California State University, San Bernardino

Juan J. Franquez, Center for Criminal Justice Research, California State University, San Bernardino

Risky facilities are a class of place that exhibit substantially more crime issues than neighboring properties of the same type. Explanations for why crime concentrates at certain places highlight the interplay between design characteristics and place management. Site observations at 87 bars and 17 nightclubs, located along the I-10 and 215 corridors across three counties (San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles), found significant differences between these types of drinking establishments. Alcohol control, crowdedness, and design figured prominently in accounting for both internal and external crime issues. Patron expectations were found to sway in favor of poor management control among nightclubs but drinkers expected strong control within bars. These results suggest that the current ABC licensing and regulatory system is in need of improvement; public safety would be significantly enhanced by greater integration of city code enforcement and business licensing departments with local law enforcement and ABC agents.

## **Panel 21: Policing**

### *Policing Public Concerns*

Luis Daniel Gascon, University of California, Irvine

Community policing endorses engagement and partnership, so departments began to conduct meetings with local volunteers, and 'Senior Lead Officers' (SLOs) assigned to different patrolling districts, to discuss and devise ways of resolving local crime. In one South LA police division, Lakeside, I investigate the relationship between local problems and residents' expectations for police intervention by analyzing the framing of crime complaints in monthly meetings and other sites of negotiation. Monthly CPAB meetings are the primary site, but SLOs recreate them on patrol, at community events, or responding to calls. Residents make claims and negotiate with police over the appropriate agency of responsibility, means of documentation, and resolution for each claim. Complaints reflect a range of issues affecting the neighborhoods surrounding the station—some complaints are municipal code violations, others are not. SLOs manage complaints by employing a range of interventions, from partnering to clean up graffiti or organizing a sting with the vice unit.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

*The Relationship between Police Presence and Crime: A Preliminary Study of University Campuses*  
Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

Increasing police presence to deter the commission of crimes is one crime prevention technique used by law enforcement agencies. Although this practice makes sense and provides comfort to the public, it has not been without scholarly debate. Some recent studies have shown that increased police presence can reduce crime-especially for crimes such as auto thefts and burglaries. Although there may be evidence of such a relationship in cities and towns across America, the question remains as to whether this relationship is supported on university campuses. This research reflects a preliminary study of the number of law enforcement personnel and reported crimes on 22 California State University campuses. Variations in campus size (as measured by student enrollment) will also be considered.

*Nay Negotiates: An Attempt to Resolve her Brother, Ian Bush's, In-Custody RCMP Shooting*  
Rebecca D. Carleton, Simon Fraser University

When Renee's brother Ian Bush was shot in a Northern British Columbian police detachment the first response was to 'call the police.' Arguably, this would have been the appropriate response but for the particular circumstance of this young man's death. Through the use of oral history, the current work looks at the hurdles and learning curves the family of Mr. Bush negotiated when faced with an untimely death that would have been awful under any circumstances but was unfathomable given Ian's death was at the hands of those who private citizens have been taught to trust. While it would seem that the recently created committee for investigation into Royal Canadian Mounted Police complaints would be a step forward toward 'justice' there remain some unanswered questions for those who are confronted with an in custody shooting. Implications for policy and communication of resources are discussed.

*A Longitudinal Study of Game Warden Deaths*  
Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico  
Sarah Messer, California State University, Chico

There is some game warden research that romanticizes the danger of being a game warden; seeking out poachers and encountering heavily armed hunters in rugged territory with no backup. There is also competing research that has indicated game wardens use force far less frequently than traditional police officers and that the risk of game wardens dying on duty is also much lower than their policing peers. This research tracks all known game warden deaths in the United States (N = 283) in attempts to see if deaths are increasing and if the deaths are felonious in nature. Additionally, region of the country and seasonal differences are analyzed to determine if time and place influences felonious game warden deaths. Research findings have policy implications for training purposes, as well as attempting to guide future game warden literature either towards or away from the danger of the job.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### **Panel 22: Unconventional Crime and Criminals: Perception, Moral Competency, and Transparency**

#### *Perception of White-Collar Crime among Students in Sonoma State University*

Renee M. Olsen, Sonoma State University

Kristin M. Kim, Sonoma State University

White-collar crime is generally perceived to be less harmful than conventional crimes such as murder and sexual assault. Studies have shown, however, that white-collar crime does more harm to society than conventional crimes. In the last decade, several high profile white-collar offenders were prosecuted and convicted in the United States. This study will determine whether the perception of white-collar crime has changed among students of Sonoma States University. A series of interviews will be conducted to assess students' awareness of specific cases white-collar crime and find out what they think of the punishment imposed on convicted offenders.

#### *Impact of Moral Competency on White-Collar Crime*

Joseph G. Fitch, Sonoma State University

Nicole L. Guice, Sonoma State University

White-collar crime is estimated to cost more harm to society than conventional crimes. Despite this, more studies have focused on conventional crimes than on white-collar crimes. More research is needed to understand the extent and nature of white-collar crime. Using a moral competency index and data gathered from interviews of individuals working in Santa Rosa, California, this study will explore whether moral competency impacts white-collar offending. The significance of the findings and policy implications will be discussed.

#### *A Cross-National Study of the Impact of Access to Internet and Mobile Phone on Government Corruption*

Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University

In recent years, we have seen the fall of a number of corrupt and authoritarian regimes through popular revolt. Media reports suggest that electronic social networking played a vital role in the success of these popular uprisings. Several studies have also shown the correlation between transparency and integrity in government organizations. Using data collected from United Nations reports and World Values Survey, this cross-national study will explore the impact of access to internet and mobile phone on government corruption. The significance of the findings and policy implications will be discussed.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Normalizing White Supremacy: A Neutralization Theory Analysis of StormFront.org*

Stanislav Vysotsky, Willamette University

Adrienne L. McCarthy, Willamette University

In the safety of the Internet, stigmatized White Supremacists can discuss their ideological arguments in which they rationalize their behavior and/or beliefs. They rationalize their deviant behavior by denying its implications, responsibility, or contextualize it in higher order responsibilities to conform to normal expectations. The rationality exemplified by their arguments can be simultaneously normalizing and neutralizing via framing processes that serve to legitimize deviant and criminal behaviors. This acts as a tool to not only maintain participation of current ideological followers, but also as a public site, to persuade potential members who are pursuing their curiosity in White Supremacist ideology. Stormfront discourse was found to contain the following types of argument frameworks: Racial Difference, Cultural Superiority, Empiricism, Verifiability, Word Choice, and Racial Superiority. Each of these categories were analyzed for neutralization framing techniques under pre-established frames (Berlet and Vysotsky 2006) and fall under the archetype hostile frame.

### **Panel 23: Criminal Networks**

#### *Small Arms, Big Guns: A Dynamic Model of Illicit Market Opportunity*

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Transnational illicit markets involve transitory events shaped by unseen network structures. To capture such phenomena, a dynamic model of illicit market opportunity is needed. This research applied a Stochastic Actor-Oriented Model (SAOM) to test whether indicators of illicit market opportunity, together with estimates of network structure, could account for changing relations within the small arms trade. Parameter estimates suggest that measures of market accessibility—changes in export activity, reporting transparency, and the percent of the labor force that is armed—outperformed measures of weapon availability with the exception of involvement in armed conflict. Significant structural change in outdegree density and transitivity can be taken to reflect the evolution of trade factions. With the pending de-escalation of US-led conflict in the Middle East, continued attention is needed; a flood of second-hand weaponry is about to become available on the illicit market. Continued research is required to illuminate the inherent structure of the small arms trade network.

#### *The Bidding War: The Proliferation of Military Goods through eBay*

Kenneth G. Grundy, California State University, Long Beach

This research discusses the proliferation of military goods through eBay. As documented by the Government Accountability Office, this is an important tool for understanding the wide variety of gray market transactions that allow for the diffusion of sensitive U.S. military goods throughout the world. Especially grave are the implications regarding the sale of commodities sought by China and Iran, two key economic and political rivals of U.S. national security interests. Geographical and spatial sales trends, with preliminary analyses, will be discussed.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

*The Disconnection of Licit and Illicit World:*

*In the Shadow of Activities and Dynamics of the Transnational Enterprises*

Magda H. Maszczyńska, University of Plymouth, UK

It is safe to assume that criminal enterprises, just like their legitimate counterparts, do not begin life as transnational corporations. However, because of the clandestine nature of criminal activity there is much that we do not understand about their organizational development. For instance, in terms of growth and expansion are they like legal businesses which grow and develop in response to market needs, goods and services provided and, in some instances, alliances, partnerships and acquisitions. This paper will begin to address this question with reference to differences in changes which the criminal group in comparison with a legal enterprise has to undertake in order to become an international enterprise. Although, at the first instance those licit and illicit businesses may look alike, there are certain divisions especially in the areas of their structures, dynamics and leadership which have significant effect on their development. In connection with the above, this paper will incorporate the importance of networks on their businesses.

*Twisting Trust: Social Networks, Trust and Loss of Capital amidst a Ponzi Scheme*

Becky M. Nash, Simon Fraser University

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Trust theorists and economists contend that risk and uncertainty are inherent in trusting relationships, especially when engaging in financial decision-making. However, competing views on trust in financial transactions exists. Some posit that trust reduces information asymmetry for the buyer, whereas others argue that trust creates opportunities for malfeasance. This study examines trust and social networks and their effects on investment behavior and loss of capital from investing in the Eron scandal, which defrauded approximately 2,285 investors from Canada and United States for over \$240 million. Two dependent variables, increased initial investment and total net loss will be examined to determine if there is a difference between victims who trusted professionals and victims who trusted family and friends to invest in Eron Mortgage. Examining whether investors increased their initial investment measures the effects of trust on financial-decision making, while examining total net loss measures malfeasance in the face of trust.

### **Panel 24: Crimes Against Women and Children**

*Local Anti-Human Trafficking Campaigns: Do They Reflect Global and Gendered Realities?*

Kasey C. Ragan, Northern Arizona University

Nancy A. Wonders, Northern Arizona University

The United States has devoted substantial funding directed at educational campaigns in local jurisdictions that inform law enforcement officials, service providers, and citizens about the dynamics of human trafficking and to heighten local victim identification efforts. Drawing on a case study of an anti-trafficking campaign in Arizona, we examine if the complex global etiology of human trafficking and its gendered character are represented in locally based anti-trafficking campaigns. First, we summarize the contemporary research on the global dynamics that facilitate human trafficking, including the impact of Neo-liberalism on developing countries and the gendered character of populations likely to be exploited by traffickers. Next, we examine whether the broad characteristics of human trafficking, including global and gender dynamics, are represented in local educational campaigns in Arizona. We argue that educational campaigns should accurately explain the global and gendered dynamics of human trafficking if local sites are to play a meaningful role in affecting human trafficking.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

*Salient Correlates of the "Missing White Woman Syndrome": Predictors of Newsworthiness*  
Danielle C. Slakoff, California State University, Long Beach

A preliminary scan of several national online news media outlets reveals a consistent trend: Missing White women and children are far more likely to garner media attention than missing minority women. The glorification of missing White women and children has been dubbed "Missing White Woman Syndrome" (Moody et al., 2008). This qualitative content analysis of online and traditional print journalism articles examines two questions: (1) Are the national media more likely to report on missing White women than missing minority women? (2) Are there differences in how the national media outlets portray missing White women compared to missing minority women? Preliminary analysis validates the existence of "Missing White Woman Syndrome." These findings are relevant to theory and professional practice in both journalism (e.g., agenda setting theory, journalistic ethics) and criminal justice (e.g., moral panics, newsmaking criminology, crime control theater), and its effects on policing.

*Child Labour or Sexual Exploitation: The Many Faces of Bacha Bazis of the World*  
Chandrika M. Kelso, National University  
Thomas Green, National University

Human trafficking, the luring of individuals to a foreign location under false pretenses, including children, represents the second-largest organized crime in the world with annual revenues in excess of \$4 billion dollars worldwide. Bacha bazi, which literally translates into boy-play are the dancing boy sex slaves of Afghanistan, taught to dance and sing, to wear make-up and to dress like girls. A bacha bereesh is a boy without a beard, and in several circles a beardless boy is most desired by rich, powerful male patrons. Thus, applying the strict definition of trafficking, these bacha-bazis or bacha bereeshes may be exempt because they are not transported always to foreign lands, but are exploited in their home country. Regardless, the sad glaring fact remains that this is yet another vile form of child sexual abuse perpetrated on vulnerable children. This paper will explore the cultural and societal reactions and responses to child sexual exploitation, to also include a comparative analysis of the religious exploitation of minors in Christian, Muslim and Hindu countries.

### **Panel 25: Carceral Politics and Policy: Analyzing Prison Inside and Out**

*Humonetarianism: The New Correctional Discourse of Scarcity*  
Hadar Aviram, University of California, Hastings School of Law

I examine the impact of the financial crisis on the American correctional landscape. Drawing on multiple examples of recent correctional campaigns, reforms and policies, I argue that the crisis has given rise to a new correctional discourse, which I refer to as "humonetarianism." Humonetarian approaches to crime represent a retreat from punitive policies, justified by fiscal prudence. They are characterized by a shallow, short-term discourse, bipartisan arguments that appeal to narrow coalitions and allow politicians to espouse non-punitive solutions without appearing "soft on crime", and a focus on new populations of inmates, grouping them according to expense, rather than risk. After providing a brief background to the emergence of humonetarianism and its genealogical links to "tough on crime" politics and to actuarial corrections, I demonstrate its impact on the correctional field in several contexts: The new trend of death penalty abolitionism, the conservative pull to end or curtail the war on drugs, prison population control, privatization, and cuts to policing and prosecution.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

*Overriding the Security Classification Instrument:  
Prison Misconduct and Mandatory Minimum Placement*  
Sarah Tahamont, University of California, Berkeley

Prison security classification is intended to recognize heterogeneity in the inmate population with regard to propensity to commit misconduct and to appropriately house inmates with varying levels of violent and/or antisocial behavior while incarcerated. The intent is to increase safety for staff and other inmates, but little is known about the effect of security classification on prison misconduct. In this study, using administrative records of roughly 80,000 inmates in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), I analyze the system of mandatory minimum scores in the security classification process used to determine housing level placement. Inmates who meet a criterion for a binding mandatory minimum score cannot improve their security level below a certain point. They are quite well-behaved and have rates of misconduct that are notably lower than inmates with classification scores that are slightly above or below the mandatory minimum levels across all types of misconduct. Inmates with binding mandatory minimums provide perhaps the best transfer prospects.

*The Pennsylvania System in Practice: Organizational Influences on Prison Practice*  
Ashley Rubin, University of California, Berkeley

Prison administrators and other front-line workers have substantial influence over how punishment is actually meted out. What factors influence their decisions and how do these factors affect what punishment on the ground actually looks like? This article illustrates the way in which analyzing prisons as organizations reveals important influences on administrators' decisions about implementing punishment. I find that prison administrators make choices under the influence of factors that frequently shape organizational behavior in a range of non-penal settings. I offer a historical case study of an exceptional prison that eschewed mainstream practices: Eastern State Penitentiary (1829-1875) is well known for its long-term retention of the Pennsylvania System of "separate" confinement despite the dominance of the Auburn model of "congregate" confinement. Despite the prison's apparent insulation from the carceral field's influence, archival records illustrate the way in which administrative actors were heavily influenced by this field and their larger institutional environment.

*Governing through Sex Crime: Carceral Politics in Campaigns against Human Trafficking*  
Edi Kinney, Mills College

Campaigns to combat human trafficking and "modern day slavery" at home and abroad reflect the transnational expansion of carceral politics. This paper examines how the evolving construction of the "trafficking victim" legitimates "tough on crime" approaches to trafficking, undocumented immigration, and the sex industry. From the undocumented woman trafficked across international borders and forced prostitution, to migrants enslaved in forced labor, to American children exploited in the domestic sex industry—changing conceptions of the "trafficking victim" mobilize new technologies of governance aimed to manage the risks posed by traffickers as well as their victims. Drawing on examples from anti-trafficking campaigns in the U.S. and Thailand, I explore how feminist advocates and anti-trafficking reformers' humanitarian and human rights concerns can serve to widen the net of anti-trafficking enforcement and legitimize new forms of social control. This analysis reveals the ascendancy of carceral approaches to trafficking and the internationalization of governing through sex crime.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### Panel 26: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime

*Assessing the Generality of Crime Theories in Accounting for Racial Differences in Deviance*  
Fawn T. Ngo, University of South Florida/Sarasota-Manatee

In the United States, the low crime rates among Asian immigrants relative to other racial groups are well documented. Perhaps due to their low visibility in crime statistics, Asian Americans have rarely been a focus of interest in etiological research as well as comparative etiological research in criminology. This is unfortunate as the low criminality among Asian Americans itself warrants systematic examination of resiliency against crime just as the high criminality among other racial and ethnic groups necessitates rigorous attention. Drawing data from the National Education Longitudinal Study (NELS), this paper examines the efficacy of GST, self-control, and social learning theories in accounting for deviant behavior between Asian and non-Asian Americans.

*Reflexivity and the Problem of Hate Crime*  
Helen A. Lim, California Lutheran University

Several scholars have drawn attention to the different perspectives and practices of reflexivity and its related criticisms and complexities. One the other hand, others have also challenged researchers to become better aware of the interpersonal, institutional, cultural, and political contexts of those who are being studied and of those who make up the audience. At its core, reflexivity requires researchers to make visible their individuality, their motivations, their interests and attitudes, and demonstrate how their experiences have impacted the research process. In this presentation, using reflexivity, I explain how my own experiences as a member of a racially targeted group have shaped my study of hate crime and research agenda.

*Criminal Record and Employment Prospects: An Experimental Audit Study*  
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University  
Scott Decker, Arizona State University  
Natalie Ortiz, Arizona State University

There is compelling evidence that offenders' employment prospects are affected by their criminal histories and that the effect of a criminal record on employment is particularly pronounced for African American and Hispanic men (Pager, 2009). The purpose of this study is to build on and extend this research by examining the effect of a criminal record on employment for white, Hispanic, and African American men and women. In this paper we use quantitative data from online applications and qualitative data from in-person applicants' field notes to explore the intersecting influences of offenders' race/ethnicity, gender, and criminal history on employment outcomes.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Attitudes toward the Police: Examining Native American Perceptions of Law Enforcement*

Erica Redner-Vera, Arizona State University

Marcus-Antonio Galeste, Arizona State University

Diverging from traditional research on adult perceptions of the police, this paper examines minority youth perceptions of police conduct and behavior. Specifically, attention is given to the American Indian youth population and their overall perceptions of law enforcement. Using data gathered from the National Evaluation of the Gang Resistance and Education Training program (G.R.E.A.T), which consists of a sample of 5,477 eighth grade students across eleven U.S. cities. Previous studies examining juvenile perceptions of the police have focused on race, gender, and city of residence. This research adds to the extant literature by further analyzing ethnic differences, as well as neighborhood contextual elements, such as socioeconomic status and self-esteem. Consistent with previous research African American and Hispanic youth hold negative views of the police as compared to their white counterparts. More interestingly, preliminary results indicate a strong-negative correlation between American Indian youth and perceptions of the police. We conclude in discussing possible explanations as to why American Indian youth hold negative perceptions of the police, in addition to discussing implications for policy and future research.

### **Panel 27: Innovative Methods to Study Crime and Justice**

### *Matching Newspaper Reports with Prosecution Data to Systematically Analyze Trial Court Proceedings*

Trevor A. Hoppe, University of Michigan

Despite a longstanding interest in the courtroom as a contested space - both in the literal, legal sense and in the discursive, linguistic sense - few methods have been identified to assist scholars in systematically analyzing trial court proceedings. This paper proposes a novel method for identifying and analyzing criminal trial court cases, in this case focusing on the application of Michigan's felony statute requiring HIV-positive individuals disclose their HIV-status before having sex. After obtaining deidentified public records of prosecutions from The Michigan State Police, I attempted to identify these cases using matched local newspaper reports. Once identified, I then requested their corresponding court transcripts. Using this method, I was able to identify 31 out of 55 (56%) known convictions, facilitating the compilation of what may be the first systematic collection of trial court transcripts for a particular state statute. These data are immensely useful for understanding how the law works in practice and how legal actors frame HIV disclosure as a crime.

### *Social Undesirability in Survey Responses: Do Web Surveys Generate Socially Extreme Reactions?*

Gabriel T. Cesar, Arizona State University

Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University

Eric Hedberg, Arizona State University

Data collection has always been a social process, no matter the mode of administration. In this sense, people and researchers interact in ways that invoke social desirability. Online surveys, however, remove the personal interactions nested in traditional forms of data collection. Consequently, could the removal of social interaction in the data collection process illicit socially undesirable responses? The present study examines the effect of administration mode on the social undesirability of responses to online versus in person, pencil-and-paper surveys. We compare open-ended responses to a survey of neighborhood perceptions which was administered both online and in person to a sample of 1,000 university students. Our findings suggest online respondents are more likely to offer "socially undesirable" responses, for example responses that contain swear words or racial bias, than pencil-and-paper respondents. Implications for future research are discussed.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Understanding Youth Experiences through Photo Elicitation*

Patrick Jackson, Sonoma State University

Scholars, practitioners and researchers have long noted that foster children are at high risk of involvement in delinquency, crime, premature pregnancy and other life choices that portend long-term involvement in social problems. A variety of factors are believed to contribute to their life outcomes, including family relationships, attachment disorders, abuse, absence of role models, poor quality placements or services, and many others. This study examines the experiences of youth in an animal assisted therapy program that may also include adult mentors. The study collects information from youth through a research technique known as photo elicitation interviewing, a child centered data collection technique employed in other contexts with marginalized youth populations. This is a work in progress.

### *Using Social Network Analysis to Examine International Heroin and Cocaine Trafficking*

Stephen R. Anderson, California State University, San Bernardino

This study examines the international flow of heroin and cocaine from source to destination using social network analysis. This builds on previous research on international drug trafficking by comparing network structures to identify key transit countries in the international trafficking of heroin and cocaine. The heroin network contained 124 nodes (countries) and the cocaine network contained 107 nodes. The results showed that both networks were loose and sparsely connected through a small number of nations acting as central brokers in the commodity chain. Betweenness centrality scores suggest that the top five transit countries for the heroin and cocaine networks are France, Russia, Poland, Germany, Ukraine and France, Germany, Hungary, Egypt, and United Kingdom respectively. Furthermore, using fragmentation analysis, the countries whose removal would affect the heroin and cocaine networks the greatest are France, Ghana, Russia, Egypt, Spain and Brazil, France, United Kingdom, Egypt, and Spain respectively. Policy directives designed to address transshipment nations are discussed.

## **Panel 28: Extralegal Pathways to the Juvenile Justice System**

### *The Race to Punish in American Schools:*

#### *Class and Race Predictors of Punitive School-Crime Control*

Katherine Irwin, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Janet Davidson, Chaminade University

Amanda Hall-Sanchez, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

As a consequence of two decades of pro-punishment discourse, US public schools are increasingly utilizing harsh and retributive disciplinary practices to control school-crime and disorder. While researchers generally agree that schools have become increasingly punitive since the 1980s, scholars are uncertain about what types of schools deploy different types of punishment. Some assert that repressive systems of school-crime control have been used disproportionately in poor, predominantly ethnic minority schools. Governing-through-crime scholars argue that US schools with mostly middle-class and white students have also become increasingly punitive, but in less harsh ways and by using soft surveillance techniques. Relying on data from a large, stratified, and representative sample of middle and secondary US public schools we examine whether punishment is reserved for schools serving mostly poor and ethnic minority students and whether middle-class and predominantly white schools are turning to softer punitive regimes.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *The Latina Penalty: Juvenile Court and Correctional Attitudes toward the Latina Juvenile Offender*

Lisa Pasko, University of Denver

Vera Lopez, Arizona State University

This study draws upon in-depth qualitative interviews with 62 juvenile justice professionals (e.g., probation officers, judges, correctional social workers) to examine how ethnicity matters for Latina girls, how the juvenile justice system currently responds to them, and how the system can better respond to them in more culturally-sensitive ways. The juvenile justice professionals overwhelmingly believed that Latinas, in comparison to White girls, are more likely to be gang members, promiscuous "hoochie mamas," and teen mothers. They also viewed Latinas as more silent and unwilling to complete their probation requirements. While some interpreted this silence as resistance, others acknowledged that language barriers, fears of deportation, and shared histories of discrimination might also contribute to Latinas' reticence. Despite this, juvenile justice professionals struggled to understand how to best meet Latinas' needs, and without such understanding, often used detention and probation revocation. Implications for culturally sensitive programming will conclude this presentation.

### *Youth and Consequences: Criminalization Processes at School*

Lizbet Simmons, San Francisco State University

This paper offers a new perspective on how prisons expanded in the war on crime era despite significant crime declines by exploring the processes by which youth are pushed out of school and toward the criminal justice system. The work extends the analysis provided by school-to-prison pipeline studies, which articulates a trajectory of incarceration risk that is shaped by the experience of schooling, by accounting for the ways in which the criminal justice system exerts its own influence and pull - even within public schools. The paper elaborates further on theories of penalty, which have charted correctional pull factors by mapping the ways in which prisons serve broad social, economic and political interests, by accounting for institutional processes, such as those in public schools that propel minority youth toward prison. At the heart of this research is the story of school discipline and minority punishment in New Orleans, Louisiana, where I spent nearly two years conducting interpretive field research.

## **Panel 29: Crime in the Digital Age**

### *Using the Internet to Fight Back: A Qualitative Content Analysis of Online Anti-Bullying Projects*

Aynsley Pescitelli, Simon Fraser University

Although much research in the area of cybercrime (and cyberbullying, more specifically) focuses on negative aspects of the Internet, there is potential to use this technology for positive aims as well. This qualitative content analysis examines two popular online anti-bullying projects (the It Gets Better Project and the Make It Better Project) in hopes of uncovering similarities and differences between the two projects, as well as common underlying themes. Both projects aim to address and prevent online and real-world bullying, with a particular focus on LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, queer, and questioning) students. Common themes include a positive future, religion, mental illness, identity formation, community, acceptance, sticking it out, and taking a stand. While the two projects are more similar than different, several key differences emerged, including: type of contributor, video format, and popularity. Though these projects are somewhat new, they showcase the potential of such online communities to fight against both real world and cyber victimization.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *Identity Theft: A Problem of Complex Systems or Moral Panic?*

Matthew T. Tracy, California State University, San Bernardino

Identity theft can take on many forms including the theft of bank account numbers, photo ID's, driver's licenses, social security numbers, or credit card numbers. Today identity theft and fraud are on the rise. Some people view identity theft as an unstoppable crime. This research aims to bring about a better understanding of the problem of identity theft. Moral panic perspective and complex systems perspective are applied to identity theft. Hypotheses are tested about the: prevalence of malicious outside hackers, vulnerability of different organization types to this crime, sophistication of identity breaches, lack of law enforcement response, and use of stolen personal records in further criminal activity. The data were drawn from resources made available by a nonprofit organization called the Identity Theft Resource Center (ITRC). This study found most breaches to be employees using low-tech means. Consequently, if organizations tightened up security measures in regards to their employees, identity theft and fraud could be largely preventable.

### *Evaluations of Expectations of Privacy in the Digital Age: United States v. Smith*

Jefferson Ingram, University of Dayton

When a government official wants to use a GPS tracking device to collect data from a privately-owned automobile, the Supreme Court has held that a warrant is required to attach and monitor the data collected by the device. In *United States v. Jones* (2012), the Court ruled unanimously that a search warrant was required in under such circumstances. While some of the Court followed Justice Scalia's rationale involving a property law analysis in determining that the Government's installation of the GPS device on defendant's vehicle, not all members of the Court fully supported the rationale. Justice Sotomayor concurred but suggested that it might be time to reconsider the concept or the premise that an individual has no reasonable expectation of privacy involving information that is voluntarily disclosed to third parties. This paper will consider both Justice Scalia's property law view and Justice Sotomayor's suggestion that the Court rethink privacy concepts because of the way society divulges or requires sharing of otherwise private information to third parties.

## **Panel 30: Mass Incarceration and Reform**

### *Justice Reinvestment: Something Borrowed, Little New*

Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Justice reinvestment is the new buzzword in corrections. States like Ohio and Texas are taking legislative action to implement sentencing reform. Part of this approach involves working to strengthen and make probation smarter using a model of swift and sure sanctions with scant research to support it as an evidence-based practice. This tendency use community based approaches in lieu of prison will accelerate as financial necessity brought on by state budget constraints results in the mandatory release of more offenders, and the closing of correctional facilities. In this paper, I argue that justice reinvestment offers little new to a profession that continually struggles to reinvent itself around policies and practices that appear remarkable similar and repackaged under a new name. As a result, core issues remain unaddressed and overshadowed by the latest fad that promises to be the magic bullet of correctional practice.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### *AB-109 and the Realigning of the California State Prison Population One Year Later*

John M. Owen, California State University, Fresno

Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno

Yoshiko Takahashi, California State University, Fresno

This paper describes and discusses the sanctions and outcomes of defendants sentenced under the "realigning" of state prison populations to local supervision in Fresno County, Ca. Pursuant to California Assembly Bill 109, responsibility for supervising lower level inmates and parolees specified as non-sexual, non-violent and non-serious offenders, aka: non-non-nons, released from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is transferred to the counties for jail and supervision. Offenders released from state prison on or after October 1201, after serving a sentence for an eligible offense shall be subject to post release community supervision (PRCS). In addition to this, defendants sentenced after October 1 2011 pursuant to this statute will serve both their incarceration in local jails as well as be supervised locally, aka: Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR). This paper will track the PRCS and MSR offenders through the Fresno County criminal justice system. It will examine the types of services, sanctions, and interventions they received, and what outcomes followed.

### *Learning to Lock Up: The Epistemological Work of Mass Incarceration*

Judah N. Schept, Eastern Kentucky University

Based on ethnographic research in the Midwest and Appalachian regions of the United States, this article examines the routes through which the logics and practices of mass incarceration travel and structure individual and community bodies. Through diverse means of transmission, including respected periodicals, tabloids that purport to show the 'face of crime,' corrections consultants, and local 'experts,' hegemonic beliefs about crime and incarceration sediment into communities and inscribe policy responses. In addition, the legitimacy given to criminal justice professionals and consultants on the one hand and media depictions and images of crime on the other, attach epistemic certainty to these accounts. In the process, communities 'learn' to lock up, at times against their better judgments and professed politics.

### *Citizens and Hermits: Two Styles of Prison Leadership*

Eric J. Williams, Sonoma State University

Cherilyn Jones, Sonoma State University

In my recent book, I discussed in detail the relationship between prisons and communities in two rural towns. In doing so, developed a model of warden behavior in relation to the community that I termed "citizens and hermits." The book argues that individual wardens, even when constrained by a difficult central office, can have a significant effect on the relationship a new facility has on a rural community. The citizen warden, the warden most visible in the community and the one who develops deep relationships with local public officials and the citizenry, will see great benefits and will find that integrating a facility into a community a much smoother process. This paper takes the argument I used in discussing outside relationships as a starting point to discuss prison management and prison leadership. Prison leadership is a function of agency and structure in a bureaucratic context, specifically that prison leadership is about having developed character traits while working under certain structural constraints. I will outline unique model of correctional leadership.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### Panel 31: Theories of Crime

*The Grasmick et al. Scale: Self-Control, Psychopathy, or Futility?*  
Samantha L. Felice, California State University, Stanislaus

For more than a decade, the Grasmick et al. (1993) scale stood as the most accepted measure of self-control as outlined in Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) *A General Theory of Crime*. Among the many criticisms of this scale, the most neglected is that it is patently operationalized after the manifestations of psychopathy developed by Harrison Gough in 1948. Ironically, 37 years prior to the Grasmick et al. scale, Gough (1956) created the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), which includes a sub-scale titled self-control. Using self-report data from 1,872 public high school students, we compare the influence of CPI self-control and the Grasmick et al. scale on crime. Results suggest that the Grasmick et al. scale shows no empirical improvement over the CPI self-control scale as a predictor of delinquency. These results, combined with Gottfredson and Hirschi's patent use of psychopathy as a basis for developing self-control, raise questions regarding the utility of the Grasmick et al. scale, the concept of self-control, and the intellectually fragmented field of criminology.

*Green and Grey: Resistance to the Criminalization of Household Greywater*  
William W. McClanahan, Eastern Kentucky University

Since its initial proposal in the 1990s, 'green criminology' has focused on environmental crimes and harms affecting non-human and human life, ecosystems, and the planet as a whole. While much of the research and literature has focused on the failure of legal systems to protect the environment, little work has been done that focuses instead on the criminalization of environmentally beneficial activities. Noting the criminalization of several such activities-hitchhiking, the raising of urban livestock, line-drying of laundry, and rainwater collection-this paper focuses on criminalized 'greywater' systems designed and implemented to facilitate the reuse of household wastewater. Taking a critical-green theoretical perspective, this paper examines the individuals and groups resisting the criminalization of household water reuse, and the means they employ to install and operate oft-illegal residential greywater systems.

*How an Understanding of the Reward-Reinforcement Pathway can inform Social Theories of Crime*  
Stephanie A. Wiley, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Much of the existing biosocial research in criminology ignores a potentially important link between biology and offending: the reward-reinforcement pathway (RRP). The RRP works by releasing pleasure-inducing neurotransmitters when physical or psychological needs are met, resulting in positive reinforcement. Although the RRP has generally been used to explain substance abuse, researchers have extended its application to behaviors such as overeating, gambling, and risk-seeking; however, criminologists have not widely recognized the utility of the RRP in explaining chronic crime. The current study demonstrates the link between the RRP and crime through review of the psychological, neurological, and genetic research on risky and illegal behavior. Importantly, by highlighting neuroimaging research, this study illustrates the ways in which both environmental and biological factors influence reward experiences. The future of biosocial perspectives and criminological theory are examined and implications for prevention and treatment efforts are discussed.

## 2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

### **Workshop 1: California Juvenile Justice Reform: The Positive Youth Justice Initiative** *Sponsored by the Sierra Health Foundation*

Daniel Maccallair, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice  
James Bell, Haywood Burns Institute  
Matt Cervantes, Sierra Health Foundation  
David Muhammed, Alameda County Probation  
Dinky Manek Enty, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

The California Juvenile Justice system is undergoing the most sweeping changes in its 109 year old history. Since 1996, the state reduced the number of youths confined in state-run youth corrections facilities from approximately 10,000 in 1996 to less than 900 today. During that time, eight of the 11 facilities that comprised most of the state's youth correctional system were closed through a process called realignment. Through realignment, responsibility for most juvenile justice services are now a county responsibility. This unprecedented devolvement of juvenile justice services places California in the forefront of juvenile justice reform. With the transfer of juvenile justice services to the local level, a consortium of foundations created the Positive Youth Development Initiative to promote the statewide implementation of best practices at the local level. This workshop will provide a broad overview of California juvenile justice reform and present an approach to redesigning and restructuring juvenile justice services at the local level.

### **Roundtable 1: How to use Current Events to Promote Critical Thinking in Criminology and Criminal Justice Classes**

Diana R. Grant, Sonoma State University  
Napoleon Reyes, Sonoma State University  
Phyllis B. Gerstenfeld, California State University, Stanislaus  
Chau-Pu Chaing, California State University, Stanislaus  
Steven Wood, California State University, Stanislaus

The panelists at this roundtable will use a variety of examples from teaching criminal justice and criminology to illustrate how to use current events in crime and criminal justice to help students develop their critical thinking abilities. The panelists will discuss how students can improve their capacity to evaluate and contextualize information on key issues in criminal justice using current events. How can this approach to teaching encourage criminal justice students to realize the value of keeping up with the news, whether by checking the website of the Attorney General or their favorite crime blog? Can this approach help students realize that keeping current with the news is a valuable asset when it comes to interviewing for jobs in the field, or even applying for internships? How can instructors use current events to help students appreciate policy implications, and to update and 'localize' course readings? These are the kind of questions this panel would like to address.

## **2013 CONFERENCE PROGRAM ABSTRACTS**

### **Roundtable 2: Faculty and Student Burnout: Impact on Performance and Experiences and Stress Situations**

Sue C. Escobar, California State University, Sacramento  
Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento  
Laurie Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

Burnout affects workers of all different types and in many different environments, academic and non-academic alike. In academic environments, negative burnout could result in job dissatisfaction, a sense of personal anomie where one begins to question one's role in a department, and high turnover among faculty. Burnout manifests itself in different ways including maladaptive coping mechanisms such as substance abuse and mental and physical health challenges brought on by academic incivility, biases toward faculty based on gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, and/or familial status, and outright bullying. Being in academia as a faculty member or student can be very stressful. The purpose of this round table is to generate conversation around faculty and student experiences with burnout, what support systems they may have sought out to deal with it, and how change may be implemented to allow for a less stressful, more supportive environment.

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**Mario V. Cano, Ph.D. student**

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**Jillian Turanovic, Ph.D. student**

"As a Master's student, I was already learning how to publish and collaborate and I saw how well the senior doctoral students were doing in the program. I just wasn't aware of students at other programs who had already developed extensive publication records. And that's what I wanted."



**Richard Moule Jr., Ph.D. student**

"Being at ASU has allowed me to develop strong relationships with faculty. I've had opportunities to learn from them as a student in the classroom, a co-author on a publication, and as a researcher in the field. They have been willing to work with and push me to be a well-rounded, high quality scholar."

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**Joshua Chanin: J.D., Ph.D.**, American University.

Areas of Interest: constitutional law, police behavior and police accountability, governance and the administration of justice policy.

**Stuart Henry: Ph.D.**, University of Kent at Canterbury. Director, School of Public Affairs.

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 McIllwain: 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. Coordinator, Criminology and Criminal Justice Graduate Program.

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.

**Sheldon Zhang: Ph.D.**, University of Southern California.

Areas of Interest: criminology, corrections, transnational organized crime, program evaluation, methodology, marriage and the family.

In addition to the faculty listed, the school incorporates visiting scholars and criminal justice professionals.

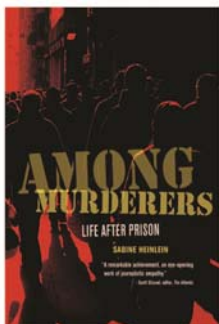
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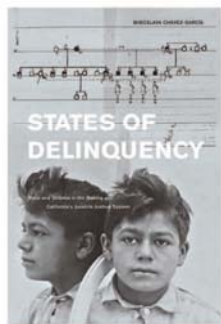
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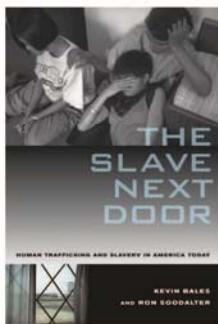
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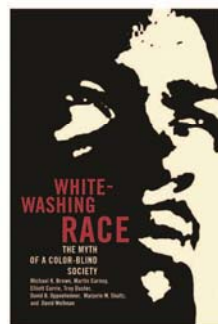
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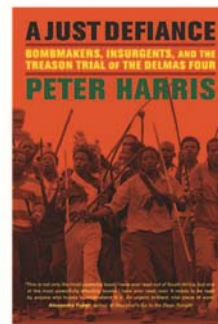
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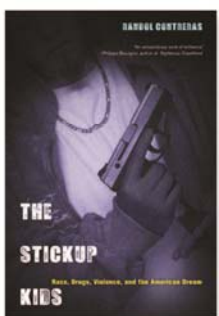
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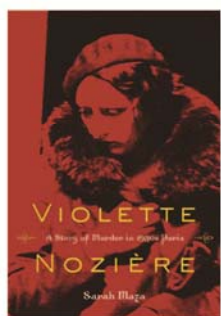
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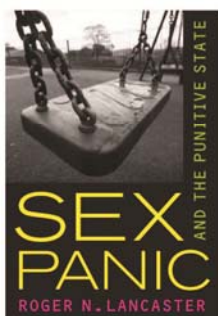
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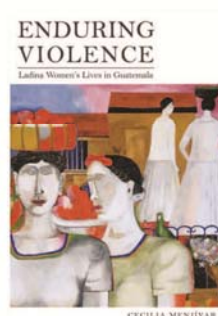
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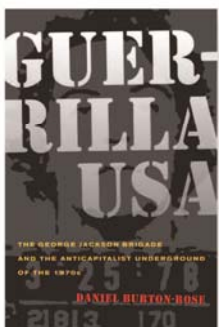
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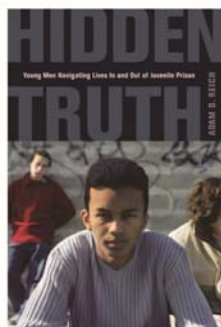
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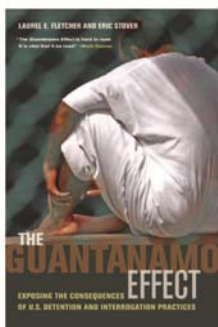
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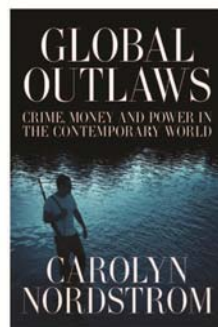
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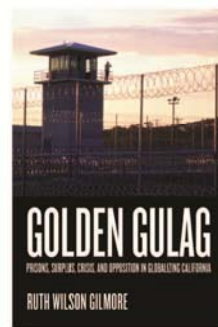
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