

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

41st Annual Conference  
February 6-8, 2014



Ala Moana Hotel  
Honolulu, Hawai'i

**WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY  
2013-2014 BOARD MEMBERS**

**OFFICERS**

Paul Kaplan, President  
Kimberly Richman, Vice-President  
Henry F. Fradella, Secretary-Treasurer

**EXECUTIVE COUNSELORS**

Dina Carson	(2013-2014)
Marie Griffin	(2011-2014)
Ryan G. Fischer	(2012-2015)
Justin Ready	(2012-2015)
Erich Schellhammer	(2012-2015)
Keramet Reiter	(2013-2016)
Samantha Smith-Pritchard	(2013-2016)

**COUNSELORS-AT-LARGE (2013 – 2014)**

Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard (Student Representative)  
Joshua Chanin  
John Hepburn  
Sam Vickovic (Student Representative)

**VOTING IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT**

Henry F. Fradella

**EDITOR, *The Western Criminologist***

Yvette Farmer

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

Nicole Bracy  
Chris Curtis  
Stuart Henry

**CO-FOUNDERS**

Tom Gitchoff  
June Morrison

**2014 PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS**

Ryan G. Fischer  
Samantha Smith-Pritchard

**2014 FACILITIES COORDINATOR**

Paul Kaplan

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

### Thursday, February 6<sup>th</sup>

Time	Events	Location
3:00 PM to 6:00 PM	Registration	Pre-Function Hallway
4:00 PM to 6:15 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Plumeria
6:30 PM to 8:00 PM	President's Welcome & Reception	Carnation

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

Time	Events	Location
7:00 AM to 5:00 AM	Registration	Pre-Function Hallway
7:00 AM to 8:00 AM	Plenary Breakfast	Hibiscus I
8:15 AM to 9:30 AM	Panel Sessions 1 – 5	Various
9:45 AM to 11:00 AM	Panel Sessions 6 – 10	Various
9:00 AM TO 12:15 PM	Book Exhibit	Gardenia
11:15 AM to 12:30 PM	Panel Sessions 11 – 15	Various
12:40 PM to 2:00 PM	Awards Luncheon	Hibiscus I
2:15 PM to 3:30 PM	Panel Sessions 16 – 20 & Roundtable 1	Various
3:45 PM to 5:00 PM	Panel Sessions 21 – 25	Various
2:15 PM TO 4:30 PM	Book Exhibit	Gardenia
5:15 PM to 6:45 PM	Poster Session and Reception	TBA
7:00 PM to ?	Student Party	Lobby

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

Time	Events	Location
7:30 AM to 2:00 PM	Registration	Pre-Function Hallway
8:00 AM to 10:45 AM	Book Exhibit	Gardenia
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 26 – 30	Various
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 31 – 35	Various
11:00 AM to 12:30 PM	Keynote Brunch	Hibiscus I
12:45 PM to 2:00 PM	Panel Sessions 36 – 40 & Workshop 1	Various
2:15 PM to 3:30 PM	Panel Sessions 41 – 45 & Roundtable 2	Various
3:45 PM to 4:15 PM	Book Sale	Gardenia
4:30 PM to 6:30 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Pakalana

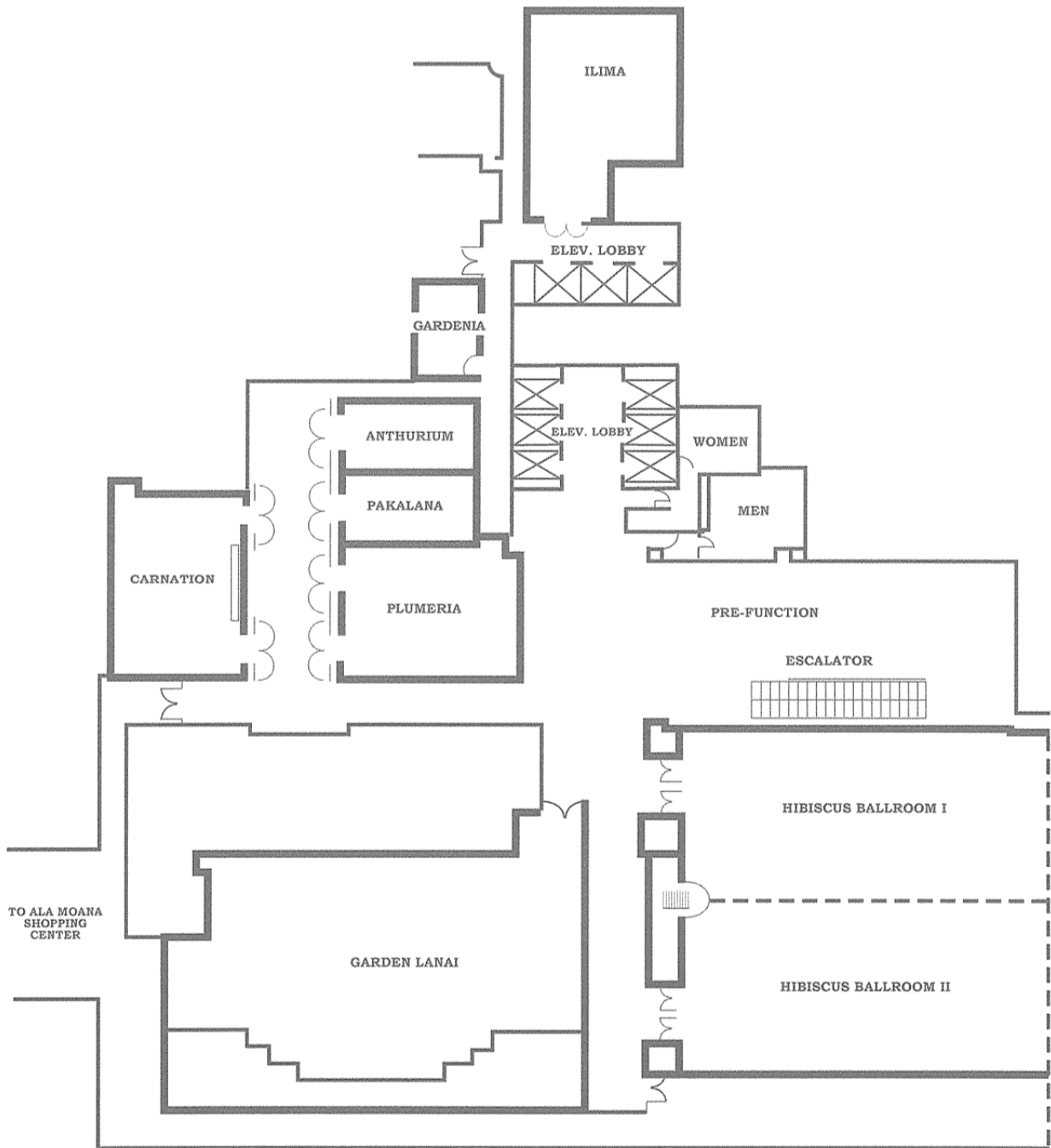
### Don't miss the Book Sale!

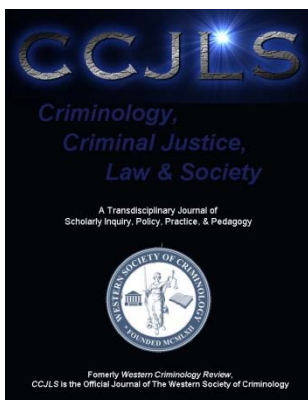
Each year the WSC organizes a book sale to raise funds for the June Morrison Travel Scholarships that enable students to attend the conference. Books donated by various criminal justice publishers are on display for the duration of the meeting and are then sold at unbelievably low prices. First choice is given to students on **Saturday, February 8th at 5:00pm in the Gardenia Room**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

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

# PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

## ALA MOANA HONOLULU, HA Hotel Map





*Criminology,*  
*Criminal Justice,*  
*Criminal Law & Society*

A Transdisciplinary Journal of Inquiry, Evaluation, Analysis, Policy, Pedagogy & Practice

CCJLS is the official journal of the Western Society of Criminology

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The official journal of the Western Society of Criminology is now the *Journal of Criminology, Criminal Law & Society (CCJCLS)*. This peer-reviewed journal builds on the mission of its predecessor, *Western Criminology Review (WCR)*, by promoting understanding of the causes of crime; the methods used to prevent and control crime; the institutions, principles, and actors involved in the apprehension, prosecution, punishment, and reintegration of offenders; and the legal and political framework under which the justice system and its primary actors operate.

CCJCLS publishes

- theoretical and empirical research on criminology, criminal justice, and criminal law and society;
- practice-oriented papers (including teaching/pedagogical issues);
- essays and commentary on crime, law, and justice policy;
- replies and comments to articles previously published in *CCJCLS* or *WCR*
- book and film reviews; and
- scholarly article reviews.

Historical and contemporary perspectives are encouraged, as are diverse theoretical and methodological approaches.

Manuscripts are submitted electronically through Scholastica. All submissions should be formatted according to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition (2009)*. All correspondence is conducted online to speed the review process. Due to the advantages of being an online journal, there are no page, color, or appendix restrictions; therefore, authors can include hypertext links and images at their discretion. Our evaluation process of submitted papers involves a brief internal consideration by editorial staff, followed by a blind assessment by two external reviewers. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *CCJCLS* should send inquiries to the editors—Henry F. Fradella, Aili Malm, and Christine Scott-Hayward—via email at [CCJCLS@westerncriminology.org](mailto:CCJCLS@westerncriminology.org).

# PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

3:00 to 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION HALLWAY
4:00 to 6:15 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	PLUMERIA
6:30 to 8:00 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	CARNATION

*SPONSORED BY: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE*

## FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

6:30 AM to 4:00 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION HALLWAY
<b>7:00 AM to 8:00 AM</b>	<b>PLENARY CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST</b>	<b>HIBISCUS I</b>
	<i>SPONSORED BY: SEATTLE UNIVERSITY</i>	
9:00 AM to 12:15 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARDENIA
2:00 PM to 4:30 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARDENIA

### 8:15 AM to 9:30AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Young Females and their Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System	Plumeria	Vera A. Lopez
Panel 2	Examining Modern Innovative Approaches to Imprisonment and Incarceration	Pakalana	Alexis Ibarra
Panel 3	The Hard to Solve Cases: Homicides, Serial Killers, Hit & Runs, and Wrongful Convictions	Anthurium	Kim Rossmo
Panel 4	Concerns Women Confront: Violence, Subjugation, and Poverty	Ilima	Meda Chesney-Lind
Panel 5	Teaching: Innovative and Time-Relevant Pedagogical Methods	Carnation	Erich P. Schellhammer

### 9:45 AM to 11:00 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 6	Policy and Legal Issues in the Juvenile Justice System	Plumeria	David M. MacAlister
Panel 7	Current Studies Assessing White Collar Crime	Pakalana	Napoleon C. Reyes
Panel 8	Information and Technology in the Criminal Justice System	Anthurium	Andrea Allen
Panel 9	Expanding the Boundaries of Current Criminological Theories	Ilima	Jennifer Rushforth
Panel 10	Critical Criminology and Social Justice Session I: Re-Envisioning Criminology as Harm Production	Carnation	Stuart Henry



## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

3:45 PM to 5:00 PM      PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 21	Policing and Place: Managing Locations, Controllers, and Police Presence	Plumeria	Troy C. Payne
Panel 22	Masculinity, Sexual Consent, and What If?	Pakalana	Jacqueline B. Helfgott
Panel 23	Examining Theory in Applied Settings: Deterrence, Social Context, and Broken Windows	Anthurium	Kevin A. Wright
Panel 24	Applications of Critical Issues	Ilima	Thomas Fleming
Panel 25	Thinking, Teaching, Learning, and Student Perceptions	Carnation	Eric J. Williams

**5:15 PM to 6:45 PM      HOSTED BAR POSTER SESSION & RECEPTION      GARDEN LANAI**  
*SPONSORED BY: CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO  
 AND ROUTLEDGE/TAYLOR & FRANCIS*

7:00 PM to ?      STUDENT PARTY      LOBBY

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

7:30 AM to 2:30 PM      REGISTRATION      PRE-FUNCTION HALLWAY

9:00 AM to 10:45 AM      BOOK EXHIBIT      GARDENIA

8:00 AM to 9:15 AM      PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 26	Law and the Courts: Examining Policy and Legal Changes	Plumeria	Andrew A. Reid
Panel 27	Racial and Ethnically Derogatory Undertones of Criminal Behavior	Pakalana	Nicholas J. Chagnon
Panel 28	Examining Terrorism: Political Motivations and Personality Factors	Anthurium	Rick Parent
Panel 29	Emerging Issues in Forensics and Criminal Investigation	Ilima	Brian D. Rookey
Panel 30	Criminal Behavior Within Social Networks	Carnation	Ehsan Jozaghi



## PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

2:15 PM to 3:30 PM      PANEL SESSIONS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chair</b>
Panel 41	Current Issues in Drug Sentencing Policies and Laws	Plumeria	Jennifer Murphy
Panel 42	Teaching: The Essential Components of Community Engagement and Academic Freedom	Pakalana	Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard
Panel 43	Innovative Approaches in Crime Analysis: From Gadagi to Google Street View	Anthurium	Nick McRee
Panel 44	Crime Analysis Findings and Critiques involving Official Databases	Ilima	C. Ronald Huff
Panel 45	Contemporary Examinations of Gang and Non-Gang Youth	Carnation	Finn-Aage Esbensen
Roundtable 2	Critical Reflections on the Critical Criminology Sessions	Gardenia	Stuart Henry

3:45 PM to 4:15 PM      BOOK SALE      GARDENIA

4:30 PM to 6:30 PM      EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING      PAKALANA

### ***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 8th at 3:45pm in the Gardenia Room**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

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

# PROGRAM DETAIL FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6

3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION HALLWAY
4:00 PM TO 6:15 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	PLUMERIA
6:30 PM TO 8:00 PM	<b>PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION</b>	<b>CARNATION</b>

*SPONSORED BY: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE*

**CCJLS**  
*Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*  
Editors  
Henry F. Fradella, Aili Malm, and Christine S. Scott-Hayward  
California State University, Long Beach

Editorial Board

Martin A. Andresen, <i>Simon Fraser University</i>	Beth Huebner, <i>University of Missouri, St. Louis</i>
Hadar Aviram, <i>University of California, Hastings</i>	Shane Johnson, <i>University College London</i>
Susan Bandes, <i>De Paul University</i>	Delores Jones-Brown, <i>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</i>
Gisela Bichler, <i>California State University, San Bernardino</i>	David Klingler, <i>University of Missouri, St. Louis</i>
Martin Bouchard, <i>Simon Fraser University</i>	Mona Lynch, <i>University of California, Irvine</i>
Kate Bowers, <i>University College London</i>	Daniel Macallair, <i>Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice</i>
Joel Caplan, <i>Rutgers University</i>	Lisa Pasko, <i>University of Denver</i>
Meda Chesney-Lind, <i>University of Hawaii at Manoa</i>	Ray Patemoster, <i>University of Maryland</i>
Finn Esbensen, <i>University of Missouri, St. Louis</i>	Kim Rossmo, <i>Texas State University</i>
Patricia Ewick, <i>Clark University</i>	Jonathan Simon, <i>University of California, Berkeley</i>
Marcus Felson, <i>Texas State University</i>	Michael R. Smith, <i>University of Texas at El Paso</i>
Ben Fleury-Steiner, <i>University of Delaware</i>	Don Stemen, <i>Loyola University Chicago</i>
Jona Goldschmidt, <i>Loyola University Chicago</i>	Richard Tewksbury, <i>University of Louisville</i>
Angela Gover, <i>University of Colorado, Denver</i>	Christopher Totten, <i>Kennesaw State University</i>
Michael R. Gottfredson, <i>University of Oregon</i>	Michael Townsley, <i>Griffith University</i>
Marie Griffin, <i>Arizona State University</i>	William C. Thompson, <i>University of California, Irvine</i>
Craig Hemmens, <i>Washington State University</i>	Bonita Veysey, <i>Rutgers University</i>
Stuart Henry, <i>San Diego State University</i>	Michael D. White, <i>Arizona State University</i>
John Hipp, <i>University of California, Irvine</i>	Kevin Wright, <i>Arizona State University</i>
Anne Hobbs, <i>University of Nebraska, Omaha</i>	Frank Zimring, <i>University of California, Berkeley</i>

# PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

## FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

8:00 AM TO 1:00 PM      REGISTRATION      PRE-FUNCTION HALLWAY  
 2:30 PM TO 5:00 PM      REGISTRATION      PRE-FUNCTION HALLWAY

9:00 AM TO 1:00 PM      BOOK EXHIBIT      GARDENIA  
 2:30 PM TO 6:00 PM      BOOK EXHIBIT      GARDENIA

**7:00 AM TO 8:00 AM      PLENARY & CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST      HIBISCUS I**  
**SPEAKERS: DAVID T. JOHNSON AND ROSANN GREENSPAN**  
**SPONSORED BY: SEATTLE UNIVERSITY**

### 8:15 AM TO 9:30 AM

8:15 AM to 9:30AM      PLUMERIA  
**PANEL 1: YOUNG FEMALES AND THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**  
 Chair: Vera A. Lopez, Arizona State University

Jill L. Rosenbaum California State University, Fullerton	<i>Perceptions of the Juvenile Justice System: What Young Women Have to Say</i>
Sanna King University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>"Opio Haku Mo'olelo: Youth Making Stories, Youth Making Meaning in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System</i>
Yvette Farmer California State University, Sacramento	<i>Factors Related to California School Children Becoming Involved in the Justice System</i>
Vera A. Lopez Arizona State University	<i>System-Involved Girls: Growing Up with Violence, Parental Drug Use, and Uncertainty</i>

8:15 AM to 9:30AM      PAKALANA  
**PANEL 2: EXAMINING MODERN INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO IMPRISONMENT AND INCARCERATION**  
 Chair: Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Matthew C. Leone University of Nevada, Reno Sara Toto University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Absolute Success and Relative Failure: An Analysis of Prisoner Reentry in Nevada</i>
Danielle J. Murdoch Simon Fraser University	<i>Corrections Reform in Kosovo: Lessons Learned and the Way Forward</i>
Yoshiko Takahashi California State University, Fresno Barbara Owen California State University, Fresno Katherine Hickman California State University, Fresno Emma Hughes California State University, Fresno John Owen California State University, Fresno Jennifer Leahy California State University, Fresno	<i>One Year Out: Outcomes of Public Safety Realignment in California</i>
Alexis Ibarra University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>Shipped Away: Hawai'i's Media Coverage of Incarceration Policy</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

8:15 AM to 9:30AM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 3: THE HARD TO SOLVE CASES: HOMICIDES, SERIAL KILLERS, HIT & RUNS, AND WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS**

Chair: Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Kim Rossmo Texas State University	<i>Criminal Case Rethinking</i>
Nick Peterson University of California, Irvine	<i>Geographic Bias and Homicide Arrests: A Multi-Level Analysis</i>
Doug LePard Vancouver Police Department Simon Demers Vancouver Police Department Cynthia Langan Vancouver Police Department Kim Rossmo Texas State University	<i>Challenges in Serial Murder Investigations Involving Missing Persons</i>
Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley Amanda McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Tara Haarhoff Royal Canadian Mounted Police	<i>Criminal Profile of Offenders Committing a Hit and Run Offence</i>

8:15 AM to 9:30AM

ILIMA

**PANEL 4: CONCERNS WOMEN CONFRONT: VIOLENCE, SUBJUGATION, AND POVERTY**

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

Eryn N. O'Neal Arizona State University Kimberly A. Kaiser Arizona State University	<i>Sexual Assault Resistance Strategies &amp; Injury Avoidance: Does the Suspect-Victim Relationship Matter?</i>
Jennifer Fraser Ryerson University	<i>Measuring a Movement: Assessing the Effectiveness of Canadian Feminist Activism on Violence</i>
Meda Chesney-Lind University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>Global Feminist Criminology: Key Issues and Perspectives</i>

8:15 AM to 9:30AM

CARNATION

**PANEL 5: TEACHING: INNOVATIVE AND TIME-RELEVANT PEDAGOGICAL METHODS**

Chair: Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University

Patricia O'Reilly Wilfrid Laurier University	<i>Famous Trials on Trial: Innovative Approaches to Knowledge Transfer in a Critical Justice Course</i>
Jennifer Bradford Metropolitan State University of Denver Joy Bohte Metropolitan State University of Denver	<i>Amazing Research: Using the "Amazing Race" Model to Engage Research Methods Students</i>
Erich P. Schellhammer Royal Roads University	<i>Teaching Human Services Skills in Justice Programs</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

9:45 AM TO 11:00 AM

9:45 AM TO 11:00 AM

PLUMERIA

**PANEL 6: POLICY AND LEGAL ISSUES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Chair: David M. MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

David M. MacAlister Simon Fraser University	<i>C-10 Amendments to Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act: Crime Control or Modified Justice?</i>
Christopher T. Bickel California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	<i>The Scene of the Crime: Solitary Confinement in a Juvenile Detention Center</i>
Alida V. Merlo Indiana University of Pennsylvania Peter J. Benekos Mercyhurst University Bitna Kim Indiana University of Pennsylvania	<i>Understanding Juvenile Justice Policy: What About Life Without Parole Sentences for Youth?</i>
Melanie Taylor University of Nevada, Reno Marcus Galeste Arizona State University	<i>An Examination of the Reoffending Patterns of Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:00 AM

PAKALANA

**PANEL 7: CURRENT STUDIES ASSESSING WHITE COLLAR CRIME**

Chair: Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University

Scott S. Brodie Simon Fraser University & Douglas College	<i>New Constructions of the Natural Environment: Marie Lake, Fort Chipewyan, and the Alberta Oil Sands</i>
Christine J. Champion University of California, Irvine	<i>Greed Is Good: The Criminogenic Bourgeois Environment of 21st Century Corporate America</i>
Napoleon C. Reyes Sonoma State University Kyung Yon Jhi University of Nebraska at Kearney	<i>Big Brother in Reverse? Impact of Social Networking on Government Corruption</i>
Manpreet Kaur University of Delhi, India	<i>Impact of IP Rights' Crimes &amp; Preventive Measures - Structure of Strategies Used by Asian Countries</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:00 AM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 8: INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Chair: Andrea Allen, Clayton State University

Andrea Allen Clayton State University	<i>Campus Officers' Explanations of Traffic Stop Sanctions</i>
Gabriel T. Cesar Arizona State University Natalie E. Todak Arizona State University Chantal Fahmy Arizona State University	<i>Cause of Death "Pending": The Unwillingness of Medical Examiners to Attribute Arrest-Related Deaths</i>
Alexandra M. Thomas Seattle University	<i>Cause for Interrogation Reform</i>
Amanda L. Butler Simon Fraser University	<i>Policing the Mentally Ill in Lower Mainland, B.C.</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

9:45 AM TO 11:00 AM

ILIMA

### **PANEL 9: EXPANDING THE BOUNDARIES OF CURRENT CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Chair: Jennifer Rushforth, San José State University

Juan F. Flores Metropolitan State University of Denver	<i>Play Ball: An Analysis of Attitudes Regarding Spectator Violence</i>
Jennifer Rushforth San José State University	<i>Can Peacemaking Criminology Mitigate the Suffering Caused by War Crimes?</i>
Scott Jacques Georgia State University	<i>Criminals' Tattoos: Atavism, Attraction, or Association?</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:00 AM

CARNATION

### **PANEL 10: CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE SESSION I: "REVISIONING" CRIMINOLOGY AS HARM PRODUCTION**

Chair and Discussant: Stuart Henry, San Diego State University

Shamila Ahmed Buckinghamshire New University	<i>Moving Beyond the Restrictions of Criminology: Critical Perspectives and Non-state Centricism in the 'War on Terror'</i>
Laura Pecenco University of California, San Diego	<i>Creating Art and Doing Gender Behind Bars: Reframing the Discussion with a Critical Perspective</i>
Desiré J.M. Anastasia Metropolitan State College of Denver Kara A. Holmes Argosy University	<i>The Abusive Woman: A Critical Examination of Attitudes Toward Female-Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence in Heterosexual Relationships</i>
Dimitri Bogazianos California State University, Sacramento	<i>Criminology in Verse</i>

**11:15 AM TO 12:30 PM**

11:15 AM TO 12:30 PM

PLUMERIA

### **PANEL 11: RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

Chair: Latham Thomas Winfree, Arizona State University

Catherine Laurier Centre Jeunesse de Montreal – IU Sonia Helie Centre Jeunesse de Montreal - IU	<i>From Maltreatment to Delinquency: Service Trajectories after Child Protection Services</i>
José A. Mendez Eastern Washington University	<i>Juvenile Delinquency: A Macro Perspective</i>
Sanna King University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>The Impact of the School-to-Prison Pipeline on Native Hawaiian Youth</i>
Latham Thomas Winfree Arizona State University Eldan Mujanovic University of Sarajevo James Nash Portland State University	<i>Exploring the Links Between Gangs, Delinquency and Victimization Experiences in Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

11:15 AM TO 12:30 PM

PAKALANA

**PANEL 12: FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INMATE BEHAVIOR AND THE COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES FOR FAMILIES**

Chair: Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University

Kerryn E. Bell Eastern Washington University	<i>The Critical Role of Intersectionality in Evaluating Prison Violence</i>
Barbara E. Bloom Sonoma State University Alexandria Pech Sonoma State University	<i>Predicting and Fostering Resilience in Children of Incarcerated Parents</i>
Jillian J. Turanovic Arizona State University Nancy Rodriguez Arizona State University	<i>The Age-Graded Consequences of Parental Incarceration on Children: A Qualitative Analysis</i>

11:15 AM TO 12:30 PM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 13: POLICING OUTSIDE THE NORM: DEALING WITH NEW ENVIRONMENTS AND POPULATIONS**

Chair: Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Emmanuel P. Barthe University of Nevada, Reno Jesse Huff University of Nevada, Reno	<i>Burning Man: A Case Study of Law Enforcement Practices in a "Target Rich Environment"</i>
Carol A. Archbold North Dakota State University	<i>Crime-Talk, Established-Outsider Relations, and Policing in Oil Boomtowns in Western North Dakota</i>
Joshua Chanin San Diego State University	<i>Does Pattern or Practice Misconduct Reform Promote Police Department Transparency?</i>

11:15 AM TO 12:30 PM

ILIMA

**PANEL 14: APPLICATION OF THEORY: COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL**

Chair: Chris Melde, Michigan State University

Chris Melde Michigan State University Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri, St. Louis	<i>The Interaction of Cognitive and Emotional Reactions to Victimization and Involvement in Violence</i>
Ronald L. Simmons Arizona State University Leslie G. Simmons Arizona State University	<i>Examination of the Mechanisms Whereby Romantic Relationships Foster Desistance From Crime</i>
Ezekiel A. Pease Seattle University	<i>Maslow and a Hierarchy of Theories</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

11:15 AM TO 12:30 PM

CARNATION

### PANEL 15: LIFE INSIDE PRISON: EXAMINING COMPONENTS OF INCARCERATION

Chair: Melissa Thompson, Portland State University

Melissa Thompson Portland State University Matt Carlson Portland State University	<i>Reentry Barriers for Former Inmates: Race, Culture, and Access to Mental Health and Substance Abuse</i>
Randy Blazak Portland State University	<i>Prison Gang Drop Outs: Strategies for Exiting Security Threat Groups</i>
Farzana B. Kara Simon Fraser University David M. MacAlister Simon Fraser University	<i>The Usefulness of Coroners' Inquest Findings for Studying In-Custody Deaths</i>

12:40 TO 2:00 PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

HIBISCUS I

*SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY*

### PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contribution to the field of criminology:

#### *Richard A. Leo, University of San Francisco School of Law*

Dr. Leo is currently a Dean's Circle Scholar and Professor of Law at the University of San Francisco. There are four main areas in which Professor Leo's research and publications have made outstanding, ground-breaking contributions to criminology. The first is the empirical study of routine police interrogation practices, where his 2008 book, *Police Interrogation and American Justice* (Harvard University Press) has now become the definitive criminological work on the subject. The book won four book awards, including the prestigious Herbert Jacob Prize from the Law and Society Association as well as the Outstanding Book Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. The second area is the empirical study of the impact and effects of *Miranda v Arizona* on police, suspects, and the criminal justice system. Professor Leo's articles and books on the topic have been cited hundreds of times by criminologists, legal scholars, and other social scientists. He is widely regarded as one of the leading experts on *Miranda* in the world. The third area is the study of false confessions, where his research not only shifted the paradigm for understanding the counter-intuitive phenomenon of false confession, it also created a research agenda for the next generation of criminologists and social psychologists who study the problem. Finally, he has made outstanding contributions to the discipline is the study of wrongful conviction, including his seminal 2005 article in the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*. Dr. Leo is currently working on a large NIJ funded research project that will, for the first time, identify statistical predictors of wrongful conviction. Dr. Leo's numerous articles and books in each of these areas have been widely cited and influential not only in criminology but in a number of related disciplines—as evident on his SSRN webpage, which counts over 10,000 downloads of his posted articles. His research has also been influential outside of academia and in the courts, where various appellate courts and the United States Supreme Court have cited his research on multiple occasions, and he has appeared as an expert witness hundreds of times. In addition his work has received substantial media coverage, including a story on the work he did to help free four innocent prisoners in Virginia (the Norfolk Four) which appeared in *The New Yorker* and in a PBS Frontline documentary. As a result of his outstanding record, Dr. Leo has won awards from many organizations,

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

including the American Society of Criminology, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the American Sociological Association, American Psychology-Law Society, and the Society for the Study of Social Problems. He has also been the recipient of numerous grants and fellowships, most notably a Soros Fellowship and a Guggenheim fellowship. In sum, for more than two decades, Richard Leo has consistently published outstanding, influential and award winning empirical scholarship in the field of criminology. His research and publications have been widely cited and made a difference not only in criminology but also in other social science disciplines, in law and legal scholarship, and to trial and appellate courts as well as policy-makers.

### WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY FELLOWS AWARD

Conferred upon individuals generally associated with the western region who have made important contributions to the field of criminology. Nominees need not be members of WSC:

#### *Rosann Greenspan, University of California, Berkeley*

Dr. Greenspan is the Executive Director of the Center for the Study of Law and Society at U.C. Berkeley's School of Law, where she has also taught in the Legal Studies Program. She earned a B.A. *magna cum laude* from Yale College in the first graduating class of women, an M.A. from the Centre of Criminology at the University of Toronto, and an M.A. and Ph.D. from U.C. Berkeley's Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program. Dr. Greenspan was the Postdoctoral Fellow in Law and Politics at Stanford University (1992-93), and a Supreme Court Fellow, serving at the U.S. Sentencing Commission (1993-94). She was Research Director of the Police Foundation in Washington, DC from 1997 to 2000, where she was PI or co-PI on research grants funded by the NIJ and other federal agencies. Currently Dr. Greenspan is serving as Co-Editor (with Kay Levine) of the Section on Law of the *International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2d Edition, to be published by Elsevier in 2014. Her 1991 dissertation, *Criminal Due Process in the Administrative State*, has just been issued by Quid Pro Books in its Classic Dissertation Series, with a Foreword by Malcolm Feeley. Other recent publications (co-authored) include "Changing Everything so that Everything Can Remain the Same: Compstat and American Policing" in *Police Innovation: Contrasting Perspectives* (2006); "The Second Responders Program: A Coordinated Police and Social Service Response to Domestic Violence" (2004); and "Reforming to Preserve: Compstat and Strategic Problem Solving in American Policing," in *Criminology and Public Policy* (2003).

#### *David T. Johnson, University of Hawai'i at Manoa*

Dr. Johnson is a Professor of Sociology at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. He has made significant contributions to understanding the death penalty specifically and criminal justice institutions more generally, especially in a comparative perspective, publishing *The Japanese Way of Justice* (which won awards from ASC and ASA) and *The Next Frontier*, co-authored with Frank Zimring. He has received two Fulbright grants, three book awards, and a University of Hawai'i Regents Award for excellence in teaching. He teaches courses in law and society, criminology, and Japanese studies, and is an active member of both the Law and Society Association and the American Society of Criminology. He has done significant work to cultivate and encourage comparative methodologies in criminology, not only by example through his own research, but through his teaching and mentorship.

## **PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7**

### **JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD**

For outstanding contributions to the Western Society of Criminology:

#### ***Henry F. (Hank) Fradella, California State University, Long Beach***

Dr. Fradella is a professor in and director of the School of Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Emergency Management at California State University, Long Beach. He is the author or co-author of 8 books, including *Mental Illness and Crime* (Sage, 2013), *The Foundations of Criminal Justice* (Oxford University Press, 2011), and two leading textbooks on criminal courts and constitutional criminal procedure. He has published more than 75 articles, reviews, and scholarly commentaries that have appeared in outlets such as the *American Journal of Criminal Law*, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, the *Criminal Law Bulletin*, *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, *Journal of Law and Sexuality*, the *Justice Systems Journal*, *Law and Psychology Review*, the *Prison Journal*, and *Western Criminology Review*. In addition, Dr. Fradella has served as a reviewer for nearly a dozen journals, has guest edited two volumes of the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, and served three terms as the Legal Literature Editor for West's *Criminal Law Bulletin*. For his scholarly contributions to the field, the WSC presented him with its Fellows Award in 2008. Dr. Fradella has been an active member of the WSC since coming to the western region in 2007. He has been an Executive Counselor, Vice-President, President, and, for the past year, he served "double duty" as both Secretary-Treasurer and Immediate Past-President. Under his leadership, the WSC achieved numerous milestones. We successfully returned to active 501(c)(3) status. Sponsorship donations increased to record levels. The general membership grew. The constitution and bylaws were updated. And two new awards were created. Dr. Fradella designed the WSC's website and has served as its webmaster for nearly four years. After four years on the publications committee and the editorial board of *Western Criminology Review*, Dr. Fradella assumed the co-editorship of the WSC's official journal, *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*.

### **JUNE MORRISON- TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD**

For significant improvement of the quality of justice:

#### ***Steven Belenko, Temple University***

Dr. Steven Belenko is a Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Temple University. Belenko's work on substance abuse, drug treatment, and problem solving courts has been instrumental in shaping the debate on mass incarceration and the appropriate response to drug-addicted offenders. He has more than 25 years research experience working collaboratively with state and local criminal justice and treatment agencies on issues related to substance abuse and crime, drug treatment and other health services needs for offenders, diversion and alternative sentencing programs, problem solving courts, and using research to inform policy and practice. Dr. Belenko has been PI on numerous grants funded by agencies such as the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Drug Abuse. He was one of the first researchers systematically evaluate drug courts following their emergence in the late 1980s, and is a nationally recognized expert on these programs. A current project is examining the targeting, screening, and admissions processes in problem-solving courts. Dr. Belenko has been the PI or Co-PI on a series of federally funded grants that focus on issues directly relevant to courts and corrections. For example, his current NIDA grant examines the implementation of correctional policies and practices in substance abuse treatment, HIV education and treatment, and mental health treatment. He also is currently the Co-PI on two other NIDA-funded grants, one of which evaluates the use of evidence-based practices in a juvenile drug court, and the other of which focuses on treatment for offenders with substance abuse problems. Dr. Steven Belenko's research over the past three decades clearly has made a significant contribution to improving the quality of justice dispensed by our nation's courts and correctional agencies. His work has provided impetus to the drug court movement, has improved the quality of services for offenders with substance abuse problems and mental health issues, and has led to the adoption of evidence-based practices in courts and probation offices throughout the United States.

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

### W.E.B. DUBOIS AWARD

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

#### *Helen Taylor Greene, Texas Southern University*

Dr. Green is a Professor in the Department of Administration of Justice in the Barbara Jordan – Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs at Texas Southern University. She earned a B.S. in Sociology from Howard University in 1972; an MS in the Administration of Justice from American University in 1976; and M.A. in Political Science from the University of Maryland in 1978; and a Ph.D. in Criminology from University of Maryland in 1988. Dr. Taylor has held appointments as a Senior Research Associate at the National Urban League and a Graduate Legislative Fellow for the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc. in the U.S. House of Representatives. She began her career in academia with faculty appointments at Bethune-Cookman College, the University of Tampa, and North Carolina Central University. She then served as an associate professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University; a Visiting Faculty member at the University of Texas at Arlington; and as a Professor, Program Coordinator, Graduate Program Director, Chair, and Interim Dean at Texas Southern University. Dr. Green has published dozens of influential articles on the intersection of race and crime in prestigious venues, including the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, the *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, *Criminal Justice Studies*, *Criminal Justice Review*, *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *Teaching Sociology*, *Women & Criminal Justice*, and the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. She is also the author three leading books on the intersection of race and crime, including *Race and Crime* (Sage, 2005, 2009); *Race, Crime, and Justice: A Reader* (Routledge, 2005); *Race and Juvenile Justice* (Carolina Academic Press, 2006). And, she is the co-editor of the *Encyclopedia of Race and Crime* (Sage, 2009). In addition, she has served on the editorial board for both the *Journal of Race and Policy* and the *Journal of Public Management & Social Policy*, as well as a reviewer for dozens of journals in criminology, criminal justice, sociology, political science, and public policy. Dr. Green has served as a consultant for the National Institute of Justice, the American Council on Education, Chauncey Group International, and numerous colleges and universities.

### MEDA CHESNEY LIND AWARD

for significant contributions to scholarship or activism on the intersection of women and crime:

#### *Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University*

Dr. Bloom is a Professor in and Chairperson of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies at Sonoma State. She also currently hold two executive positions outside of academe, one as a Principal of her consulting firm, Barbara Bloom & Associates; the other as the Co-Director of the Center for Gender & Justice in La Jolla, California. Dr. Bloom has held numerous research and policy positions, including with entities such as the Robert Presley Institute of Corrections Research and Training; the Commonwealth Research Institute Youth Authority Project; Criminal Justice Consortium of California; and Allvest, Inc. In addition, she has served as the Executive Director of Centerforce and of The House at San Quentin, both of which provide services to the families of San Quentin prisoners. Dr. Bloom is the author of two books, *Gendered Justice: Addressing Female Offenders* (Carolina Academic Press, 2003), and *Why Punish the Children? A Reappraisal of the Children of Incarcerated Mothers in America* (National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1993). She has also published 15 refereed articles, a dozen of which focus on women and girl's correctional issues; six of these were co-published with her co-honoree, Dr. Barbara Owen. In addition, Dr. Bloom has published 16 book chapters, 14 of which focus on women, girls, crime, and corrections (two of these were co-authored with Dr. Owen and 3 of which were co-authored with Meda Chesney-Lind). She has secured 16 sponsored research contracts and grants, nearly all of which involve the study of correctional issues and services for girls and women. Dr. Bloom currently serves on the editorial

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

boards of both *Feminist Criminology* and *Women & Criminal Justice*. In addition to the aforementioned, joint-awards she shared with Dr. Owen, Dr. Bloom has also been the recipient of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency's Donald Cressey Award; the Western Society of Criminology's Fellows Award and Joseph D. Lohman Award; and numerous legislative commendations.

### ***Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno***

Dr. Owen is a Professor Emeritus of Criminology at California State University, Fresno, in 1990. She also serves as the Principal of Owen Research & Evaluation. In addition to her faculty appointments, she has held numerous research and policy positions, including with entities such as the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Office of Justice Affairs in the Kingdom of Thailand, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Institute for Law and Policy Planning, and the National Institute of Justice. Dr. Owen's research centers on girls, women, and crime, especially within the context of international prison policy for women, women's prisons, and gender-responsive justice policy. She has secured over \$1.2 million in sponsored research contracts and grants, nearly all of which involved the study of correctional issues and services for girls and women. She is the author of two books: *In the Mix: Struggle and Survival in a Women's Prison* (SUNY Press, 1998), and *The Reproduction of Social Control: Prison Workers at San Quentin* (Praeger, 1988); she is currently completing her third book, *Changing Lives: Women and Prison Drug Treatment*. Dr. Owen's research on women's correctional issues has been published in 10 book chapters and 15 articles in such venues as *Crime and Delinquency*, the *Journal of Crime and Justice*, the *Prison Journal*, *Correctional Management Quarterly*, the *Journal of Contemporary Juvenile Justice*, *Women & Criminal Justice*, *Review of Policy Research*, and *Western Criminology Review*. Roughly half of these journal articles were co-published with her co-honoree, Dr. Barbara Bloom. In 2006, the American Society of Criminology's Women and Crime Division selected Dr. Owen and Dr. Bloom as the recipients of the Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice. In 2003, she and Dr. Bloom shared the University of Cincinnati Award from the American Probation and Parole Association for their work, "Gender-Responsive Strategies: Research, Practice and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders." And the Western Society of Criminology has previously honored her with both the Fellows Award and the President's Award.

### **RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD**

for significant contributions or activism on the intersection of crime and sexuality:

### ***Valerie Jenness, University of California, Irvine***

Dr. Jenness is Dean of the School of Social Ecology, and Professor in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society and in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. Her research focuses on the links between deviance and social control (especially law); the politics of crime control and criminalization; and corrections and public policy. Infused throughout her work is a concern for where sexuality intersects with crime and law. She is the author of three books; including *Making Hate a Crime: From Social Movement to Law Enforcement Practice* (with Ryken Grattet), *Hate Crimes: New Social Movements and the Politics of Violence* (with Kendal Broad, one of the first books to focus on the movement to criminalize gay-bashing), and *Making it Work: The Prostitutes' Rights Movement in Perspective*; and the author of innumerable articles published in leading journals. Professor Jenness' scholarly productivity is staggering. Drawing on multiple theoretical perspectives, from social constructionism to new institutionalism, she has employed a variety of quantitative and qualitative research methods to contribute to multiple areas in criminology, deviance, and sexuality. Aside from her studies on social movements and hate crimes legislation (beginning with anti-gay hate crime legislation), which culminated in two award-winning books, and articles in numerous journals including the *American Sociological Review* and the *American Behavioral Scientist*, she has

## **PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7**

published another award-winning book and several articles on the prostitutes' rights movement. Her most recent work involves investigations into policy making around prison rape, as well as the experience of transgendered inmates. Her testimonies and consultancies have helped shape correctional policy debates in California, been cited in media outlets across the state and beyond, as well as entered as evidence in a prominent Superior Court case. In 2007 she completed a multi-year study of sexual and non-sexual violence in California prisons. The findings from this research have been presented by Professor Jenness to dozens of non-academic audiences with a stake in prison violence, including a state level Commission devoted to reducing sexual assault in prisons, the majority of wardens charged with running California's 33 prisons, and the Secretary and Executive Staff of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). Professor Jenness recently completed a second study of prison violence that focuses exclusively on transgender inmates—those who were born with male genitalia but present as female—in men's prisons in California. Professor Jenness and her research team developed an innovative interview schedule that was specifically designed to be sensitive to transgender inmates and to capture a wealth of information on their lives both inside and outside of prison. With regard to the latter—life in prison—she is breaking new ground by paying particular attention to the housing environments in which transgender inmates live, the social networks in which they are embedded, their personal relationships in prison, and their identities and conduct as transgender inmates. This work humanizes rather than objectifies transgender prisoners—what Tewksbury and Potter (2005) dubbed a “forgotten group” of prisoners.

### **PRESIDENT'S AWARD**

For positive influence on the current WSC president's career:  
*Richard A. Leo, University of San Francisco School of Law*

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

*Eryn O'Neal, Arizona State University*  
and  
*Kimberly Kaiser, Arizona State University*

### **JUNE MORRISON TRAVEL AWARD RECIPIENTS:**

*Janne Gaub, Arizona State University*  
and  
*Brandi N. Vigil, University of Illinois at Chicago*

---

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PLUMERIA

**PANEL 16: SENTENCING AND ASSESSMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

Chair: Patrick Jackson, Sonoma State University

Peter A. Collins Seattle University Paul S. Strand Washington State University Tri Cities Ezekiel A. Pease Seattle University	<i>Supporting Washington's Youth: An Evaluation of Civil-Legal Services Provided by TeamChild</i>
Laura O. Beckman Arizona State University Nancy Rodriguez Arizona State University	<i>Revisiting Official Perceptions of Racial and Ethnic Attributes in Juvenile Court Outcomes</i>
Patrick Jackson Sonoma State University	<i>Exploring Youth Experiences in Animal Assisted Therapy</i>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PAKALANA

**PANEL 17: EXAMINING HOW THE CITIZENRY VIEWS POLICING**

Chair: Peter A. Hanink, University of California, Irvine

Gabriel T. Cesar Arizona State University	<i>Dimensions of Legitimacy: The Willingness of Group Home Caregivers to Call on Police</i>
Peter A. Hanink University of California, Irvine	<i>Spare the Rod: Examining the Impact of the Complaint Process on Reducing Police Abuses of Force</i>
Justin Ready Arizona State University Charles Katz Arizona State University Allyson Roy Arizona State University	<i>Examining Citizen Perceptions of On-Officer Video Cameras: Findings from a Randomized Field Experiment</i>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 18: EXAMINING THE REPERCUSSIONS OF CRIMES INVOLVING WOMEN AND LGBTQ INDIVIDUALS**

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

Meredith Conover-Williams Humboldt State University	<i>The Queer Delinquent: Impacts of Risk and Protective Factors on Sexual Minority Delinquency</i>
Sue C. Escobar California State University, Sacramento Sylvia L. Escobar California State University, Sacramento	<i>Implementation of LGBT Curriculum (SB48) &amp; Its Potential Impact on LGBT Bullying in CA K-12 Schools</i>
Leslie G. Simmons Arizona State University Tara E. Sutton University of Georgia	<i>Psychological Factors That Mediate Exposure to Violence in the Family of Origin and Dating Violence</i>
Fei Yang University of California, Irvine	<i>Changes in Legal Responses to Intimate Partner Violence Since the Violence Against Women Act of 1994</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

ILIMA

**PANEL 19: LAW AND THE COURTS: ISSUES AFFECTING VICTIMS, WITNESSES, AND THE ACCUSED**

Chair: Christine S. Scott-Hayward, California State University, Long Beach

Robert J. Kane Drexel University Michael D. White Arizona State University	<i>The Implications of Taser Exposure for a Constitutionally-Valid Waiver of Miranda Rights</i>
Christina Pastia Simon Fraser University Ted Palys Simon Fraser University	<i>Homicide Survivors' Experience with the Canadian Criminal Justice System</i>
Christine S. Scott-Hayward California State University, Long Beach Henry F. Fradella California State University, Long Beach	<i>Privacy in the Age of Surveillance: The Impact of United States v. Jones</i>
Weston J. Morrow Arizona State University Samuel G. Vickovic Arizona State University Henry F. Fradella California State University, Long Beach	<i>Examining the Prevalence and Correlates of a "Senior Citizen Discount" in U.S. Federal Courts</i>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

CARNATION

**PANEL 20: CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE SESSION II: CRITICAL DEATH PENALTY SCHOLARSHIP**

Chair and Discussant: Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Hadar Aviram University of California, Hastings	<i>Death Row Economics: The Rise of Fiscally-Prudent Advocacy for Abolition</i>
Khalila Brown-Dean Quinnipiac University	<i>Building Authentic Power: A Study of the Campaign to Repeal Connecticut's Death Penalty</i>
Sandra Joy Rowan University	<i>Grief, Loss, and Treatment for Death Row Families: Forgotten No More</i>
Paul Kaplan San Diego State University	<i>Techniques of Dismissing Mitigation: The Scandal of Judicial Override in Alabama</i>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

GARDENIA

**ROUNDTABLE 1: THEY WON'T TALK: APPLYING A THEORY OF POLICE REPORTING TO PERCEPTIONS OF STALKING VICTIM ACTION**

Chair: Amy I. Cass, California State University, Fullerton

Participants: Dixie Koo, California State University, Fullerton

Anthony Peguero, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
(Virginia Tech)

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

3:45 PM TO 5:00 PM

3:45 PM TO 5:00 PM

PLUMERIA

**PANEL 21: POLICING AND PLACE: MANAGING LOCATIONS, CONTROLLERS, AND POLICE PRESENCE**

Chair: Troy C. Payne, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Troy C. Payne University of Alaska, Anchorage Sharon Chamard University of Alaska, Anchorage	<i>Super Controllers in Context: Fees for Excess Police Services Ordinance in Anchorage</i>
Nahanni Pollard Douglas College Curt T. Griffiths Simon Fraser University	<i>Methods for Analyzing Police Patrol Strength</i>

3:45 PM TO 5:00 PM

PAKALANA

**PANEL 22: MASCULINITY, SEXUAL CONSENT, AND WHAT IF?**

Chair: Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University

Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University Elaine Gunnison Seattle University Jennifer Sumner Seattle University Kim Bogucki Seattle Police Department	<i>Process Evaluation Results of the Seattle Police Department's "IF Project"</i>
Martin Monto University of Portland	<i>Four Studies of Sex Work in Southeast Asia: Implications for Research and Policy</i>
Janne Gaub Arizona State University Danielle M. Wallace Arizona State University	<i>The Neighborhood According to Women: Employing Neighborhood Use Patterns and Lifestyle to Understand</i>

3:45 PM TO 5:00 PM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 23: EXAMINING THEORY IN APPLIED SETTINGS: DETERRENCE, SOCIAL CONTEXT, AND BROKEN WINDOWS**

Chair: Kevin A. Wright, Arizona State University

Natasha Pushkarna University of California, Irvine	<i>Applying Broken Windows Theory to the Public's Response to Corporate Environmental Crime in China</i>
Kevin A. Wright Arizona State University Byungbae Kim Arizona State University	<i>Social Context and Youth Reoffending: Identifying the Social Mechanisms</i>
Christopher Contreras California State University, Long Beach	<i>An Application of Stafford and Warr's Deterrence Theory to Domestic Cannabis Cultivation</i>
William Parkin Seattle University Joshua Freilich John Jay College of Criminal Justice	<i>Routine Activities and Right-Wing Extremists: An Empirical Test of Ideologically Motivated and Non-Ideologically Motivated Homicide Victimitizations</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

3:45 PM TO 5:00 PM

ILIMA

**PANEL 24: APPLICATIONS OF CRITICAL ISSUES: GENDER, TATTOOS, AND SERIAL MURDERS**

Chair: Thomas Fleming, Wilfrid Laurier University

Thomas Fleming Wilfrid Laurier University	<i>The Application of Contemporary Theories of Serial Homicide to the Case of Burke and Hare</i>
Eric Madfis University of Washington, Tacoma Tammy Arford University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth	<i>The Dilemmas of Embodied Symbolic Representation: Regret in Contemporary American Tattoo Narratives</i>
Terra L. Lovelace Seattle University	<i>Gender Roles in Law Enforcement</i>

3:45 PM TO 5:00 PM

CARNATION

**PANEL 25: THINKING, TEACHING, LEARNING, AND STUDENT PERCEPTIONS**

Chair: Eric J. Williams, Sonoma State University

Discussant: Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University

Eric J. Williams Sonoma State University	<i>Teaching Practitioners to Think: Where Theory Meets Practice</i>
Rene Olsen Sonoma State University	<i>Perception of White-Collar Crime Among Students at Sonoma State University</i>
Desirae Sanchez Sonoma State University	<i>Latina Lawyers: A Study in Under-Representation</i>

**5:15 PM TO 6:45 PM**

**HOSTED BAR POSTER SESSION & RECEPTION**

**GARDEN LANAI**

**SPONSORED BY: CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO and  
ROUTLEDGE/TAYLOR & FRANCIS**

Posters	
Samantha N. Adams Mount Royal University Harpreet K. Aulakh Mount Royal University	<i>Minimum Ages of Criminal Responsibility: The Influence of Science and Public Opinion</i>
Christian L. Bolden Loyola University New Orleans	<i>Easy Streets: Gang-Related Homicide in Jefferson Parish and New Orleans</i>
Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>Student-Athletes Shattering the Silence: E Lei Kau, E Lei Ho'oilo I Ke Aloha</i>
Cyndy Caravelis-Hughes Western Carolina University Mary H. Hughes West Carolina University	<i>Testing the Marshall Hypothesis in the Classroom</i>
Brie Diamond Texas Christian University Robert G. Morris University of Texas at Dallas Alex Piquero University of Texas at Dallas	<i>Age Differences in the Dimensions of Self-Control</i>
Charlene R. Freyberg Bellevue College	<i>Yoga in an Unlikely Place...Prison. Overview of Prison Programming in Washington State</i>
Jana Grekul University of Alberta	<i>"I've Had Enough": Exploring Gang Life From the Perspective of Incarcerated Gang Members in Alberta</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

<p>Jason Grossman University of California, Los Angeles</p> <p>Stacy Calhoun University of California, Los Angeles &amp; University of California, Irvine</p> <p>David Farabee University of California, Los Angeles</p> <p>Robert Veliz University of California, Los Angeles &amp; California State University, Northridge</p>	<p><i>Keeping Substance Abusers Engaged in Longitudinal Studies: Do Immediate Incentives Matter?</i></p>
<p>Taylor Henry Metropolitan State University of Denver</p> <p>Joe Colavito Metropolitan State University of Denver</p> <p>Marisol Gomez Metropolitan State University of Denver</p> <p>Denise L. Mowder Metropolitan State University of Denver</p>	<p><i>Just a Night Out on the Town: Crime Analyses of a Major Metropolitan Entertainment Area</i></p>
<p>Connie E. Ireland California State University, Long Beach</p> <p>Brenda L. Vogel California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p><i>Chains of Love: Romantic Relationships Between Free Women and Incarcerated Men</i></p>
<p>Silvina Ituarte California State University, East Bay</p> <p>Grayce Zayas California State University, East Bay</p>	<p><i>Conducting Community Research: Using an Event-Based Data Gathering Approach</i></p>
<p>Manpreet Kaur University of Delhi, India</p>	<p><i>Drug Consumption &amp; Aggression: Combination of Two Factors for Contribution in Rape &amp; Murder</i></p>
<p>Bryan Kinney Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Allison Campbell Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Jess Furney Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Andrew A. Reid Simon Fraser University</p>	<p><i>Perceptions of Crime in a Resort Community</i></p>
<p>Lenny Krzycki Hodges University</p>	<p><i>The Evolution of Punishment in the United States of America</i></p>
<p>Allison Lee University of Alberta</p> <p>Zina Lee University of the Fraser Valley</p>	<p><i>Mental Health and Addictive Behaviors</i></p>
<p>Nick McRee University of Portland</p>	<p><i>Drug Court Structure and Operations: Reports From Program Graduates</i></p>
<p>Nena P. Messina University of California, Los Angeles Integrated Substance Abuse Programs</p>	<p><i>Women, Criminal Justice Involvement, and AOD Treatment Needs</i></p>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Denise L. Mowder Metropolitan State University of Denver	<i>¡Tengo Miedo! Where Should I Go for Help? The Help-Seeking Behavior of Battered Undocumented Latinas</i>
David Murphy Western Oregon University	<i>Organ Donation by Inmates on Death Row: An Analysis of Attitudes and Personal Wishes of Inmates</i>
David Murphy Western Oregon University Stephen Gibbons Western Oregon University	<i>An Evaluation of the Risks Associated with Criminal Justice Internships</i>
Fawn T. Ngo University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee Anurag Agarwal University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee Ramakrishna Govindu University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee	<i>Assessing the Predictive Utility of Four Statistical Models in Predicting Serious Inmate Misconduct</i>
Johnny Nhan Texas Christian University Katherine Polzer Texas Christian University John Polzer Texas Christian University & Cantey Hanger LLC	<i>Discounted Justice: The Potential Misuse of Alford Pleas for Future Exonorees</i>
Michael Norris Wright State University	<i>Policing in Turkey</i>
Jasmeen Sandhar-Gill University of the Fraser Valley Zina Lee University of the Fraser Valley	<i>Factors That Influence the Use of Hand-Held Cellular Phones While Driving</i>
Rae Taylor Loyola University New Orleans	<i>Femicide in the Big Easy: an Examination of New Orleans Intimate-Partner Femicide from 1977 to 2012</i>
Robert Veliz University of California, Los Angeles & California State University, Northridge Stacy Calhoun University of California, Los Angeles & University of California, Irvine David Farabee University of California, Los Angeles Diana Zaragoza University of California, Los Angeles	<i>Telepsychiatry for Parolees with Mental Illness: Preliminary Findings</i>
Brandi N. Vigil University of Illinois at Chicago	<i>One Size Does Not Fit All: The Roles of Restorative Justice in Chicago Communities</i>

7:00 PM TO ?

STUDENT PARTY  
Coordinated by Sam Vickovic

LOBBY

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

7:30 AM TO 2:30 PM	REGISTRATION	PRE-FUNCTION HALLWAY
8:00 AM TO 10:45 AM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARDENIA
3:45 PM TO 4:15 PM	BOOK SALE	GARDENIA

#### 8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM PLUMERIA

#### **PANEL 26: LAW AND THE COURTS: EXAMINING POLICY AND LEGAL CHANGES**

Chair: Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University

Andrew A. Reid Simon Fraser University Graham Farrell Simon Fraser University	<i>The Fastest Court in the West</i>
Kelsie Y. Chesnut University of California, Irvine	<i>Extending the Punitive Arm of the Law: How Punishment Has Seeped Into Social Welfare Organizations</i>
Jason Brandeis University of Alaska, Anchorage	<i>How Do Changes in Federal Enforcement Policies Impact Alaska's Unique Personal-Use Marijuana Laws?</i>
Kimberly K. Del Frate University of Alaska, Anchorage	<i>The Arizona Issue: Racial Profiling and Civil Rights in Immigration Law Enforcement</i>

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM PAKALANA

#### **PANEL 27: RACIAL AND ETHNICALLY DEROGATORY UNDERTONES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR**

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

Lisa A. Monchalin Kwantlen Polytechnic University	<i>Sexualized Depictions of Native Women: Raising Awareness and Preventing Victimization</i>
Edward S. Shihadeh Louisiana State University Raymond E. Barranco Mississippi State University	<i>The "Walking ATM" Phenomenon: Immigrant Targeting, Black Offenders, and Latino Robbery Victims</i>
Nicholas J. Chagnon University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>Beneath the Waves, Beyond the Hype: Hegemonic Discourses Surrounding Hawai'i in the Surf Media</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 28: EXAMINING TERRORISM: POLITICAL MOTIVATIONS AND PERSONALITY FACTORS**

Chair: Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University

Rick Parent Simon Fraser University Chip Ellis Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism	<i>Right-Wing Extremism in Canada</i>
Edith Wu Simon Fraser University Garth Davies Simon Fraser University	<i>The Steam-Valve Hypothesis: A Multilevel Analysis of Terrorist Activities in 18 Countries, 1990-2008</i>
Krynn Finstad Simon Fraser University	<i>Who's Who: Examining Centrality and Community on Stormfront.Org</i>

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

ILIMA

**PANEL 29: EMERGING ISSUES IN FORENSICS AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**

Chair: Brian D. Rookey, University of Portland

Gordon J. Knowles Hawai'i Pacific University	<i>Police Response Incidents: Understanding PTSD and Suicide by Cop in Hostage Negotiations</i>
John A. Zacha California State University, Long Beach	<i>Ethical Issues and the Forensic Sciences: A Move Towards Federalism</i>
Brian D. Rookey University of Portland	<i>A Spatial Analysis of Oxycodone Presence in Fatal Traffic Crashes in the U.S., 2001-2011</i>

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

CARNATION

**PANEL 30: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WITHIN SOCIAL NETWORKS**

Chair: Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

Ehsan Jozaghi Simon Fraser University Rebecca Carleton Simon Fraser University	<i>A Cluster Analysis of HIV and Hepatitis C Risk Using the Theory of Planned Behavior</i>
Becky Nash California State University, Long Beach Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach	<i>Social Networks as Predictors of Harm Suffered by Victims of a Large-Scale Ponzi Scheme</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PLUMERIA

**PANEL 31: SEX CRIMES: VICTIMS, OFFENDERS, AND PROFILING**

Chair: Ashley N. Hewitt, Simon Fraser University

Kimberly A. Kaiser Arizona State University Cassia C. Spohn Arizona State University Eryn N. O’Neal Arizona State University	<i>“Victim Refuses to Cooperate”: Does the Suspect-Victim Relationship Influence Victim Cooperation?</i>
Ashley N. Hewitt Simon Fraser University Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University Garth Davies Simon Fraser University	<i>Criminal Mobility Patterns and Sex Offender Characteristics: an Integrated Profiling Approach</i>
Nicholas J. Chagnon University of Hawai’i at Manoa Alexis Ibarra University of Hawai’i at Manoa	<i>A Whole Greater Than Sum of the Parts: Rape Myths and Complementary Attitudes as Patriarchal Ideology</i>

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PAKALANA

**PANEL 32: EXAMINATIONS OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CRIME AND ENVIRONMENT**

Chair: Nicholas Branic, University of California, Irvine

James C. Wo University of California, Irvine John Hipp University of California, Irvine Adam Boessen University of California, Irvine	<i>A Longitudinal Evaluation of Voluntary Organizations and Crime</i>
Nicholas Branic University of California, Irvine John Hipp University of California, Irvine	<i>Dollars and Sense? Exploring the Effects of Gentrification on Neighborhood Crime Rates Over Time</i>
Neil Boyd Simon Fraser University Andrew A. Reid Simon Fraser University	<i>Do Sex, Alcohol, and Other Drugs Really Stalk the Streets of Fort McMurray?</i>
Monica Ly Mount Royal University Geoffrey Wybert Mount Royal University Nikki Filipuzzi Mount Royal University	<i>The Interaction of Calgary Transit Hub Security and the Built Environment</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 33: COURT SENTENCING AND JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING: KEY FACTORS IN THE PROCESS**

Chair: Laurie M. Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

Laurie M. Kubicek California State University, Sacramento	<i>California's Three Strikes Law and the Impact of Prop 36</i>
Zac Stone University of California, Irvine	<i>Cultural Trauma and the Constitution of Memory and Law</i>
Frederic I. Solop Northern Arizona University	<i>Death Penalty Decision Making in the United States: A Meta-Analysis</i>

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

ILIMA

**PANEL 34: FINDINGS FROM CRIME ANALYSIS INVOLVING NETWORK ANALYSIS**

Chair: Steven Lim, California State University, San Bernardino

Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach	<i>An Illicit Tango: Using SNA to Capture How Illicit Trade Responds to the Rhythms of Legal Markets</i>
Jennifer Hagala California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino	<i>Responding to Embargoes: A Pulse Model of Weapons Flow</i>
Steven Lim California State University, San Bernardino Edgar E. Larin California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino	<i>Network Profiling: Can the Analysis of Affiliation Networks Aid Serial Crime Investigation?</i>
Marie Ouellet Simon Fraser University Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University	<i>Terror on Repeat: Examining Factors Associated with Participation in Multiple Terrorist Attacks</i>

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

CARNATION

**PANEL 35: CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE, SESSION III: THE LIMITS OF JUSTICE**

Chair and Discussant: Christine Curtis, San Diego State University

Christopher T. Bickel California State University, San Luis Obispo	<i>The Scene of the Crime: Solitary Confinement in a Juvenile Detention Center</i>
Keramet Reiter University of California, Irvine	<i>Informed Consent? Accidental Death Sentences and Other Prison-Based Public Health Problems</i>

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

**KEYNOTE BRUNCH**

**HIBISCUS I**

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER: RICHARD LEO**

*SPONSORED BY: UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS*

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

PLUMERIA

**PANEL 36: CYBERCRIME: CURRENT ISSUES RELATED TO SURVEILLANCE AND THE INTERNET**

Chair: Dana D. DeHart, University of South Carolina

<p>Dana D. DeHart University of South Carolina</p> <p>Gregg Dwyer Medical University of South Carolina</p> <p>William Burke University of South Carolina</p> <p>Donna Schwartz-Watts University of South Carolina</p> <p>Elizabeth Latourneau Medical University of South Carolina</p>	<p><i>Internet Crimes Against Children: Patterns of Escalation in Offender Chat Logs</i></p>
<p>Aynsley Pescitelli Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Brian Burtch Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Sheri Fabian Simon Fraser University</p>	<p><i>Myspace or Yours?: An Exploratory Study of Homophobic and Transphobic Bullying in Cyberspace</i></p>
<p>Richard Frank Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Garth Davies Simon Fraser University</p>	<p><i>Spreading the Message Digitally: A Look Into Extremist Organizations' Use of the Internet</i></p>
<p>Colin Burke Northern Arizona University</p> <p>Nancy Wonders Northern Arizona University</p>	<p><i>Public/Private Surveillance: Reassembling Power, Reconsidering Justice</i></p>

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

PAKALANA

**PANEL 37: EMERGING GANG ISSUES: FEMALES, SEX TRAFFICKING, MURDER SEASONS, & EVOLVING MARKETS**

Chair: Dana M. Nurge, San Diego State University

<p>Sadaf Hashimi Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University</p>	<p><i>Sink or Swim in the Pool of Co-Offenders: Change in Network Composition and Criminal Behavior in and Out of a Street Gang</i></p>
<p>Dana M. Nurge San Diego State University</p> <p>Ami Carpenter University of San Diego</p> <p>Jamie Gates Point Loma Nazarene University</p> <p>Lars Almquist University of San Diego</p>	<p><i>Measuring the Nature and Extent of Gang-Related Sex Trafficking in San Diego</i></p>
<p>Harpreet K. Aulakh Mount Royal University</p>	<p><i>Girl's Violent Behavior in Gangs: A Search for a Female "Code"</i></p>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

ANTHURIUM

### **PANEL 38: ANALYZING CRIME WITH A FOCUS ON EMPLOYMENT, AMENITIES, AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

Chair: Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

Shannon J. Linning Simon Fraser University Martin A. Andresen Simon Fraser University	<i>Crime Specialization and Unemployment: An Analysis of Canadian Provinces</i>
Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino Juan Franquez California State University, San Bernardino	<i>Conflict Cessation and the Emergence of Weapons Supermarkets</i>
Nicolas L. Recker Metropolitan State University of Denver	<i>Natural Amenities and Types of Crime Across U.S. Counties</i>
Martin A. Andresen Simon Fraser University	<i>Unemployment, GDP, and Crime: The Importance of Multiple Measurements of the Economy</i>

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

ILIMA

### **PANEL 39: LEADERSHIP, FAIRNESS, & THE COMMUNITY: FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL POLICE RESEARCH PLATFORM**

Chair: Dennis P. Rosenbaum, University of Illinois at Chicago

Discussant: Sandy Jo MacArthur, Assistant Chief, Los Angeles Police Department

Susan M. Hartnett University of Illinois at Chicago	<i>Why Did Agencies Join the National Police Research Platform? Enthusiasm and Concern Among CEOs</i>
Stephen D. Mastrofski George Mason University	<i>The Challenges of Law Enforcement Leadership in the 21st Century: The CEO's Perspective</i>
Jack McDevitt Northeastern University	<i>In the Eyes of the Public: Convergent and Divergent Views of Local Law Enforcement</i>
Dennis P. Rosenbaum University of Illinois at Chicago	<i>A Look at 'Organizational Justice' inside Law Enforcement Agencies</i>

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

CARNATION

### **PANEL 40: CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE SESSION IV: ALTERNATIVES TO THE ALTERNATIVES?**

Chair and Discussant: Stuart Henry, San Diego State University

Jennifer Murphy California State University, Sacramento	<i>The Continuing Expansion of Drug Courts: Is That All There Is?</i>
Xuan Santos California State University, San Marcos	<i>The Informal Economy of College Towns: A Dual Social Control Model</i>
Laura Pecenco University of California, San Diego	<i>Conducting Research in the Belly of the Beast: A Critical Perspective</i>
Katherine Irwin University of Hawai'i at Manoa RaeDeen Karasuda University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>Emancipation from Punitive Justice: The Criminal Justice System and Colonial Control in the case of Hawai'i</i>

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

GARDENIA

### **WORKSHOP 1: INSIDE-OUT: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, LESSONS**

Chair: Wade W. Deisman, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Participants: Jane Miller Ashton, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PLUMERIA

**PANEL 41: CURRENT ISSUES IN DRUG SENTENCING POLICIES AND LAWS**

Chair: Jennifer Murphy, California State University, Sacramento

Christopher J. Nowlin Langara College	<i>Should Domestic Drug Reform Policy Be International in Scope?</i>
Sarah Messer California State University, Chico Emily La Rue California State University, Chico Ryan Patten California State University, Chico	<i>Anything to Avoid Folsom: Motivations to Enter Drug Court</i>
Jennifer Murphy California State University, Sacramento	<i>The Tension Between Treatment and Punishment: An Examination of Two California Ballot Propositions</i>
Darryl Plecas University of the Fraser Valley Geri Bemister North Island College	<i>The Debate over Abstinence Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs vs. More Harm Reduction Programs for Offenders</i>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PAKALANA

**PANEL 42: TEACHING & LEARNING: ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & ACADEMIC FREEDOM**

Chair: Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Kenneth A. Cruz University of California, Irvine	<i>Structural Neglect: A Criminological Haunting</i>
Jennifer E. Capps Metropolitan State University of Denver	<i>Preserving Academic Freedom in Program Assessment</i>
Penny-Bee Kapilialoha Bovard University of Hawai'i at Manoa	<i>Postcolonial Criminology: Indigenous Insights</i>
Denise L. Mowder Metropolitan State University of Denver LiYing Li Metropolitan State University of Denver	<i>Integrating Community Needs Into the Classroom to Increase Student Engagement</i>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

ANTHURIUM

**PANEL 43: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN CRIME ANALYSIS: FROM GADAGI TO GOOGLE STREET VIEW**

Chair: Nick McRee, University of Portland

Aminu M. Dukku Bayero University	<i>Drugs and Deviance: A Case for Gadagi Consumption in Kano, Nigeria</i>
Nick McRee University of Portland	<i>An Analysis of Youths Who Report Significant Reductions in Delinquent Conduct</i>
Jennifer G. Owens University of Missouri, Kansas City Janet L. Lauritsen University of Missouri, St. Louis	<i>The Impact of Methodological Variation on the Willingness to Report Victimization</i>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

ILIMA

**PANEL 44: CRIME ANALYSIS FINDINGS AND CRITIQUES INVOLVING OFFICIAL DATABASES**

Chair: C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine

<p>C. Ronald Huff University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Julie Barrows United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Inspector General</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Documenting Gang Activity: Gang Intelligence Databases</i></p>
<p>Sytske Besemer University of California, Berkeley</p> <p>David P. Farrington University of Cambridge</p> <p>Delphine Theobald King's College London</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Relations Between a Parental Conviction and a Son's Family Formation</i></p>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

CARNATION

**PANEL 45: CONTEMPORARY EXAMINATIONS OF GANG AND NON-GANG YOUTH**

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

<p>Stephanie A. Wiley University of Missouri, St. Louis</p> <p>Dena C. Carson University of Missouri, St. Louis</p> <p>Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri, St. Louis</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Police Contact and the Amplification of Deviance: Does Gang Membership Moderate the Relationship?</i></p>
<p>Dena C. Carson University of Missouri, St. Louis</p> <p>Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri, St. Louis</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Comparing Youth in Violent Gangs to Youth in Violent and Delinquent Peer Groups: A Propensity Score</i></p>
<p>Adrienne Freng University of Wyoming</p> <p>Carter Rees Arizona State University</p> <p>Latham Thomas Winfree Arizona State University</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Social Networks of Gang Members: Do They Set Them Apart?</i></p>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

GARDENIA

**ROUNDTABLE 2: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY SESSIONS**

Chair: Stuart Henry, San Diego State University

Participants: Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Christine Curtis, San Diego State University

Nicole L. Bracy, San Diego State University

3:45 PM TO 4:15 PM

BOOK SALE

GARDENIA

4:30 PM TO 6:30 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

PAKALANA

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD RECIPIENTS

## *The Paul Tappan Award*

*for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology*

1974-75	William Amos	1995-96	Edwin M. Lemert
1975-76	Earl Caldwell	1996-97	Joan Petersilia
1976-77	James F. Short, Jr.	1997-98	Travis Hirschi
1977-78	Simon Dinitz	1998-99	James Austin
1978-79	A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	1999-00	Delbert S. Elliott
1979-80	Gil Geis	2000-01	Michael Gottfredson
1980-81	Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	2001-02	Marcus Felson
1981-82	Sheldon Messinger	2002-03	J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1982-83	Tom Murton	2003-04	M. Douglas Anglin
1983-84	Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2004-05	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1984-85	(not given)	2005-06	Michael Radelet
1985-86	Abraham Blumberg	2006-07	Marjorie Zatz
1986-87	Don M. Gottfredson	2007-08	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1987-88	Jerome Skolnick	2008-09	Cheryl Maxson
1988-89	Austin Turk	2009-10	David Huizinga
1989-90	Elliott Currie	2010-11	Robert Hare & Henry Pontell
1990-91	John Irwin	2011-12	Erwin Chemerinsky
1991-92	Meda Chesney-Lind	2012-13	John R. Hepburn
1992-93	C. Ronald Huff	2013-14	Richard A. Leo
1993-94	Franklin Zimring		
1994-95	Malcolm Klein		

## *The Joseph D. Lohman Award*

*for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology*

1975-76	June Morrison	1996-97	Candace Cross-Drew
1976-77	(not given)	1997-98	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1977-78	William Amos	1998-99	Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble
1978-79	Ivar Paur	1999-00	Barbara Bloom & Pat Jackson
1979-80	G. Thomas Gitchoff	2000-01	Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1980-81	Michael Rustigan	2001-02	Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
1981-82	Gerry Fare	2002-03	Paul Brantingham
1982-83	Ron Boostrom	2003-04	Elizabeth Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1983-84	Susan Meier	2004-05	Angel Ilarraza, Gisela Bichler, & Stephen Tibbetts
1984-85	(not given)	2005-06	Cynthia Burke
1985-86	Charles Tracy	2006-07	Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1986-87	Henry Pontell	2007-08	Sue Cote Escobar
1987-88	Joyce Alexander	2008-09	John Vivian
1988-89	Janet Henkin	2009-10	Adrienne Freng
1989-90	Jill Rosenbaum	2010-11	Christine Famega
1990-91	John Dombrink	2011-12	Henry F. Fradella & Laurie Kubicek
1991-92	Elaine Duxbury	2012-13	Mary Maguire
1992-93	Randall Sheldon	2013-14	Henry F. Fradella
1993-94	Meda Chesney-Lind		
1994-95	Richard Tillson		
1995-96	Christine Curtis		

# 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	1997-98	James I. Cook
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	1998-99	Ellen Barry
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	1999-00	Sandi Menefee
1981-82	(not given)	2000-01	Karin Bedi
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstedler	2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1987-88	John Kennedy	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1988-89	Rev. C. Williams & Rev. C. Mims	2007-08	Joan Petersilia
1989-89	Florence McClure	2008-09	Joel Goodman
1990-91	Mark Soler	2009-10	Christine Curtis
1991-92	Joseph McNamara	2010-11	Vincent Webb
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi	2011-12	John Irwin
1993-94	Judith A. Embree	2012-13	Jeanne Woodford
1994-95	David Chadwick	2013-14	Steven Belenko
1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert		
1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind		

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

1979-80	Joseph McNamara	1997-98	Malcolm W. Klein
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	1998-99	Barbara Owen & Austin Turk
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	1999-00	Sheldon L. Messinger
1982-83	(not given)	2000-01	Christine Curtis
1983-84	Lois Lee	2001-02	Patricia Brantingham
1984-85	Melvin Miller	2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1988-89	Joseph Weis	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2007-08	Samuel A. Lewis
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2008-09	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2009-10	Jim Frank
1992-93	Lee Bowker	2010-11	Wil Vizzard
1993-94	Susan Meier	2011-12	(not given)
1994-95	Carl Black	2012-13	John R. Hepburn
1995-96	Mark Wiederanders	2013-14	Richard A. Leo
1996-97	Orjar Oyen		

# 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	2007-08	Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2008-09	Shaun L. Gabbidon
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2009-10	Nancy Rodriguez
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2010-11	Samuel Walker
2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn	2011-12	Delores Jones-Brown
2004-05	Karen Umemoto	2012-13	(not given)
2005-06	Julius Debro	2013-14	Helen Taylor Greene
2006-07	Raymond Michalowski		

## *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 C. Spohn
		2010-11	Jan Chaiken
		2011-12	Michael Gottfredson
		2012-13	Franklin Zimring
		2013-14	Rosann Greenspan David T. Johnson

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

2012-13	Meda Chesney-Lind
2013-14	Barbara Bloom and Barbara Owen

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

2012-13	Richard Tewksbury
2013-14	Valerie Jenness

### *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
2013-2014	Paul Kaplan

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 1: Young Females and Their Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System

#### *Perceptions of the Juvenile Justice System: What Young Women Have to Say*

Jill L. Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton

This paper utilizes data collected from focus groups and individual interviews to examine how young women perceive the juvenile justice system. Included in this analysis will be the thoughts that young woman have about what they think works, as well as their assessments of judicial and staff decisions related to their treatment. In addition, their thoughts regarding the differences between their sentences, treatment, etc. compared to that of their male counterparts will be addressed.

#### *“Opio Haku Mo'olelo”:*

#### *Youth Making Stories, Youth Making Meaning in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System*

Sanna King, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

The majority of girls in correctional or detention facilities in Hawai'i is Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and incarcerated for status offenses such as running away. Programs for these youth are limited yet much needed. 'Opio Haku Mo'olelo (OHM) is a creative literacy program that provides weekly writing workshops for incarcerated girls at both Kapolei Detention Center (KDC) and Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF). My ongoing exploratory and qualitative study examines the identity constructions and transformations of girls incarcerated at both HYCF and KDC on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, who voluntarily participate in the OHM creative writing workshops. Girls are responsive to gender and culturally specific curriculum utilized in the writing workshops. The gender and culturally specific curriculum provides girls with a safe and non-judgmental space within the confines of the correctional or detention facility to freely express themselves, critically analyze power dynamics and oppression, and gain a better sense of self and their place in the world.

#### *Factors Related to California School Children Becoming Involved in the Justice System*

Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

Previous research indicates that there are a number of factors associated with the likelihood of students becoming involved in the justice system. Two such variables are truancy and dropout rates, which reflect potential risk factors for entering the juvenile justice system. Two other factors, including the completion of university entrance requirements and graduation rates, reflect variables that may reduce the likelihood of justice system involvement. With data compiled by the California Department of Education, these four factors are examined within 58 California counties alone and in relation to: 1) the ethnic/racial composition of school children; 2) the proportion of socioeconomically disadvantaged school children; and 3) the ethnicity/race of socioeconomically disadvantaged school children.

## ABSTRACTS

### *System-Involved Girls: Growing Up with Violence, Parental Drug Use, and Uncertainty*

Vera A. Lopez, Arizona State University

This qualitative study examined 65 juvenile justice system-involved girls' (ages 14 to 18) childhood experiences growing up in homes characterized by parental drug use. In-depth interview findings indicate that girls realized from a young age that their parents were “different” despite parental attempts to hide drug use. Faced with parents who were often incapacitated or inconsistent in their parenting, girls often assumed adult responsibilities and roles. They cared for younger siblings, served as mothers' relationship advisors, protected mothers from violence, and served as parents' confidants. Despite growing up in multiple problem families, girls demonstrated remarkable agency. They did not present themselves as victims, but rather as active problem-solvers and caretakers within their families. Unfortunately, girls' attempts to protect younger siblings and mothers were often constrained by their physical, emotional, and developmental limitations, which ultimately set the stage for their future involvement in the juvenile justice system.

### **Panel 2: Examining Modern Innovative Approaches to Imprisonment and Incarceration**

#### *Absolute Success and Relative Failure: An Analysis of Prisoner Reentry in Nevada*

Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

Sara Toto, University of Nevada, Reno

The cost of imprisonment remains high, and the budgetary constraints currently faced by most states have resulted in increased interest in the number of “street readiness” programs nationwide. While these programs exist in many forms, there are typically two goals which are shared by virtually all of these programs. The first is to reduce the time spent in prison by tracking the offender into these programs early in their prison career, and then releasing the offender early once the program has been completed. The second goal is to reduce the prison return rate by providing the offender the training necessary for survival outside the prison walls. This research examines the effectiveness of a prisoner reentry program operated within the Nevada Department of Corrections, and attempts to identify which aspects of the program were most effective with which inmate group.

#### *Corrections Reform in Kosovo: Lessons Learned and the Way Forward*

Danielle J. Murdoch, Simon Fraser University

Liberal peacebuilding has been touted as the solution to intra-state conflict in the post-Cold War era, as many believe liberal democratic states are less likely to engage in conflict and are more likely to respect human rights. Security sector reform involves criminal justice reform that is designed to establish respect for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law in post-conflict environments (PCEs). This paper explores PCE criminal justice reform through a case study of corrections reform in Kosovo. Fourteen Canadian participants described the dynamics and challenges they faced while conducting corrections reform activities abroad, and spoke about the appropriateness of using UN and Western-developed frameworks in Kosovo and other PCEs. This paper presents the main findings that emerged from the data, highlights policy and practice implications for those engaged in PCE corrections reform activities, and identifies key areas for future research activities, recommended in light of the weaknesses identified in the current study.

## ABSTRACTS

### *One Year Out: Outcomes of Public Safety Realignment in California*

Yoshiko Takahashi, California State University, Fresno  
Barbara Owen, California State University, Fresno  
Katherine Hickman, California State University, Fresno  
Emma Hughes, California State University, Fresno  
John Owen, California State University, Fresno  
Jennifer Leahy, California State University, Fresno

This paper examines preliminary outcomes of offenders supervised under post-release community supervision (PRCS) and local sentencing under a new state law in California, known as AB 109" or "realignment." Examining a cohort of offenders, we explore the criminal case filings and disposition outcomes for almost 2000 offenders under PRCS and those sentenced to county jail in lieu of state prison. These outcomes are examined in terms of disposition, "risk" assessment, prior and new offense categories, gender and other demographics. Although the data is incomplete, program referral and participation was also addressed. We found that about one-quarter of all new offenses were related to drug possession. Other modal categories of new offending included domestic and other interpersonal violence charges and auto theft. Those with any kind of program participation tended to have more positive outcomes. The paper concludes with policy, program and research recommendations based on these preliminary data.

### *Shipped Away: Hawai'i's Media Coverage of Incarceration Policy*

Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Currently, the State of Hawai'i sends roughly a third of the inmate population to the continental United States to be housed in private prisons. There was little discussion of this incarceration policy prior to its adoption in 1996 and it is unclear how the public discussion went. In this research, I use content analysis to analyze 186 newspaper articles related to the policy of for-profit imprisonment in Hawai'i from 1990 to 2011. I examined which frameworks and crime discourses were used to present this crime policy and found that managerialism and humanitarianism were the most common, indicating that concerns about prison overcrowding, management of the population, and cost were foremost. The findings from this research contribute to the literature on correctional discourses by exploring how specific punishment policies are justified through the use of simplistic narratives and frameworks for thinking about crime.

# ABSTRACTS

## **Panel 3: The Hard to Solve Cases: Homicides, Serial Killers, Hit & Runs, and Wrongful Convictions**

### *Criminal Case Rethinking*

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Wrongful convictions and criminal investigative failures typically require a complete case “rethinking,” especially when significant new evidence, such as the discovery of DNA, disrupts the existing investigative theory. Faulty assumptions, tunnel vision, groupthink, and other cognitive biases and organizational traps can easily hinder evidentiary interpretation and evaluation in a criminal investigation. This presentation outlines a protocol for the review of a wrongful conviction or unsolved case in which the existing investigative theory is or may be incorrect. The major steps in the protocol include: (1) evidence inventorying; (2) assumption evaluation; (3) origination; (4) review of information relationships; (5) analysis; and (6) re-theorization. A Bayesian approach is used as the underlying framework for separating what is known from what is thought to be known, facts from suspicions, and distinguishing certainties from probabilities and probabilities from possibilities.

### *Geographic Bias and Homicide Arrests: A Multi-Level Analysis*

Nick Peterson, University of California, Irvine

Each year roughly 5,000 murders go unsolved in the U.S. (Riedel, 2008). Two contending theories are commonly invoked to help explain this pattern—devaluation and solvability. Drawing from Donald Black's (1976) work, the devaluation thesis contends that homicide investigations are shaped by victim/offender characteristics (e.g., race, class, etc.). Alternatively, the solvability perspective posits that arrest outcomes depend on factors related to the “solvability” of the crime, such as weapon, location of the crime, victim/offender relationship, etc. (Gottfredson & Hindelang, 1979; Klinger, 1997). While the devaluation and solvability perspectives are useful for explaining individual variations in homicide arrests, they cannot fully account for neighborhood arrest disparities. This paper expands the devaluation theory to the neighborhood level by analyzing data on homicide victims from a large southern California county. Multi-level regression models will estimate the effects of offense characteristics and victim/neighborhood demographics.

### *Challenges in Serial Murder Investigations Involving Missing Persons*

Doug LePard, Vancouver Police Department  
Simon Demers, Vancouver Police Department  
Cynthia Langan, Vancouver Police Department  
Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

The recognition by police of the possibility of a serial killer is a critically important investigative step because once a missing person becomes a suspected murder victim, new theories can be properly tested and additional investigative avenues explored. Police agencies investigating serial murders involving missing persons face unique challenges. First, some missing persons are never reported missing or are reported missing long after they were last seen. Secondly, even when they are reported missing, some serial murder victims are not identified as such because police adhere to the theory that they died of causes other than foul play, or are still alive and have simply moved or run away. Finally, even when serial murder is suspected, the absence of forensic evidence can delay police in confirming that foul play is involved, therefore compromising or slowing the investigation. This paper outlines how these investigative challenges have affected various North American serial murder cases, including the Missing Women case in Vancouver, BC.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Criminal Profile of Offenders Committing a Hit and Run Offence*

Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley  
Amanda McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley  
Tara Haarhoff, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

In recent months, there has been a perceived increase in the number of hit and run incidents in which a person was injured or killed in British Columbia. This raised the questions of whether there has been an actual increase in the rate and if so, why. This presentation will examine the rate of hit and run offences in which a person was injured or killed in British Columbia, Canada between 2008 and 2013 and examine the criminal histories of those charged for this offence. A possible explanation for why an individual fails to remain at the scene of an accident involving another person is to avoid being the subject of police attention. The characteristics of the offence will be described and the criminal histories of offenders will be analyzed with the expectation that this offence primarily involves offenders with extensive criminal records.

### **Panel 4: Concerns Women Confront: Violence, Subjugation, and Poverty**

#### *Sexual Assault Resistance Strategies & Injury Avoidance: Does the Suspect-Victim Relationship Matter?*

Eryn N. O'Neal, Arizona State University  
Kimberly A. Kaiser, Arizona State University

Despite the theoretically appropriate application of empowerment theory to research on violence against women, few studies have situated sexual assault victimization in this framework. Using an empowerment theory approach, this study assesses various resistance strategies on a victim's likelihood of sustaining injury among different suspect-victim relationships. Findings suggest that some resistance strategies are more likely to result in injuries among intimate partner and stranger assaults. Resistance strategies did not predict injuries in nonstranger cases. Three situational factors, however, were found to increase the likelihood of injury in nonstranger cases: suspect use of alcohol, suspect weapon use, and victim risk-taking behavior. These findings suggest that various resistance strategies influence the likelihood of injury according to the victim-suspect relationship. This knowledge may support the application of an empowerment theory perspective to sexual assault and helps inform a theoretical direction for future situational sexual assault resistance research.

#### *Measuring a Movement: Assessing the Effectiveness of Canadian Feminist Activism on Violence*

Jennifer Fraser, Ryerson University

Activism engaged in by the Canadian women's movement has been lauded as responsible, at least in part, for a number of legal and policy changes concerning violence against women in Canadian society. Still, little research has attempted to determine the "effectiveness" of the Canadian women's movement. This paper explores potential indicators of success or failure that could be attached to the activist work of the Canadian women's movement on violence against women. Adding to the extant social movements' evaluation literature, this paper argues that to infer progressive or regressive directionality from the work of the Canadian women's movement would wrongly assume that the movement operated with a set of uniform goals and strategies. Based on archival research and interviews with social movement activists, this paper highlights the heterogeneous and diffuse nature of Canadian women's movement activism on violence against women and the consequential difficulty in assessing success or failure of the movement.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Global Feminist Criminology: Key Issues and Perspectives*

Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

In the new millennium, feminist criminology must undertake two key things in my estimation. First, it must become global in scope, and second it must embrace not only the primacy of gender in social relations, but also the importance of patriarchy, both national and globally. In this presentation, I detail critical concerns that women, globally confront, and I discuss how a critical, feminist criminology, might contribute to both addressing and also theorizing these "problems." The three issues to consider includes women's right to safe and legal abortion, violence against women, and finally criminalization of girls and women's survival strategies.

### **Panel 5: Teaching: Innovative and Time-Relevant Pedagogical Methods**

### *Famous Trials on Trial: Innovative Approaches to Knowledge Transfer in a Critical Justice Course*

Patricia O'Reilly, Wilfrid Laurier University

This paper presents the results of an innovative approach to teaching a course in critical justice entitled "Famous Trials." The challenge of teaching this course arose from a common issue in delivering education in the new lean economy. The original conception for the course was for a group of 30 students but fiscal pressures resulted in the university raising class limits. As a result it required a retooling of the assignments and evaluative instruments. Student groups presented key issues in select famous trials including the cases of *R. v. McVeigh*, *R. v. Hauptmann*, *R. v. Goetz*, and the Dingo Baby case as an adversarial retrial of the original cases. Student groups required extensive out of class research, group meetings and consultations with the faculty coaches. Discussion of the problems of individual participation versus active participation explores the potential of such courses for teaching issues in legal case analysis, expert witnessing, the writing of opening statements and closing arguments, as well as developing student confidence in verbal skills.

### *Amazing Research: Using the "Amazing Race" Model to Engage Research Methods Students*

Jennifer Bradford, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Joy Bohte, Metropolitan State University of Denver

In order to challenge and engage traditionally combative research methods/statistics students, a new approach to a difficult and unpopular course has taken principles from the TV reality show "Amazing Race" and created a project-oriented, incentive-based, competitive team challenge that incorporates a variety of learning-centered pedagogical methods to include service learning, team-based learning, scaffolding, and classroom assessment techniques. This course using this methodology was launched in Fall 2013. Current evaluation of the course includes pre-/post-test assessments and surveys as well as ongoing substantive feedback from the students. Quantitative and qualitative analyses will be performed to indicate whether there was an improvement in pre-/post-test assessment scores as well as an indication of student acceptance of these types of pedagogical approaches.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Teaching Human Services Skills in Justice Programs*

Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University

In justice service, there is growing reliance on professionals with leadership skills. It is expected to have knowledge about human identity, skills to work with clients from diverse cultures and the ability to identify and resolve communication traps. In addition, there is a growing expectation that justice professionals are capable of conducting facilitation, conciliation, negotiation and mediation processes. This proves to be a challenge for justice related programs. In addition to the traditional curriculum of a criminal justice or criminology program, we feel compelled to include classes on human services skills to better prepare our students for their careers. This presentation reflects on the experiences of the B.A. in Justice Studies at Royal Roads University. I present on its approach to teach about human identity, pertinent findings of neuroscience, mindfulness training, communication theory and methods to resolve misunderstandings based on different perceptions, negotiation skills, relevant psychological theory and the mediation process.

### **Panel 6: Policy and Legal Issues in the Juvenile Justice System**

### *C-10 Amendments to Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act: Crime Control or Modified Justice?*

David M. MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

In 2012, Canada adopted a series of amendments to its criminal justice legislation, including a number that altered the national youth justice legislation. The federal government justified these changes as a way to better protect Canadians from violent and repeat young offenders. The amendments are reviewed in the context of a variety of models of youth justice in an effort to clearly analyze how Canada's youth justice system is evolving. The resulting analysis shows the government has employed a series of crime control amendments that alter the prevailing modified justice system with a series of changes that may not be necessary given the current state of youth crime nationwide. Perceived problems turn out to be non-issues, resulting in a punitive turn in the legislation that appears to be directed more towards pandering to the "law and order" vote than it does to any genuine problem with violent and repeat young offenders.

### *The Scene of the Crime: Solitary Confinement in a Juvenile Detention Center*

Christopher T. Bickel, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

The use of solitary confinement in juvenile facilities is common throughout the United States. Few researchers, however, focus on the effects of solitary confinement for juveniles. This paper argues that solitary confinement is central to criminalizing youth, preparing them for the adult criminal justice system. The practice of confining youth inside small, cinderblock cells for days, weeks, and even months at a time degrades the relationship children have with their guards, exposes them to increased institutional violence, and reinforces their belief in the sham of rehabilitation. Rather than teach valuable lessons, or even secure behavioral conformity, solitary confinement increases resistance from youth, as they bang on their cell doors, shout profanities at their keepers, and, in some cases, flood their cells. This response to solitary confinement conveniently becomes the institutional justification for further punishment and degradation. This cycle of punishment and resistance traps young men into a cycle of criminalization that paves a path toward adult jails and prisons.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Understanding Juvenile Justice Policy: What About Life Without Parole Sentences for Youth?*

Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Peter J. Benekos, Mercyhurst University

Bitna Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Consistent with the Court's decisions in *Graham v. Florida* (2010) and *Miller v. Alabama* (2012) on life without parole sentences for youth, some state legislatures have revised existing legislation and others are proposing new statutes. Judges in state appellate and lower courts are also determining the retroactivity of the Court's rulings. In this context, policy developments suggest that the punitive approach that characterized the 1990s has receded. While there is a shift toward a more balanced approach in dealing with youthful offenders, remnants of punitive policies persist. This paper examines the continuing impact of the Court's decisions on juvenile justice and reviews policies that support a more balanced response to juvenile offenders.

### *An Examination of the Reoffending Patterns of Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court*

Melanie Taylor, University of Nevada, Reno

Marcus Galeste, Arizona State University

Prior research suggests that the transfer of juveniles into adult court can have detrimental outcomes on future offending because the protections afforded in the juvenile justice system are removed. The current study expands on prior research on the relationship between recidivism and transfers because it examines a more recent national sample. As states nationwide have made it easier place juveniles in the adult system, it is necessary to reexamine how transfer directly and indirectly affects future outcomes. To explore these issues, a panel study of 705 juveniles who were charged in either juvenile or adult court from 1998 to 2008 were focused on. Findings revealed that the mere act of being transferred to adult court did not lead to recidivism; rather the age at which the transfer occurred was more influential. Implications for policy and suggestions for future research are discussed.

## **Panel 7: Current Studies Assessing White Collar Crime**

### *New Constructions of the Natural Environment:*

*Marie Lake, Fort Chipewyan, and the Alberta Oil Sands*

Scott S. Brodie, Simon Fraser University & Douglas College

This research advances environmental justice and social constructionism theory by examining two Alberta oil sands controversies that emerged out of the rural Canadian communities of Marie Lake and Fort Chipewyan. Grounded theory methods were used to analyze how meaning was secured at the provincial/national intersection of public, scientific, political, and journalistic narratives. Social actors used a variety of reform strategies to mobilize their environmental concerns, yet few succeeded. Blaming government, sensationalism, and science all proved unable to resolve the political controversies. In the end, the environmental reforms that emerged coincide with other ambiguous environmental laws across Canada. It is concluded that most strategies failed because social understandings of nature have become compartmentalized and obscured by industry, government, science, and the environmental movement. Consequently, a meaningful shared economic/environmental language has yet to develop in the public discourse, which may be realized through expanded environmental rights recognition.

## ABSTRACTS

*Greed Is Good: The Criminogenic Bourgeois Environment of 21st Century Corporate America*  
Christine J. Champion, University of California, Irvine

A central question in white-collar crime research is why there are some segments of the economic elite who will commit offenses while others will conform without exception. White-collar offenses like control fraud are difficult to understand through the lens of individual criminological theories, making it difficult to propose effective measures designed to curtail offenses. By synthesizing insights from works on elite deviance and criminality in relation to economic conditions, a more complete picture emerges to inform our understanding of elite ethics and the criminogenic environment of corporate America. What implications does the ethic of the bourgeois environment have for how we experience white-collar crime and how should we seek to minimize the damaging effects of those offenses in the United States? This study examines evidence for the existence of Bonger's bourgeois environment and Currie's market society in 21st century corporate America, discusses targeted policy implications, and explores opportunities for future research.

*Big Brother in Reverse? Impact of Social Networking on Government Corruption*  
Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University  
Kyung Yon Jhi, University of Nebraska at Kearney

Several studies have shown the correlation between transparency and integrity in government organizations. Wriston (1997) argued that information technology would lead to a shift in the power structure of governments and allow greater public participation in governance. "Instead of validating Orwell's vision of Big Brother watching the citizen, [it] enables the citizen to watch Big Brother" (Wriston, 1997). This study explores the impact of access to internet (Internet Penetration Rate), access to mobile phone (Mobile Cellular Penetration Rate), and access to popular networking sites (Facebook, Twitter) on government corruption (Corruption Perception Index) while controlling for the possible effect of press freedom (Freedom of the Press Index), Facebook subscription (Facebook Penetration Rate), and Twitter subscription (Twitter Penetration Rate).

*Impact of IP Rights' Crimes & Preventive Measures - Structure of Strategies Used by Asian Countries*  
Manpreet Kaur, University of Delhi, India

The cost of violation of Intellectual property rights to those businesses whose products are being pirated and counterfeited include various kind of loss like decrease in sales and brand value to leading brand to street sellers production, if the right preventive measures will not be taken on time then its impact can ruin the whole value of expensive brands, it may be perfumes or footwear or electronic goods. To effectively combat intellectual property violations the brand owners should also vigorously takes the steps to follow the preventive measures for combating with the illicit trade strategies against their own IP rights. This study has been designed to reveal various kinds of strategies currently using in Asian countries for combating the Grey marketing trading and also will analysis the various kind of counterfeiting impacts on valuable products selling worldwide. The basic data has been taken from the Anti-counterfeiting investigative companies in India and the basic surveys will be conducted on the normal public about their knowledge of identifying counterfeited products.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 8: Information and Technology in the Criminal Justice System

#### *Campus Officers' Explanations of Traffic Stop Sanctions*

Andrea Allen, Clayton State University

Prior work on traffic stops typically does not consider officers' qualitative explanations of their sanctioning decisions, and is based largely on municipal officers. Little is known about how and why campus police sanction traffic offenders. Campus officers may act different due to operating in a unique context. Thus, this paper explores campus officers' descriptions of how and why they sanction traffic offenders at different levels of severity. Data for this study are derived from fieldwork with campus police officers at a large Southeastern University. Officers were observed as they handled traffic stops and debriefed about their decision making. Findings show that officers usually handle traffic offenders leniently, opting for no sanction and written warnings over citations and custodial arrest. Officers provided seven different reasons for their sanctioning decisions, which fit into three broad and interrelated perspectives on crime and punishment: deterrence; punishment should fit the crime; and, legal factors.

#### *Cause of Death Pending: The Unwillingness of Medical Examiners to Attribute Arrest-Related Deaths*

Gabriel T. Cesar, Arizona State University

Natalie E. Todak, Arizona State University

Chantal Fahmy, Arizona State University

Arrest related deaths (ARDs) are controversial as they involve a police officer's authority to take the life of another person. Despite widespread adoption and use of the TASER in the field, researchers have not yet empirically determined the TASER's role in fatalities that occur proximate to its use. This is further complicated by the dynamic and complex nature of deaths that occur in police custody. The medical examiner's report is viewed as the definitive source on what transpired during these events. The current study systematically analyzes the language used in 189 autopsy reports, obtained through Freedom of Information Act requests, to better understand how medical examiners make sense of ARDs during which a TASER was used.

#### *Cause for Interrogation Reform*

Alexandra M. Thomas, Seattle University

False confessions are a larger part of our criminal justice system than commonly believed. This literature review offers an analysis of the effect of situational and psychological factors that interplay with the Reid interrogation method exploring conditions under which false confessions are likely to be elicited. This paper looked at various scholarly articles surrounding false confessions and others on the Reid method. It examined the infamous case of the Norfolk Four, which provided a clear example of how the Reid method may affect certain factors and extract false confessions. The conclusion of the analysis determined that the Reid method might inherently lead to false confessions due to its fundamental assumptions and processes.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Policing the Mentally Ill in Lower Mainland, B.C.*

Amanda L. Butler, Simon Fraser University

Involvement with police and the criminal justice system amongst persons with mental illness (PMI) has become a crucial concern for criminal justice and mental health officials. Police officers often feel inadequately trained to identify and intervene in cases of mental illness, and yet they are faced with the responsibility of providing a disposition that is in the best interest of the PMI while simultaneously ensuring public safety. Of particular concern more recently, is police use of deadly force against PMI. The deaths of Paul Boyd and Robert Dziekanski in 2007 during fatal police encounters has attracted the attention of media, the public, and policy makers, and suggests the need for a comprehensive strategy in front-line encounters with vulnerable persons. Through qualitative, open-ended interviews with front-line police officers, this study serves as an exploration into the complexities and precarious nature of policing PMI and the need for a collaborative, multi-sectoral strategy to manage and service mentally ill persons living in the community.

### **Panel 9: Expanding the Boundaries of Current Criminological Theories**

### *Play Ball: An Analysis of Attitudes Regarding Spectator Violence*

Juan F. Flores, Metropolitan State University of Denver

This study will investigate the various theories behind the causes of Spectator Violence (SV). What exactly constitutes SV and the assumptions of the individuals who participate in SV? This study will not only utilize sociological theories to help explain this phenomenon but yet it will integrate theories from other disciplines in an attempt to establish a greater understanding of SV. SV is an important issue to address due to the fact that sports strike a chord in American culture. Many innocent bystanders are victimized by individuals who take rooting for a particular sports franchise to the extreme. Thus the disciplines of social psychology, psychology, anthropology, sports economics, sociology of sports, sports history, and criminology will provide the missing links between the various theories behind SV. With a critical eye this study seeks to establish an integrated theory explaining spectator violence. The various causes, assumptions, consequences and future analysis of spectator violence will also be addressed.

### *Can Peacemaking Criminology Mitigate the Suffering Caused by War Crimes?*

Jennifer Rushforth, San José State University

As violent conflicts rage around the world, and international tribunals continue to spend years prosecuting each offender for war crimes, the question arises, what might be done differently? Peacemaking criminology, with its emphasis on humanism and compassion, is in a unique position to understand and, perhaps, ameliorate the tragedies caused by war crimes. The main precept of the peacemaking perspective is that crime is caused by suffering, and such suffering can only be ended by finding peace with love and compassion. This paper seeks to orient war crimes within the peacemaking perspective in an attempt to achieve a better understanding between parties to such conflicts, and perhaps mitigate their long-term effects.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Criminals' Tattoos: Atavism, Attraction, or Association?*

Scott Jacques, Georgia State University

Tattoos have long been associated with criminals. Three giants of science theorized why people get tattooed. Lombroso explained it as the product of atavism; Darwin as a tool of attraction; and Durkheim as a symbol of group association. Which of these theories best characterizes criminals' tattoos? This question is addressed through a content analysis of the Russian *Criminal Tattoo Encyclopaedia* [sic], which is a unique data source consisting of many hundreds of detailed illustrations and explanations of prisoners' tattoos collected over several decades by an anthropologically-trained correctional officer. Implications of the findings for the broader criminological enterprise are discussed.

### **Panel 10: Critical Criminology and Social Justice Session I: "Revisioning" Criminology as Harm Production**

#### *Moving Beyond the Restrictions of Criminology:*

#### *Critical Perspectives and Non-state Centricism in the "War on Terror"*

Shamila Ahmed, Buckinghamshire New University

Although there has been an increase in research on terrorism there has also been a growing critique into how this research is conducted. A dominant critique has been the notion of crime within criminology. It has been argued that critical scholars should move beyond the restriction of relying on injurious acts defined by law and therefore the restrictions of criminology itself. This presentation explores the need to move beyond state centricism through drawing upon research that was conducted on British Muslims' perceptions and experiences of the 'war on terror'. Through exploring the findings of the research the paper demonstrates the value of critical perspectives in carving open more salient, marginalised forms of harm that would be silenced through state centric perspectives. The paper argues that state centric approaches through continuing to reinforce dominant stereotypes of criminality (Hudson 2008) and replicating dominant discourses (Smyth, 2007) that inflict harm contribute to the question: 'is there evidence of institutional racism in the discipline?' (Phillips & Bowling, 2003, p. 271).

#### *Creating Art and Doing Gender Behind Bars: Reframing the Discussion with a Critical Perspective*

Laura Pecenco, University of California, San Diego

Most of the work on prison masculinities focuses on the hypermasculinity that male prisoners must maintain to uphold their appearance as "manly men" and avoid rape. However, little work has been done on the ability of some men to transgress this perceived norm without penalty. Using an analysis of 250 artworks created in prison, and interviews with formerly incarcerated artists and prison art program volunteers, I find that many of the art pieces utilize "feminine" images and that their artists are unapologetic and unconcerned about this. This paper argues that art making creates a space in which incarcerated men can adopt a new masculinity – their new master status becomes "artist," rather than "inmate," allowing them to transgress hypermasculine norms. This finding suggests that art making behind bars can change the prison itself, leading to a safer environment for both those inside and outside of the institution. However, this has the potential to damage the reputation of the prison, as it encourages a view of inmates beyond that of dangerous men deserving standardized treatment.

## ABSTRACTS

### *The Abusive Woman: A Critical Examination of Attitudes Toward Female-Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence in Heterosexual Relationships*

Desiré J.M. Anastasia, Metropolitan State College of Denver

Kara A. Holmes, Argosy University

This study seeks to understand the attitudes and approaches of university students regarding intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by females in heterosexual relationships. The study uses two questionnaires to help determine what behaviors students believe constitute IPV if perpetrated by females against males: The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2), measures the extent to which partners in a dating, cohabiting, or marital relationship engage in psychological and physical attacks on each other as well as identifying their reasoning or negotiation tactics to deal with conflicts; and an adapted form of the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI), measures the extent and nature of abuse toward women in a relationship. Although these original questions were not intended to measure attitudes about conflict or violence nor identify the causes or consequences of using different tactics, they have been revised to do so. Additional qualitative questions also investigate students' definitions of IPV as a whole, behaviors that students believe would only be considered IPV if perpetrated by males against females, beliefs about the use of IPV by some women in heterosexual relationships, as well as viewpoints regarding issues of reporting (or underreporting) by males experiencing IPV in heterosexual relationships. Data collected from 758 university students will be reported and future approaches to this study will be discussed. A critical analysis of the data, focusing on the laws and punishment surrounding IPV, conflict and power relations within relationships, and economic explanations of behavior within abusive relationships, will also be discussed.

### *Criminology in Verse*

Dimitri Bogazianos, California State University, Sacramento

Written as a phone conversation between myself and a recently jailed friend, "Calincarceration"—a song I recorded and released as partial accompaniment to *5 Grams: Crack Cocaine, Rap Music, and the War on Drugs* (NYU Press 2012)—represents an evolving effort to create a lyrical scholarship, a critical criminology in verse. While resonant with many critical criminological approaches, my efforts are aimed at creating scholarly products whose forms depart completely from standard academic expectations, but which are, nonetheless, unmistakably criminological. My goal here is to explore alternative modes of criminological argumentation as well as to challenge myself as a scholar by drawing from my non-academic expertise—in this case, having recorded, released, and performed hip hop music professionally since the early '90s—to create professional-level products that can simultaneously stand on their own as serious, argumentative criminological artifacts. In this presentation, I draw from my own efforts at "verse criminology" to argue for the importance of such projects more generally.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 11: Risk Factors Associated with Juvenile Delinquency

#### *From Maltreatment to Delinquency: Service Trajectories after Child Protection Services*

Catherine Laurier, Centre Jeunesse de Montreal – IU

Sonia Helie, Centre Jeunesse de Montreal – IU

This presentation is derived from a provincial cohort study aimed at estimating and understanding the portion of maltreatment cases shifting towards delinquency over a 5-year period. While there was a substantial amount of research on maltreatment recurrence and the shift towards delinquency over the past decades, little is known on the scope of the problem in Quebec, where the legislation considers serious behavior problems as a sufficient condition to receive services from the Child Protection Services (CPS). This context gives an opportunity to examine the relationship between maltreatment and delinquency, which may highlight avenues of collaborations between CPS and young offenders' services under the Youth Criminal and Justice Act (YCJA). The cohort studied is made up of 14,252 adolescents whose initial CPS ended between 2005 and 2009 and were at risk of committing a first offence leading to YCJA during the observation period. The overall objective of this communication is to present the results concerning YCJA incidence after initial CPS case closure.

#### *Juvenile Delinquency: A Macro Perspective*

José A. Mendez, Eastern Washington University

This research identifies macro-level correlations between violence and delinquency among juveniles. While much has been written about micro-level influences on youth violence such as single-parent homes, financial instability, and abuse, there has not been as much research on macro-level influences of violence among juveniles (Land et al., 1990). Specifically, this research examines the effects of gang/peer pressure, school administration, the community, and injustices of the criminal justice system on adolescent behavior. Through qualitative in-depth interviews, these findings show the influence of labeling of gang members, limited opportunities for chances of success for juveniles, and a disconnect in communication with juveniles and the above groups of authority. This study then integrates conflict, learning, and labeling theories to explain macro-level influences on juvenile delinquency.

#### *The Impact of the School-to-Prison Pipeline on Native Hawaiian Youth*

Sanna King, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

The school-to-prison pipeline refers to the increased presence of criminal justice control mechanisms such as metal detectors and law enforcement in secondary education institutions and leads one to question its effect on the increasing number of girls encountering the juvenile justice system. My study examines a counseling based program at a high school on Oahu, Hawaii that addresses school misconduct and student disengagement rather than the standard punitive approach seen in high schools throughout the United States. The program utilizes Native Hawaiian values to provide anger management, counseling, and educational engagement. Approximately 80% of the youth participating in the program are Native Hawaiian. As Native Hawaiians make up the majority of the population in the juvenile justice system in Hawaii, this study identifies changes in participant's behavior, school engagement, and entry into the juvenile justice system.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Exploring the Links Between Gangs, Delinquency and Victimization Experiences in Bosnia-Herzegovina*

Latham Thomas Winfree, Arizona State University  
Eldan Mujanovic, University of Sarajevo  
James Nash, Portland State University

Drugs and gangs have well-documented ties to victimization; moreover, family, school, and individual factors-collectively known as risk-domains-play roles in this nexus. The current study explores the relationship between these risk domains and levels of self-reported delinquency, drug use, gang membership, and victimization experiences for 1,992 adolescents in Bosnia-Herzegovina, residing in five cities/districts: Banja Luka, Mostar, Zenica, Tuzla, and Sarajevo. Each of these cities has a unique socio-cultural context-the geopolitics of a nation that recently emerged from a bitterly contested civil war. Using multi-level analyses, ones that account for the influence of individual, school, and community measures of risk and protective measures, this study explores the interplay between such domains, risky behavior, and victimization experiences.

### **Panel 12: Factors Associated with Inmate Behavior and the Collateral Consequences for Families**

#### *The Critical Role of Intersectionality in Evaluating Prison Violence*

Kerryn E. Bell, Eastern Washington University

Mass incarceration is a recognized problem in the United States and as argued in the book *The New Jim Crow* “[it] has, in fact, emerged as a well-disguised system of racialized social control” (Alexander, 2012, p. 4). Not only are black men most thus labeled criminals, but increasingly it appears that black women are impacted by mass incarceration. Intersectional criminology is a theoretical framework that critically evaluates the impact of inequalities on specific groups as more than just multiple oppressions. The theory of intersectionality is particularly relevant to research on mass incarceration. This study specifically considers the role of intersectionality in focusing on and evaluating prison violence. Using data from the Washington State Department of Corrections for everyone incarcerated in the State of Washington between 2009 and 2011, findings show that black women have greater odds of committing prison violence than white men, suggesting that an intersectional approach to prison violence is the best theoretical and statistical fit. Implications for the findings are discussed.

#### *Predicting and Fostering Resilience in Children of Incarcerated Parents*

Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University  
Alexandria Pech, Sonoma State University

Over the past several decades, a growing body of research has documented the collateral effects of parental incarceration on children's well-being. There is general consensus that these children are exposed to multiple risk factors including poor parent-child attachment, material hardship and family instability. Less is known, however, about protective factors that reduce risks among children of incarcerated parents and foster resilience. This presentation will discuss the policy and program implications of an exploratory study which examines developmental supports in families, schools, and communities that can promote personal resilience and strengths in children of incarcerated parents.

## ABSTRACTS

### *The Age-Graded Consequences of Parental Incarceration on Children: A Qualitative Analysis*

Jillian J. Turanovic , Arizona State University

Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University

As the American imprisonment rate has risen, researchers have become increasingly concerned about the impact of incarceration on the families and children of prisoners. To extend this research, we assess the impact of parental incarceration on children through an age-graded lens. Specifically, we examine how the personal and social consequences of imprisonment vary for children of different ages, as well as the extent to which these outcomes can be attributed to more universal social and familial processes. We carry out these assessments with in-depth interviews from 100 caregivers of children currently experiencing the incarceration of a parent in the state of Arizona. In the end, our broader purpose is to better understand-both theoretically and empirically-the complicated impact of parental imprisonment on children's well-being.

### **Panel 13: Policing Outside the Norm: Dealing with New Environments and Populations**

#### *Burning Man: A Case Study of Law Enforcement Practices in a “Target Rich Environment”*

Emmanuel P. Barthe, University of Nevada, Reno

Jesse Huff, University of Nevada, Reno

This unusual event presents unusual law enforcement responsibilities. The sheer number of people gathered (50,000+) for that one week in rather difficult and less than hospitable conditions presents all of the concerned police agencies with particular social, legal, practical, and ethical enforcement concerns. The crux of the argument is that the law enforcement officers working the event come from social settings and cities that resemble nothing what the Burning Man event represents, and hence confrontations, misunderstandings, and resident-police encounters can quickly turn sour. In addition to this cultural divide, there is a law enforcement term called “a target rich environment” which raises some ethical issues about law enforcement practices at these types of events.

#### *Crime-Talk, Established-Outsider Relations, and Policing in Oil Boomtowns in Western North Dakota*

Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University

In recent years, many rural communities have experienced significant population growth as a result of increased oil production in the Bakken oil shale region in western North Dakota. Most of the people moving into the area looking for employment are from communities located outside of North Dakota. The current study examines how the influx of new residents has changed police officers' perceptions of their community, citizens and crime in eight “boomtowns” located in western North Dakota. Interviews with 101 police officers and sheriff's deputies from four counties in the Bakken region serve as the main data source for this study. Elias and Scotson's (1994) theory of established-outsider relations, and “crime-talk” explain the changes in officers' perceptions.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Does Pattern or Practice Misconduct Reform Promote Police Department Transparency?*

Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Government transparency is particularly valuable to the extent it restores government legitimacy and public trust in the wake of scandal, corruption, or other similar public sector failure. The value of transparency to a police department reeling from a high-profile police shooting, for example, is clear. The U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) pattern or practice initiative is the primary legal mechanism for addressing unlawful behavior among state and local police departments. This DOJ-led reform process is designed to bring affected departments into compliance with the law and strengthen officer accountability. Agency transparency is a critical means to these ends. Despite the initiative's nearly twenty year history, scholars know very little about its effects on agency openness. This study addresses this question by comparing the websites of 57 departments investigated by the DOJ with those of matched jurisdictions. Results from a series of logit models will have implications of pattern or practice reform, policing generally, and theories of democracy.

### **Panel 14: Application of Theory: Cognitive, Emotional, and Psychological**

#### *The Interaction of Cognitive and Emotional Reactions to Victimization and Involvement in Violence*

Chris Melde, Michigan State University

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

Criminological research on fear of crime has tended to frame this phenomenon from a social problems perspective, with researchers calling for programs and policies to reduce citizen fear. Fear of crime, however, serves the primary purpose of keeping one safe from harm, suggesting that reductions in fear of crime may serve to increase victimization. To this end, research on psychopathology suggests that youth at-risk for aggression and violence have impaired emotional health, and evince low levels of fear even in the presence of danger. The current study examines the intersections of fear of crime—an emotional reaction to the prospects of victimization—and the perceived risk of victimization—a cognitive assessment of victimization risk—to determine the degree to which these mechanisms influence involvement in future violent encounters, as either victim or perpetrator. Three waves of prospective data derived from a multi-site school-based sample of over 1,100 youth are used to examine these processes.

#### *Examination of the Mechanisms Whereby Romantic Relationships Foster Desistance from Crime*

Ronald L. Simmons, Arizona State University

Leslie G. Simmons, Arizona State University

Recently, researchers have begun to expand their focus beyond marriage to examine the potential influence of dating and cohabiting relationships on desistance from crime. These researchers have refocused our attention on the importance of relationship quality in understanding the influence of romantic relationships on crime. Using longitudinal data on 257 young adult men, our results suggest that coresidential relationships (marriage and cohabitation), but not dating relationships, are directly associated with men's decreased criminal involvement. Across all types of romantic relationships, however, relationship quality yields a deterrent effect on crime. Further, we found that relationship status and relationship quality effects can be largely attributed to distinct processes. Whereas the status effect of being in a marriage-like relationship was largely accounted for by routine activities, the effect of relationship quality was primarily attributed to cognitive transformations, as measured by criminogenic knowledge structure.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Maslow and a Hierarchy of Theories*

Ezekiel A. Pease, Seattle University

The present study utilizes a multidisciplinary strategy to link a prominent psychological theory, Maslow's hierarchy of needs, to extant criminological theories. The result is a humanistic framework showing the roots of criminogenic tendencies with deep implications for the criminal justice system.

### **Panel 15: Life Inside Prison: Examining Components of Incarceration**

### *Reentry Barriers for Former Inmates: Race, Culture, and Access to Mental Health and Substance Abuse*

Melissa Thompson, Portland State University

Matt Carlson, Portland State University

Racial and ethnic minorities released from prison are significantly more likely to be reincarcerated than whites. One potential reason for this difference is the substantial racial and ethnic disparities in access to substance abuse and mental health treatment. Little is known, however, about racial/ethnic disparities in treatment among formerly incarcerated offenders. This paper addresses the topic of racially-based treatment disparities for former prisoners who have returned to the community. The study focuses on how ex-prisoners access substance abuse and mental health services after their release into the community, with an emphasis on race. The researchers conducted 20 in-depth interviews with Parole Officers (POs) in a large urban county. Interviews focused on accessing services for ex-prisoners and whether race, ethnicity, and culture affect treatment access and completion. Results demonstrated noteworthy cultural and racial barriers to accessing both mental health and substance abuse treatment. PO race was also an important consideration.

### *Prison Gang Drop Outs: Strategies for Exiting Security Threat Groups*

Randy Blazak, Portland State University

Inmates involved in prison gangs face numerous obstacles in leaving those groups. "Turncoats" and "snitches" are highly sanctioned by gang members and gang activity is often expected to continue upon release from correctional facilities. This "payment of debt" explains a significant amount of recidivism by recently released inmates. This research utilizes in-depth interviews with current inmates who have been identified as members of security threat groups by administrators in a medium security correctional facility in Oregon. The goal of the research is to clearly identify the risk factors from other inmates, as well as administrators and correctional staff, when inmates attempt to "drop out" of gangs. Subjects include former prison gang members and inmates interested in desisting from gang activity. The results of this study will be used to design a gang drop out program to be proposed to the Oregon Department of Corrections.

## ABSTRACTS

### *The Usefulness of Coroners' Inquest Findings for Studying In-Custody Deaths*

Farzana B. Kara, Simon Fraser University

David M. MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

Gaining access to information regarding what happens inside prisons and police lockups is difficult. Data sources typically include official data generated and retained by prison authorities and police agencies, as well as qualitative data arising from interviews with correctional officials, police officers and other inmates. Each of these data sources has their limitations. An alternative method of gaining insight into what gives rise to in-custody deaths is to use the reports generated by coroners, who are typically required by law to conduct an inquest into every in-custody death. Among the notable advantages of using this data source are the relative neutrality of coroners, who hold a quasi-judicial capacity in most jurisdictions, and the comprehensive nature of the data capture. This paper seeks to outline the nature and extent of the data available from this source, as well as the benefits and limitations attaching to this data source.

### **Panel 16: Sentencing and Assessment of Juvenile Offenders**

### *Supporting Washington's Youth: An Evaluation of Civil-Legal Services Provided by TeamChild*

Peter A. Collins, Seattle University

Paul S. Strand, Washington State University Tri Cities

Ezekiel A. Pease, Seattle University

TeamChild is a civil-legal youth advocacy organization that provides counsel and representation to youth who have current or past juvenile court involvement or are identified as having a high-risk for involvement in juvenile court. The purpose of this study was to address several questions surrounding the nature of the services that are provided by TeamChild to at-risk youth in the State of Washington; and second, to extend the descriptive analysis in order to answer the important question of whether or to what extent TeamChild is having a positive impact on those same youth. Using four organizationally defined levels of service (from A, the most, to B, then C the least, and finally D, no services at all) provided by TeamChild to a sample of youth offenders (N= 363), analyses indicate an inverse or negative relationship between service dosage and post-intervention criminal charges, or as the service level increases, number of post-charges decrease. Policy and other considerations are discussed.

### *Revisiting Official Perceptions of Racial and Ethnic Attributes in Juvenile Court Outcomes*

Laura O. Beckman, Arizona State University

Nancy Rodriguez, Arizona State University

The current study examines the mechanisms of racial and ethnic overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system in three Southwestern counties. Specifically, we investigate how key actors in the juvenile justice system assign external and internal attributes to racial/ethnic minority youth and how those affect various court outcomes. Building upon Bridges' and Steen's (1998) work, Latina/o and Native American youths and rural and urban counties are included to determine whether assumptions can be generalized across different minority populations and varying contexts. Data consist of official delinquency referrals from January 2005 to December 2010 and 332 delinquent case files. Implications of the findings for theory, research, and policy will be discussed.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Exploring Youth Experiences in Animal Assisted Therapy*

Patrick Jackson, Sonoma State University

This paper is a continuation of my prior exploratory research on the experiences of foster children who are involved in an animal assisted therapy program in Sonoma County, California. The overall purpose of the research is to see what we can learn about the possibilities for breaking the cycle of criminality by looking at how youth interpret their experiences in the program. The earlier preliminary results are being supplemented with additional open-ended interviews with foster youth using a child centered data collection technique employed in other contexts with marginalized youth populations. The goal of the research is to better understand how the method of study helps to gain insight into what youth think and feel about their experiences in a free program which combines exposure to the care and management of small and large animals with adult mentors in a structured environment. The paper will examine the results of interviews to date and discuss the method of interviewing used in the study.

### **Panel 17: Examining How the Citizenry Views Policing**

### *Dimensions of Legitimacy: The Willingness of Group Home Caregivers to Call on Police*

Gabriel T. Cesar, Arizona State University

The current study analyzes how perceptions of police legitimacy shape the willingness of group home caregivers to cooperate with the criminal justice system. More specifically, we examine the effects of individual dimensions of legitimacy (e.g. distributive justice, procedural justice, and effectiveness) on the decision to report crimes to the police. By focusing on group home caregivers of abused and neglected youth in a large, Southwestern state, the current work expands the analysis of police legitimacy in three ways. First, police legitimacy is examined in a population likely to have had direct contact with police. Second, the study situates police legitimacy in the unique legal context of Child Protective Services. Finally, the research question and sample allow for the analysis of actual police-cooperative behavior, as opposed to intended future behavior. The broader goal is to move forward theory by assessing the utility of effectiveness as a measure of police legitimacy, and to inform policing strategies that foster responsible low-cost, high compliance environments.

### *Spare the Rod: Examining the Impact of the Complaint Process on Reducing Police Abuses of Force*

Peter A. Hanink, University of California, Irvine

The past two decades have been characterized by two concurrent trends: a dramatic drop in the crime rate in communities nationwide paired with a continuing suspicion of the police, especially within historically disadvantaged communities. Police responses have included community policing efforts, increased training, and implementation of an abuse of force complaint process. This presentation asks how effective this last method, the complaint process, has been at reducing future abuse of force complaints by analyzing data from police departments throughout the country. The author examines persistent patterns of police abuse and what factors may contribute to them.

## ABSTRACTS

*Examining Citizen Perceptions of On-Officer Video Cameras:  
Findings from a Randomized Field Experiment*

Justin Ready, Arizona State University  
Charles Katz, Arizona State University  
Allyson Roy, Arizona State University

On-officer video camera technology in the policing field is developing at a rapid pace. Large agencies are beginning to adopt the technology on a limited basis, and a number of cities across the United States have required their police departments to adopt the technology for first responders. Researchers have just begun to examine its effects on officers' attitudes, job satisfaction, and street-level behavior. However, to date there is no experimental research examining its effects on citizens' attitudes toward the police. On-officer cameras have the potential to improve prosecution, hold officers accountable, limit dishonest citizen complaints, and provide a running timeline of events to protect both citizens and officers from harmful accusations. This study measured citizens' perceptions of the use of on-officer video cameras by the Mesa Police Department during police-citizen encounters over a twelve-month period. Through follow-up phone surveys with citizens who have come into contact with officers using the video cameras, this study attempts to understand the technology's potential impact on police-citizen relations. We compare data from 600 citizens who have had contact with officers wearing cameras to 600 citizens who had contact with control officers not wearing the technology. Outcome measures include demographic, self-control, police legitimacy and procedural justice variables that may provide insights into individual and group characteristics that may impact perceptions of on-officer video camera use.

### **Panel 18: Examining the Repercussions of Crimes Involving Women and LGBTQ Individuals**

*The Queer Delinquent: Impacts of Risk and Protective Factors on Sexual Minority Delinquency*  
Meredith Conover-Williams, Humboldt State University

The study of gender and crime has followed a trajectory, from finding that women offend differently, to exploring how differentially gendered lives impact the nature and extent of offending. With this project, I propose a similar trajectory for understanding sexual orientation and offending, starting with youth. Using The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health,  $n = 14,290$ ), I provide a baseline examination of juvenile delinquency in the United States comparing sexual minority youth to their majority peers. I show how the differential life experiences of sexual minority youth impact offending, with these youth reporting more prevalence and frequency of several (mostly non-violent) criminal behaviors than their majority peers. I show that a variety of protective factors (e.g., school and family attachments) and risk factors (e.g., alcohol use and housing instability) can account for much of that difference. I demonstrate that sexual orientation is a crucial attribute for understanding social inequality and delinquency.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Implementation of LGBT Curriculum (SB48) and Its Potential Impact on LGBT Bullying in CA K-12 Schools*

Sue C. Escobar, California State University, Sacramento  
Sylvia L. Escobar, California State University, Sacramento

California Senate Bill 48 (SB48), The Fair Education Act (2012), modifies the current Education Code to include language specific to gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and Americans with disabilities as it relates to curriculum inclusion. Studies have suggested that there is a correlation between implementing a gay curriculum and reduced incidents of bullying, self-destructive behavior, and violence and increased rates of tolerance and acceptance of LGBT students. In schools with a gay curriculum, gay students reported being half as likely to experience victimization or violence, less likely to feel unsafe at school, and more likely to feel accepted by peers. Using Freire's (2002) theory of dehumanization and idea of education as a 'dialogic process' of problem-solving, this paper provides a review of current research on incidents of LGBT youth bullying and posits that this curricular change will reduce incidents of violence in our public schools by fostering understanding and social acceptance of LGBT youth as healthy individuals who deserve to have a violence-free education.

### *Psychological Factors That Mediate Exposure to Violence in the Family of Origin & Dating Violence*

Leslie G. Simmons, Arizona State University  
Tara E. Sutton, University of Georgia

Intimate partner violence has been recognized as a major problem on college campuses and is a source of concern for researchers, clinicians, policy makers, and the general population. The majority of research has focused on the intergenerational transmission of violence and identifying the intrapersonal mechanisms that enable violence in the family of origin to carry over to adult intimate relationships. The present study expands the current literature by examining insecure attachment styles and destructive disagreement beliefs as mediators in the relationship between exposure to hostile or aggression in the family of origin and later experiences of dating aggression. Research questions were addressed with a sample of 1136 undergraduates. In all models, results of structural equation modeling indicated that an insecure attachment style and destructive disagreement beliefs mediated the intergenerational transmission of violence among both men and women. These findings have important implications for future research as well as relationship education and violence prevention programs.

### *Changes in Legal Responses to Intimate Partner Violence Since the Violence Against Women Act of 1994*

Fei Yang, University of California, Irvine

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), enacted in 1994, established greater public awareness towards, and new legal standards for, cases of intimate partner violence in the United States. However, a limited body of scholarship addresses the impact of this legislation on the criminal justice system. Drawing on intimate partner violence and homicide data over the last three decades, the current study investigates the short-term and long-term effects of several laws designed to protect victims of intimate partner violence, including mandatory arrest, warrantless arrest, and "no drop" policies. Additionally, this study analyzes court opinions in a number of cases over the past three decades where battered women kill their abusers. Findings from this paper challenge the applicability of self-defense laws in the court system as well as how gender stereotypes create a double standard in the "right not to retreat."

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 19: Law and the Courts: Issues Affecting Victims, Witnesses, and the Accused

#### *The Implications of Taser Exposure for a Constitutionally-Valid Waiver of Miranda Rights*

Robert J. Kane, Drexel University

Michael D. White, Arizona State University

The three groups of people who appear least capable of comprehending their *Miranda* warnings are the mentally impaired, persons with dementia, and “normal” adolescent children (between 14 and 16 years of age). These are the groups for whom issuing a “knowing” and “intelligent” waiver of their *Miranda* rights is most dubious, and in some cases, unaccepted by the courts. But what about healthy adult human volunteers recently submitted to a Taser exposure in a controlled setting? To what extent might such persons experience losses in their cognitive abilities to the extent that their scores on validated neuro-cognitive functioning tests could resemble those of the previously identified vulnerable groups? This paper uses findings from a nationally funded RCT examining the effects of the TASER to address these questions in an effort to (1) understand the elasticity of “knowing” and “intelligent” with respect to TASER exposures, and (2) infer suspects’ abilities to voluntarily waive their rights against self-incrimination subsequent to getting tazed.

#### Homicide Survivors’ Experience with the Canadian Criminal Justice System

Christina Pastia, Simon Fraser University

Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

Victims of crime are often confused and frustrated by the criminal justice process. Those who have lost loved ones to homicide - often called homicide survivors, secondary victims or co-victims - suffer not only loss and a justice system that seems to have little place for them, but are often also left unaware of the circumstances of their loved one’s death. The current study sought to further our understanding of the experience of homicide survivors in the Canadian justice system. Toward this end, in-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with five individuals who lost loved ones to homicide. Results showed that receiving information and being treated kindly were far more important than having an influence over the proceedings; additionally, there was a great deal of distrust of the justice system as a whole, regardless of the kindness shown by individual actors in the system. Policy implications and directions for future research are discussed.

#### *Privacy in the Age of Surveillance: The Impact of United States v. Jones*

Christine S. Scott-Hayward, California State University, Long Beach

Henry F. Fradella, California State University, Long Beach

In 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that attaching a GPS tracking device to a vehicle for the purposes of monitoring its movement constitutes a search under the Fourth Amendment and that therefore a warrant is required. The Court’s decision revived the trespass-based framework that until the 1960s governed the analysis of privacy rights in the Fourth Amendment context. This framework was thought to have been rejected by the Court in its 1967 decision in *Katz v. United States*, which held that the 4th Amendment protected “people, not places” and established the “reasonable expectation of privacy” test. However, the Court in *Jones* ruled that both the reasonable expectation of privacy test and the trespass test are applicable to Fourth Amendment search issues. As a result, despite new developments in tracking technology and increasing government surveillance, lower courts are left without clear guidance on how to rule on surveillance cases. Using qualitative content analysis, this study investigates how lower courts have implemented *Jones* and approached tracking cases.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Examining the Prevalence and Correlates of a “Senior Citizen Discount” in U.S. Federal Courts*

Weston J. Morrow, Arizona State University

Samuel G. Vickovic, Arizona State University

Henry F. Fradella, California State University, Long Beach

Few studies focus on age as a factor influencing judicial decision-making, in spite of the widespread use of age as a control variable. Although the limited research to have done so is inconsistent, most scholars agree that age may be race- and/or gender-graded in a manner that produces more severe sentences for certain race-gender-age combinations, especially for young, males who are Black or Latino. Less consensus exists with regard to whether older defendants are granted more leniency in the sentencing process and, if so, if the effects of older age are also race- and/or gender-graded. The present study examines this question by examining data from the U. S. Sentencing Commission.

### **Panel 20: Critical Criminology and Social Justice Session II: Critical Death Penalty Scholarship**

### *Death Row Economics: The Rise of Fiscally-Prudent Advocacy for Abolition*

Hadar Aviram, University of California, Hastings

The financial crisis of 2008 has had a substantial impact on the practice of criminal justice and corrections in the United States. One notable effect has been a transformation of criminal justice discourse to focus on the costs of crime and on the need to ensure that the correctional apparatus is financially sustainable. This is particularly notable in the case of the death penalty. Since the onset of the financial crisis, seven states have abolished the death penalty, and many more have placed moratoria on its administration. This paper, a chapter in my forthcoming book from UC Press, examines the reasons for this change, focusing on the transformation of public discourse from a conversation on human rights, through deterrence, racial discrimination, and innocence, to costs and waste. Following litigation and legislative strategies, as well as campaign materials, the paper shows the changes in public discourse and the gradual disengagement from ideology in abolition advocacy. The paper then focuses on California's failed attempt to pass Prop 34, which would abolish the death penalty. Using campaign materials, journalistic sources and exit polls, I show the extent to which Californians made headway in undermining the solid support for the death penalty, examine the reasons for Prop 34's failure, and offer thoughts on the future of capital punishment in California and nationwide.

## ABSTRACTS

*Building Authentic Power: A Study of the Campaign to Repeal Connecticut's Death Penalty*  
Khalila Brown-Dean, Quinnipiac University

Capital punishment in the United States has long been the subject of intense political and ethical debates. These debates have spawned an active repeal movement targeting statutes at the state level and national level with varying degrees of success. A common critique of the movement is that it is driven by elites and professional activists whose opposition to capital punishment myopically centers on a concern for the rights of the convicted. Given that individuals on death row have little ability to influence the political process, *power* within the repeal movement has been concentrated in hands of those only marginally affected by its use. This concentration of power and agency highlight important challenges associated with interest group mobilization in the United States: How can movements designed to address the needs of marginalized constituents better incorporate the voices of those most affected by law and policy? Can a movement truly be *authentic* if it fails to address the practical needs of its constituents rather than just the moral beliefs of its leaders? In 2012 Connecticut became the seventeenth state in the country to abolish the death penalty. The effort was buttressed by groups most directly affected by violence and punishment: murder victims' families and communities of color. This paper evaluates the path toward reform in Connecticut by highlighting the voices of those often overlooked in the literature on mass mobilization in general, and criminal justice reform in particular. We assert that the unique demographic composition of these constituents vis-à-vis the demographic composition of the convicted speaks to broader narratives concerning the quest for racial and social justice in the United States and beyond. We examine what has been done, what can be done, and what should be done to chart a new course of criminal justice reform advocacy that centers on the voices of those most affected by crime and punishment.

*Grief, Loss, and Treatment for Death Row Families: Forgotten No More*  
Sandra Joy, Rowan University

The families of death row inmates are rarely considered when public discourse occurs regarding the death penalty. They have largely been forgotten, in that their pain has not been acknowledged by the rest of society. These families experience a unique grief process as they are confronted with the loss of their loved one to death row and brace themselves for the possibility of an execution on the horizon. They are disenfranchised from their grief by the surrounding community; therefore, they tend to suffer in silence. The mental health needs of death row family members are significant as they struggle in isolation with the ambiguous loss that comes with the fear that the state will kill their loved one. This book describes the grief that the families experience from the time of their loved one's arrest through to his execution. Each chapter moves the reader through the grief process experienced by the families, offering clinical interventions that can be used by mental health professionals who are given the opportunity to work with these families at various stages of their grief. The result of over seventy qualitative interviews conducted by the author, family members who either currently have a loved one on death row or have survived the execution of their loved one are quoted throughout the book. These families are selected from the state of Delaware, which has a relatively small death row, yet it is ranked third in the nation with its rate of per capita executions that are carried out. This book provides an in-depth awareness of the grieving process of death row families, as well as ways that professionals can intervene to assist them through the healing process. With increased awareness and effective clinical treatment we can ensure that the families of death row inmates are forgotten no more.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Techniques of Dismissing Mitigation: The Scandal of Judicial Override in Alabama*

Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

This paper is an analysis of capital judicial override in Alabama through the lens of the recent crop of localist theories of capital punishment, with a special focus on Liebman and Clarke's (2011) arguments about parochialism and libertarianism. We suggest that parochialism and libertarianism are related to high rates of death sentencing in Alabama's leading death penalty location—Jefferson County—even though the sentencing agent is a judge not a jury. This paper examines the content of all override-to-death orders from Jefferson County and identifies techniques through which judges dismiss mitigation. The paper also analyzes the facts of the cases to argue that localist “fear of dangerous Black outsiders” is driving death sentencing here.

### **Roundtable 1:**

#### *They Won't Talk: Applying a Theory of Police Reporting to Perceptions of Stalking Victim Action*

Amy I. Cass, California State University, Fullerton

Dixie Koo, California State University, Fullerton

Anthony Peguero, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech)

College students are a population at risk for stalking victimization. Using a 2 x 4 x 2 factorial survey, the current study seeks to examine college students' perceptions of victim action in stalking cases. With Greenburg & Ruback's theory of victim reporting as a guide, the scientific model will test the variables of victim/offender gender, victim/offender relationship, gender of respondent, perceptions of the seriousness of the offense, the application of a crime label, perceptions of the police and other criminal justice system actors, and perceptions of the “blameworthiness” of the victim to determine the factors that predict perceptions of victim reporting. Preliminary findings suggest that extra-legal factors do influence perceptions of reporting, indicating that biases about victimization and blame do enter the minds of outside parties. Consequently, if it is believed that few victims will report given biases, stalkers themselves may not be deterred by the threat of legal consequences and victims may not get the help they might need.

### **Panel 21: Policing and Place: Managing Locations, Controllers, and Police Presence**

#### *Super Controllers in Context: Fees for Excess Police Services Ordinance in Anchorage*

Troy C. Payne, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Sharon Chamard, University of Alaska, Anchorage

Sampson, Eck, and Dunham (2009) described the concept of “super controllers” as a routine activity explanation for enticing those who might discourage crime into doing so. We examine one type of regulatory super controller program: civil fees for excessive police services. Administered by the police department, this regulatory mechanism seeks to reduce calls for service by charging a \$500 fee for each call in excess of eight in a calendar year to encourage more effective place management by landowners. We describe the ordinance, its enforcement, and the outcomes of this regulatory action.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Methods for Analyzing Police Patrol Strength*

Nahanni Pollard, Douglas College

Curt T. Griffiths, Simon Fraser University

Police departments are under greater pressure than ever before to deliver effective, yet cost efficient service. During times of budget constraints and increasing pressure from City Councils to trim costs, police departments are having to justify their numbers using statistics based on workload, clearance rates, and response times. However, no one method gives a clear indication of just how many officers should be on the street to deliver the expected service the public demands. Instead, a nuanced approach incorporating multiple methods should be undertaken. This paper draws on the experience of the authors in conducting operation-wide reviews of the Vancouver Police Department and the Winnipeg Police Department, to demonstrate the numerous ways in which the ideal complement of patrol members can be reached. This research also discusses the need for local knowledge and the resultant challenges, and a holistic view of the entire department to base these decisions on. No one statistic can provide an adequate estimate, and interpretations must look at the issue from many angles.

### **Panel 22: Masculinity, Sexual Consent, and What IF?**

#### *Process Evaluation Results of the Seattle Police Department's "IF Project"*

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University

Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

Jennifer Sumner, Seattle University

Kim Bogucki, Seattle Police Department

This paper presents results from a process evaluation of the Seattle Police Department's "IF Project" – a crime prevention program run by the Seattle Police Department that involves multiple components that bridge law enforcement, corrections, juvenile justice, schools, and community agencies. The core of the IF Project involves a prison-based writing workshop in which inmates are posed the question, "If there was something someone could have said or done to change the path that led you here, what would it have been?" Results from a mixed methods evaluation of the IF Project including evaluation of workshops conducted from July 2012-June 2013 conducted in prisons, juvenile detention facilities, and schools are presented, including qualitative analysis of a sample of 279 IF Project essays. Implications of findings for future development of the IF Project and its effectiveness in crime prevention and in addressing issues faced individuals engaged in criminal behavior and qualitative results of the IF Project essay analysis are examined and discussed.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Four Studies of Sex Work in Southeast Asia: Implications for Research and Policy*

Martin Monto, University of Portland

Findings from four studies on Cambodian sex work are highlighted, one on historical and contemporary codes governing debt bondage, one on the ways that international politics have shaped HIV prevention efforts, one on transnational partnerships between “professional girlfriends” and their Western partners, and one on the violence and trauma experienced by sex workers. The studies collectively suggest that prostitution and sex work (a) include a wide range of activities; (b) are associated with violence against women; (c) operate under a continuum of consent, ranging from more consensual to highly non-consensual; (d) are frequently described using highly charged language that may obscure empirical realities; (e) are forms of work but not necessarily work that should be legitimized; (f) attract customers for a wide range of reasons; and (g) are a product of contemporary social contexts rather than inevitabilities. The four studies provide a tremendous resource for breaking down some of the oversimplifications present in popular and academic discourse on prostitution and sex work.

### *The Neighborhood According to Women:*

#### *Employing Neighborhood Use Patterns and Lifestyle to Understand*

Janne Gaub, Arizona State University

Danielle M. Wallace, Arizona State University

A large body of research demonstrates that individuals differentially perceive disorder. Females, for example, tend to perceive higher rates of disorder in their neighborhood than males. Unfortunately, there is little research that assists in explaining why women and men have differing perceptions of disorder. It is plausible that women react to disorder differently due to greater fear of crime. Also, women may interact with their neighborhood in gendered ways, such as attending to children or being home. We hypothesize that the neighborhood interactions and lifestyle of women (staying home, having children, working near home) may account for their higher levels of disorder perceptions. We also hypothesize that disorder perceptions are impacted by interaction between neighborhood use patterns and fear of crime. We test this using the Seattle Neighborhoods and Crime Survey, a random telephone survey of residents in all census tracts in Seattle, WA. Understanding gendered perceptions of disorder is allows policymakers to determine if different policies targeting disorder are warranted.

## ABSTRACTS

### **Panel 23: Examining Theory in Applied Settings: Deterrence, Social Context, and Broken Windows**

#### *Applying Broken Windows Theory to the Public's Response to Corporate Environmental Crime in China*

Natasha Pushkarna, University of California, Irvine

As China continues to industrialize, the destructive impact of corporate pollution on the environment has reached a critical point. Air filled with smoke, rivers tainted red and a putrid stench are the glaring signs of deterioration to the new urban areas in the country. The costs of anemic enforcement of environmental regulations, China's ecological state presents an analogous situation to the derelict community of Wilson & Kelling's Broken Windows Theory (1982), but on a much grander scale. The public's response through numerous protests against factory pollution suggests that the Chinese citizenry is becoming aware of the role of corporations in harming their communities. These surprisingly successful demonstrations have occurred within legal constraints, implying a willingness to work with police to restore the town's vitality. In expanding the scope of broken windows theory to the contexts of corporate crime and contemporary China, this paper seeks to highlight the community's role in ending the deterioration spiral and understand their response to corporate environmental crime.

#### *Social Context and Youth Reoffending: Identifying the Social Mechanisms*

Kevin A. Wright, Arizona State University

Byungbae Kim, Arizona State University

Scholars have long recognized the importance of social context for the continued delinquent behavior of at-risk youth and there has been a resurgence of interest in the social ecology of adult and juvenile recidivism. This line of research finds that structural conditions impact reoffending above and beyond that of individual-level characteristics, and the results suggest that future models of recidivism may be misspecified if they continue to focus solely on an individual risk factor approach to reoffending. Criminologists can now comfortably say that "context matters" for reoffending, but they are less confident in saying why it matters. The purpose of the current work, therefore, is to answer the call by scholars to determine the causal mechanisms by which social context impact the continued criminal behavior of at-risk youth. Specifically, we focus on identifying the "behavior settings" of disadvantaged neighborhoods that create opportunities to reoffend. The theoretical and policy implications of our findings are discussed.

#### *An Application of Stafford and Warr's Deterrence Theory to Domestic Cannabis Cultivation*

Christopher Contreras, California State University, Long Beach

Like its prohibition, cannabis cultivation has emerged as a developed world phenomenon, making cannabis market participants who embrace import substitution via domestic cultivation an extra challenge to drug law enforcement. Given drug law enforcement's reliance on deterrent measures, this study gauged the perceived certainty of apprehension for domestic cannabis cultivation. In so doing, through secondary data analysis, it tested Stafford and Warr's (1993) deterrence theory against an online North American domestic cannabis cultivation survey data set collected by the Global Cannabis Cultivation Research Consortium. The data set's sample consists of participants at least 18 years of age who have grown cannabis at least once and who either reside in Canada or the United States. With multiple linear regression analysis, this study found mixed support for Stafford and Warr's theory and moderate support for social learning and social bonding theory. In light of such results, policy implications will be discussed.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Routine Activities and Right-Wing Extremists: An Empirical Test of Ideologically Motivated and Non-Ideologically Motivated Homicide Victimization*

William Parkin, Seattle University  
Joshua Freilich, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The study examines whether routine activities theory and related lifestyle theory can account for variation between the attributes of victims of ideologically motivated homicides (akin to terrorism) committed by far-right extremists and the victims of non-ideologically motivated homicide. The population under study includes homicide victims killed in the United States between 1990 and 2007. Variables examined measure theoretical constructs related to victim-offender relationships, victim precipitation, victim-offender overlap, deviant place theory, and routine activities. Our findings demonstrate that the victims of ideologically motivated homicide exhibit victimization patterns that significantly differ from non-ideological victims in ways that can be explained through the framework of specific criminological theories. The implications of these results on theoretical development and practical application are discussed.

### **Panel 24: Applications of Critical Issues: Gender, Family, Tattoos, and Serial Murders**

#### *The Application of Contemporary Theories of Serial Homicide to the Case of Burke and Hare*

Thomas Fleming, Wilfrid Laurier University

This paper re-examines the historic Scottish case of serial murder of Burke and Hare. The “resurrectionists” series of murders of tenants, street people, sex workers and beggars is analyzed with a critical perspective developed from contemporary theory developed over the past three decades. The paper examines the intersection of competing theories explaining the actions of the two murderers situated within cultural, psychological and social theories of criminal behaviour. What emerges is a more definitive explanation of their actions set within the historical context of the control of the body by society.

#### *The Dilemmas of Embodied Symbolic Representation: Regret in Contemporary American Tattoo Narratives*

Eric Madfis, University of Washington, Tacoma  
Tammy Arford, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

Numerous scholars have argued that we are currently in a “post-tattoo renaissance” era wherein the practice has increasingly become a legitimate art form accepted by the American middle class. However, tattoo stigma remains present in numerous contexts. Pulling from in-depth interviews with tattoo artists and removal clinicians, people who regret their current tattoos, and people who have had their tattoos removed or altered, this paper showcases the manner in which tattooed people must still assert their normalcy, often by legitimizing their tattoos through various narratives that ascribe deep semantic meaning to their images and words. Drawing from a post-structuralist understanding of tattoos as symbols, we discuss tattoo narratives as pervasive normative expectations and explore how people face stigma and other dilemmas when they lack them, as well as when they subscribe static and absolute meanings to the words and images depicted in their body art.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Gender Roles in Law Enforcement*

Terra L. Lovelace, Seattle University

This paper analyses the gender roles expected of females in society who enter into a male dominated field. The particular career examined was law enforcement and the ways in which society views it to be a masculine profession. Females in this field struggle with stereotypes put on them by being in a male dominated profession. This paper looks at ways in which females can overcome these stereotypes and remain successful in the eyes of their male counterparts. This paper will also look at how a male establishes himself in a profession viewed as feminine, such as nursing. Ultimately, this paper shows that females in a male dominated field still struggle more than males in a female dominated field.

### **Panel 25: Thinking, Teaching, Learning, and Student Perceptions**

### *Teaching Practitioners to Think: Where Theory Meets Practice*

Eric J. Williams, Sonoma State University

Three years ago, the Correctional Management Institute of Texas (CMIT) approached me to create a program on critical thinking and decision-making for their Senior Level Leadership Program. After two years of development, this past year, with the help of the Vera Institute and two other professors, we created a program that is unique in the practitioner world. Rather than a classic training on leadership, program participants were introduced to topics such as thinking biases, logical fallacies and classic critical thinking skills in order to learn to evaluate the research behind the Evidence-Based Practices they implement in their work as well as cost-benefit analyses. This paper begins to evaluate the success of the program so far and seeks out what needs to be changed for future programs.

### *Perception of White-Collar Crime Among Students at Sonoma State University*

Rene Olsen, 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 results in 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 seeks to find out whether the perception of white-collar crime has changed among students of Sonoma State University. An analysis of data collected from a series of surveys will be conducted to assess students' awareness of specific white-collar crime cases, and to find out what they think of the punishment imposed on convicted offenders.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Latina Lawyers: A Study in Under-Representation*

Desirae Sanchez, Sonoma State University

Of all the lawyers in the United States only, 1.4% are Latina, despite Latinos being the fastest growing ethnic group in the country. Research in the field of Latinas enrollment in law school shows that Latinas face many adversities that are often related to immigration status, acculturation, language barriers, and discrimination. Latinas often overcome the triple barriers of ethnicity, social oppression, and gender as they struggle towards higher education and career. Despite this, mentoring relationships and support groups have been found to be effective in creating a bridge towards higher education for these underrepresented student populations. This paper seeks to understand why there are so few Latina lawyers and, consequently, the barriers that Latinos face when trying to attain a professional career.

### Posters

### *Minimum Ages of Criminal Responsibility: The Influence of Science and Public Opinion*

Samantha N. Adams, Mount Royal University

Harpreet K. Aulakh, Mount Royal University

Despite a growing amount of scientific research suggesting a delay in adolescent development and level of maturity, it seems that most countries have leaned towards supporting relatively low minimum ages of criminal responsibility. While nearly every country has agreed to handle youth crime separately from adult crime, there are still inconsistencies with regards to the appropriate age of accountability for youth. This research paper explores whether the legislatures of major developed countries have considered the scientific evidence in the formulation of laws pertaining to the minimum age of criminal responsibility. The initial findings propose that media coverage of a few high profile violent youth crime cases has generated public outcry which may be diverting government attention away from considering the scientific facts in determining a minimum age for criminal responsibility.

### *Easy Streets: Gang-Related Homicide in Jefferson Parish and New Orleans*

Christian L. Bolden, Loyola University New Orleans

In 2012, New Orleans was ranked as having the third highest murder rate in the U.S. This is not unusual; New Orleans often ranks within the top five cities for the highest murder rate. Although other murderous cities such as Chicago, Baltimore, and New York are known for relatively high rates of gang-related homicides, this assumption is often erroneously perceived as driving New Orleans' high homicide rates as well. This study examines 35 years of homicide data in New Orleans and Jefferson Parish, the neighboring parish that surrounds most of New Orleans, identifying unique local trends compared to national homicide characteristics with regard to gang-related homicides. Included are prevalence and incidence of New Orleans and overall U.S. gang-related homicides, as well as similarities and differences between the nature of gang-related homicides in New Orleans compared to other cities with comparable homicide rates.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Student-Athletes Shattering the Silence: E Lei Kau, E Lei Ho'oilu I Ke Aloha*

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

The bystander intervention model has garnered widespread acceptance as a means for engaging college students in sexual assault prevention and intervention. The bystander model works by providing a perspective that shows how all community members have a direct stake and role to play in sexual violence prevention. In this paper, I argue that there remains a gap to be bridged before successfully introducing and subsequently implementing the bystander intervention model. Before we teach college students how to intercede as bystanders, we must first assist them in being able to identify the full range of opportunities of where and when they can willingly and safely intervene. Therefore, the purpose of this research paper is to better understand the role of situational factors in particular, college male student-athletes bystander behavioral intentions, or willingness to intervene in sexual assault situations. Additionally, as the University of Hawai'i Manoa is known as a "Hawaiian" place of learning, I advocate for a culturally competent component when engaged in educating our students.

### *Testing the Marshall Hypothesis in the Classroom*

Cyndy Caravelis-Hughes, Western Carolina University

Mary H. Hughes, West Carolina University

Justice Thurgood Marshall once hypothesized that general support for capital punishment would diminish if people became more knowledgeable about the realities of how the death penalty was applied in the United States. This study aims to test the Marshall hypothesis in a college setting. Criminology students enrolled in an upper-level capital punishment course are given a survey measuring their support for capital punishment on the first day of the course and again on the last day of the course. The results and implications for the Marshall hypothesis will be discussed.

### *Age Differences in the Dimensions of Self-Control*

Brie Diamond, Texas Christian University

Robert G. Morris, University of Texas at Dallas

Alex Piquero, University of Texas at Dallas

Gottfredson and Hirschi's concept of self-control contains multiple dimensions. This paper analyzes the extent to which the various dimensions exhibit stability across 20 years of the life course. Using data on 400 youth followed from early childhood to early adulthood, group-based trajectories are estimated for the underlying dimensions of self-control. Results are discussed in the context of broader psychological themes.

### *Yoga in an Unlikely Place...Prison. Overview of Prison Programming in Washington State*

Charlene R. Freyberg, Bellevue College

With over 1.5 million prisoners in the United States today we must look at what is going on behind these walls to change these individuals while in prison. This research will go over innovative techniques used in Washington State prisons and how prison programming is changing inmates and lowering recidivism.

## ABSTRACTS

*“I’ve Had Enough”:*

*Exploring Gang Life From the Perspective of Incarcerated Gang Members in Alberta*

Jana Grekul, University of Alberta

This study, a project initiated by Alberta Justice and Solicitor General Correctional Services Division, is an exploration into the experiences of gang-involved individuals in Alberta, Canada provincial correctional facilities and community corrections, with the objective of working toward prevention and intervention strategies that suit this population. The study is based on data collected during 207 semi-structured interviews with male and female, adult and youth system or self-identified gang and ex-gang members. Interviews covered a range of topics including reasons for joining the gang, recruitment processes, the relationship between street and prison gangs, and experiences with the gang. Strategies for leaving the gang may vary depending on the type of gang, the ranking of the member within the gang, and the personal needs of the gang member. This paper discusses some of the findings of the study, including key push and pull factors related to gang involvement, as well as prevention and intervention strategies identified by the gang and ex-gang members interviewed.

*Keeping Substance Abusers Engaged in Longitudinal Studies: Do Immediate Incentives Matter?*

Jason Grossman, University of California, Los Angeles

Stacy Calhoun, University of California, Los Angeles & University of California, Irvine

David Farabee, University of California, Los Angeles

Robert Veliz, University of California, Los Angeles & California State University, Northridge

Although addiction researchers often differ in how they construe the etiology and treatment of substance abuse, there is a broad consensus surrounding one central fact: addictive behaviors tend to be chronic and relapsing. But for field studies involving repeated measures, low follow-up rates in this field raise serious questions regarding the validity and generalizability of results, especially if the subjects lost at follow-up are more impaired with regard to drug use and criminality. Furthermore, if substance abusers lack the ability to defer gratification, the mere promise of payment lacks the salience of a tangible reminder which can be readily converted into an actual incentive. Thus, the research team developed the RIC payment system, which has been designed to pay subjects immediately through a rechargeable incentive card and reinforce monthly contact with the researchers. A randomized controlled trial (RCT) was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the RIC system to keep subjects engaged throughout the study. Preliminary findings from the RCT will be presented.

*Just a Night Out on the Town: Crime Analyses of a Major Metropolitan Entertainment Area*

Taylor Henry, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Joe Colavito, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Marisol Gomez, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Denise L. Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Recent Denver news media reported that violence in the lower downtown area (Lodo) has increased, culminating in the death of a Buckley Air Corpsman on July 13th, 2013. This area of Denver is an eight block square with approximately 40 bars and is known as the Denver “hot spot” along with being a mecca for crime. Students in a Criminal Justice Research Methods class studied the crime increase reported by the media and assessed its validity along with other contributing factors for violence in this area.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Chains of Love: Romantic Relationships Between Free Women and Incarcerated Men*

Connie E. Ireland, California State University, Long Beach

Brenda L. Vogel, California State University, Long Beach

Although much has been written about the effects long-term incarceration on the incarcerated and the impact of their absence on families and communities, little research has explored the emergence and maintenance of romantic relationships between men serving lengthy prison sentences and their female partners. Using interviews of 14 female partners of incarcerated men, this qualitative research explores the onset and maintenance of such relationships from the perspective of non-incarcerated women, who share their experiences of meeting, courting, and marrying men behind prison walls; sex and conception; and adjustment to reunified families when inmates come home. Results suggest ways in which institutional rules and practices unexpectedly provide opportunities in which romantic relationships develop behind prison walls.

### *Conducting Community Research: Using an Event-Based Data Gathering Approach*

Silvina Ituarte, California State University, East Bay

Grayce Zayas, California State University, East Bay

Participating in community-based research often provides some of the most rewarding experiences for researchers who seek to better understand the concerns and experiences of residents in specific communities. This presentation reviews some of the challenges faced in conducting safety-related research in an urban neighborhood located outside of the San Francisco Bay Area and discusses successful techniques for gathering quantitative and qualitative data from the community's families and residents. The presentation will discuss the community responses gathered, the event-based approaches used in the data collection process, and the impact of the research process on local families, residents, and other participants.

### *Drug Consumption and Aggression:*

#### *Combination of Two Factors for Contribution in Rape and Murder*

Manpreet Kaur, University of Delhi, India

Drug consumption and aggression obviously have relationship with each other and their cognitive and motor effects contribute to heinous crimes like rape and murder. On the bases of past research, it is hypothesized that there would be a curvilinear relationship between drug consumed by the perpetrator and how aggressively they behaved. This study is based upon the effects of drug consumption and aggression level of the perpetrator to be perpetrator. This two dimensional model is interpreted in dimensions which is ultimately linked up with mentioned two factors contribute to each other for the responsible factor in committing heinous crimes. This study has been conducted on the 20 rapists and 20 murders that are currently under the confinement of jails in Punjab and New Delhi, India. These factors will be discussed further in detail with qualitative method which includes the in-depth case studies of the individuals to better understand the relationship between drug consumption and aggression pertaining to crime. The study facilitates understanding the reasons behind heinous crime.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Perceptions of Crime in a Resort Community*

Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University  
Allison Campbell, Simon Fraser University  
Jess Furney, Simon Fraser University  
Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University

There is a longstanding tradition of investigating fear of crime and its impact on quality of life. It has been found that actual (risk of) criminal victimization is related to fear. It has also been found, however, that fear is a phenomenon in its own right based on individuals' perceptions. We argue that resort communities offer unique environments for studying perceptions of crime and incivility as such environments are often characterized by a number of features, including urban design, user activity patterns and population characteristics, among others. We test these assumptions through a combination of findings from our community survey in Whistler, British Columbia-the host municipality for the 2010 Winter Olympic-and a consideration of other community and national surveys, such as the British Crime Survey (BCS).

### *The Evolution of Punishment in the United States of America*

Lenny Krzycki, Hodges University

This paper will concentrate on the historical evolution of punishment in the United States. Though a main emphasis on this presentation will be concerned with the historical as well as the ongoing debate between retentionists and abolitionists regarding the death penalty, related areas of punishment will be examined. This includes how punishment varies regionally, how different states and agencies attempt to navigate around chronic overcrowding, three strikes laws and mandatory minimums. This research will conclude with analyzing current attempts to revamp punishment policy in the United States.

### *Mental Health and Addictive Behaviors*

Allison Lee, University of Alberta  
Zina Lee, University of the Fraser Valley

Addictions research has expanded to include a wider scope of behaviors, such as Internet use and spending. The assessment of addictions is important given evidence of negative outcomes, including depression and anxiety. The current study aimed to expand the knowledge of addictions and their relationship with mental health in undergraduate students. Participants were 94 male and female undergraduates ( $M = 20.76$ ,  $SD = 3.01$ ). The ethnicity of the sample was: 59% Caucasian, 8% Indo-Canadian, 8% Asian, and 25% other. Participants completed a self-report questionnaire that assessed addictive behaviors (video gaming, internet, food, shopping, and coffee drinking) and mental health (depression, anxiety, and self-esteem). We found that depression is associated with addictive Internet use and anxiety is associated with addictive shopping behaviors. The results suggest that in treating Internet addiction, one must address depression. Similarly, those with shopping addictions may be struggling with anxiety. Awareness of the ways mental health issues contribute to addictive behaviors is needed.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Drug Court Structure and Operations: Reports from Program Graduates*

Nick McRee, University of Portland

Although the success of drug courts in reducing criminal recidivism and system costs is no longer in serious dispute, more research is needed to improve their effectiveness. This paper reports results of a study of drug court graduates in southwest Washington State. Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were administered to solicit client perceptions of various structural and operational elements of drug court that may be consistent with client behavior during supervision or predictive of future behavior after graduation. Results reveal significant differences in the reports of clients by phase of treatment, family and friendship support networks, and self-assessment of personal motivation. Implications for drug court screening and operational procedures are discussed.

### *Women, Criminal Justice Involvement, and AOD Treatment Needs*

Nena P. Messina, University of California, Los Angeles Integrated Substance Abuse Programs

Criminal justice, substance abuse treatment professionals and other state and county agencies need up-to-date information regarding gender-responsive treatment interventions. This presentation will provide an overview of findings from original research data from 3 NIDA funded studies with women in the criminal justice system (prison, parole, and drug court). Data will display the complex needs of women involved in the criminal justice system compared with their male counterparts and include findings providing a rationale for delivering gender-responsive treatment interventions for criminal justice involved women.

### *¡Tengo Miedo! Where Should I Go for Help?*

#### *The Help-Seeking Behavior of Battered Undocumented Latinas*

Denise L. Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Intimate partner violence is currently responsible for one-fifth of all violent crime in the United States. This translates into the victimization of 22% of women by their intimate partners. Within this category are women who reside in the country as an undocumented immigrant. Although laws exist to aid the immigrant victim, many undocumented immigrants either don't know their available resources, don't trust the legal system, or fail to meet the legal criteria. This essay considers whether fear of deportation influences the undocumented battered Latina's decision to access help from friends, family, employers, police or other community agencies.

### *Organ Donation by Inmates on Death Row: An Analysis of Attitudes and Personal Wishes of Inmates*

David Murphy, Western Oregon University

There is an organ shortage in the United States. According to the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, over 114,000 people are currently on waiting lists for a heart, lung, liver, kidney and/or other organ transplant. Many will die or suffer from severely diminished quality of life while waiting for organs they will never receive. Meanwhile, the U.S. executes an average of approximately 60 inmates each year, many of whom are relatively young and healthy. Some of these inmates desire to donate their organs to someone in need, yet all are prohibited from doing so. Based on data collected through self-administered surveys, this study examines the opinions of death row inmates in three western states (n=30) on the topic of organ donation. Findings indicate that the vast majority of respondents desire to donate their organs upon being executed. Respondents' personal rationales and concerns about organ donation are examined.

## ABSTRACTS

### *An Evaluation of the Risks Associated with Criminal Justice Internships*

David Murphy, Western Oregon University  
Stephen Gibbons, Western Oregon University

Although there is widespread agreement that internships can be a valuable component of an undergraduate education in criminal justice, the benefits associated with them—including knowledge acquisition and professional growth—are by no means guaranteed. In reality, the highly individualized nature of many internship arrangements can result in a wide range of outcomes, not all of which are positive. Student interns face the possibility of being exploited, harassed or hazed while in the field. These risks create challenges for the student and his/her faculty supervisors. Through the use of surveys administered to student interns ( $n=152$ ) this study explores the prevalence and nature of these risks. Strategies for mitigating these risks and supervising successful student interns are discussed.

### *Assessing the Predictive Utility of Four Statistical Models in Predicting Serious Inmate Misconduct*

Fawn T. Ngo, University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee  
Anurag Agarwal, University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee  
Ramakrishna Govindu, University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee

Generally, there are two types of risk assessment instruments employed in criminal justice settings: those based on actuarial practice and those based on clinical judgment. Relative to clinical methods, actuarial risk assessment instruments have been demonstrated to be more accurate in predicting future risks. However, actuarial risk assessment instruments are also not without limitations. In recent years, researchers and scholars have begun developing and comparing existing statistical methods for their predictive utility. We seek to contribute to the scholarship on the identification of the best statistical methods to use when predicting future risks by assessing the relative predictive utility of logistic regression, classification and regression tree, chi-squared automatic detection detector, and neural networks in predicting serious inmate misconduct. We also draw from the leading theoretical perspectives on inmate misconduct, the importation and deprivation models, for our predictor variables.

### *Discounted Justice: The Potential Misuse of Alford Pleas for Future Exonorees*

Johnny Nhan, Texas Christian University  
Katherine Polzer, Texas Christian University  
John Polzer, Texas Christian University & Cantey Hanger LLC

The West Memphis Three case captivated the country over the past two decades for many reasons. The crime, a triple homicide of children, the lack of evidence and coerced confessions, the verdicts, and ultimately, the way the three men were released caused this to be international news. This paper examines the release of the three men using the Alford Plea, a lesser known option which allows them to ultimately plead no contest. The Alford Plea, in this case, is used but the men possibly could have been exonerated, deemed wrongfully imprisoned, and then sued the state for millions of dollars. Next, a brief history of the Alford Plea and its other uses are explored. Last, we will look at the implications and legal conflict that exists when using an Alford Plea and discuss the uses and possible ramifications of this case on future cases within the legal realism theoretical framework.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Policing in Turkey*

Michael Norris, Wright State University

Despite mixed research findings, increasing police visibility has long been assumed to reduce crime and citizen fear of crime. Surveying 1175 respondents from Malatya, a midsize city in Turkey, this paper examines the effects of citizens' perceptions of police visibility and success on fear of crime during daytime and at night. Consistent with some previous research, ordered logistic regression analyses revealed that perceived police visibility had no effect on citizen fear of crime. However, perceived police success significantly reduced fear of crime at night. Consistent with previous research, females were more likely than males to fear crime during the day, and this effect increased exponentially at night. Previous personal crime victimization was a strong predictor of fear of crime during daytime but not at night, and reading local newspapers increased fear of crime during daytime only, suggesting that victims of personal crimes are more likely to limit their exposure to nighttime contexts. Limitations and implications for future research are discussed.

### *Factors That Influence the Use of Hand-Held Cellular Phones While Driving*

Jasmeen Sandhar-Gill, University of the Fraser Valley

Zina Lee, University of the Fraser Valley

British Columbia recently implemented legislation prohibiting the use of cellular phones while driving. The purpose of this study was to examine factors that may influence this behavior. Participants were 102 undergraduate students ( $M = 20.57$ ,  $SD = 3.48$ ). The ethnicity of the sample was: 62% Caucasian, 24% South Asian, and 14% other. The majority of participants (65%) reported using a cellular phone while driving, which suggests more can be done to improve legislation. Interestingly, those who believed that cellular phone while driving was a risky behavior spent more time talking. It may be that these individuals do not believe such risks apply to themselves. As such, educators need to find ways for individuals to internalize the risks. On a more positive note, individuals who supported the legislation sent fewer text messages and spent less time updating their social networking sites. It may be that legislation is only effective in reducing the most risky behaviors. If so, policy makers need to find ways to illustrate the dangers of all forms of cellular phone use while driving.

### *Femicide in the Big Easy:*

*An Examination of New Orleans Intimate-Partner Femicide from 1977 to 2012*

Rae Taylor, Loyola University New Orleans

Intimate-partner homicide in the United States has resulted in fascinating trends in nature and scope over the past few decades, particularly in light of many important changes in social science research, social activism, and legislation. Louisiana ranks among the highest annually in the United States for femicide rates, despite relatively low rates of domestic homicides overall. While New Orleans is known for its consistently high homicide rates, the nature of these homicides tend not to reflect the national patterns, particularly with regard to intimate partner femicides. This study examines 35 years of New Orleans area homicide data to determine the nature and scope of New Orleans-specific intimate partner femicide, in comparison to national patterns for this time frame, and within the context of the unique local and state culture.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Telepsychiatry for Parolees with Mental Illness: Preliminary Findings*

Robert Veliz, University of California, Los Angeles & California State University, Northridge  
Stacy Calhoun, University of California, Los Angeles & University of California, Irvine  
David Farabee, University of California, Los Angeles  
Diana Zaragoza, University of California, Los Angeles

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Parole Division serves over 10,000 mentally ill offenders a year through a system of parole outpatient clinics (POCs) across the state. Many of these parolees return to rural or remote counties where psychiatric care is limited or unavailable. Recognition of this problem has led CDCR to offer psychiatric treatment via telemedicine video conferencing to a small number of its parolees, with tentative plans to expand this approach statewide. However, the clinical- and cost-effectiveness of this approach has yet to undergo a rigorous evaluation. The current study employs random assignment to compare the effectiveness of telepsychiatry relative to face-to-face sessions with regard to parolees' satisfaction with treatment/therapeutic alliance (Working Alliance Inventory), medication adherence (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale; clinic records), session attendance, psychological functioning (Brief Symptom Inventory), and recidivism. Preliminary findings will be presented.

### *One Size Does Not Fit All: The Roles of Restorative Justice in Chicago 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. Restorative Justice acknowledges all those harmed by the conflict and allows each to individually determine their own pathway to healing. While several restorative practices and processes are similar, not all are used in the same approach. How such practices are implemented in any particular community will be different, because every community is made up of its own forces. Using ethnographic methods, this paper explores the restorative and strategic organizing efforts taking place throughout the city of Chicago and the unique ways in which restorative justice is being used within communities build local community capacity.

## **Panel 26: Law and the Courts: Examining Policy and Legal Changes**

### *The Fastest Court in the West*

Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University  
Graham Farrell, Simon Fraser University

Performance measures for criminal justice are gaining prominence across Canada's provinces and territories. This is particularly true in the province of British Columbia where recent green and white papers have emphasized the importance of performance measures in reforming the criminal justice system. With respect to courts, the delivery of swift justice has always been a key goal, and is thus an important area for performance measurement. This study examines time to completion of cases for Provincial Courts in British Columbia. Using multiple methods of measurement, it finds significant variation between courts. The use of ranking and indices as performance measures are discussed generally as well as specifically in relation to court performance.

## ABSTRACTS

*Extending the Punitive Arm of the Law:  
How Punishment Has Seeped Into Social Welfare Organizations*  
Kelsie Y. Chesnut, University of California, Irvine

There is a growing body of knowledge regarding the privatization of prisons and its impacts, but few researchers have extended these analyses to examine the privatization of collateral and informal punishments, such as those enacted through family law. Family Courts rely heavily upon information from outside social welfare organizations, usually seen as distinct from the punitive arm of the criminal court. But these organizations, together with the courts, often reproduce many of the same goals of punishment, extending the reach of the law. The present study compares non-profit and privatized supervised visitation providers in California, in order to examine whether there is a relationship between program model (private or non-profit), the enforcement standards stipulated by California family law, and the level of informal punishment enacted by the visitation service. Similar to the arguments against privatization of prisons, for-profit motives potentially create a perverse conflict of interest when agencies provide public functions, whether imprisonment or supervised visitation.

*How Do Changes in Federal Enforcement Policies Impact Alaska's  
Unique Personal-Use Marijuana Laws?*  
Jason Brandeis, University of Alaska, Anchorage

This paper will clarify the current status of Alaska's unique common law right to personal use and possession of marijuana, and examines that law in light of recent federal policy shifts on state-level marijuana legalization. The paper chronicles the history and development of Alaska's personal-use marijuana law by summarizing significant judicial opinions and key pieces of legislation; explains how ripeness and current prosecutorial policy combine to insulate the law from being easily overturned; discusses current Alaska law enforcement policies regarding marijuana possession; and examines how marijuana use under the Alaska right of privacy continues to lawfully coexist with the federal Controlled Substances Act's ban on marijuana use and possession.

*The Arizona Issue: Racial Profiling and Civil Rights in Immigration Law Enforcement*  
Kimberly K. Del Frate, University of Alaska, Anchorage

The changes in immigration legislation in the United States have always coincided with various times of economic, socio-political and moral panics. One of the more recent examples is Arizona's SB1070 or "Support our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act" (also known as the "show your papers" law). This paper will discuss the questions in constitutionality that will inevitably come with this law's enforcement, specifically the section that requires enforcement officials to request proof of legal status when there is suspicion that those in question are in the United States illegally. This paper argues that the actual enforcement of this law is rife with civil rights problems because its enforcement will require law enforcement officers to base their judgment on national origin, a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and will disproportionately affect Hispanic minorities. Policy implications regarding perceptions of legality of a citizen's immigration status, or not, are discussed.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 27: Racial and Ethnically Derogatory Undertones of Criminal Behavior

#### *Sexualized Depictions of Native Women: Raising Awareness and Preventing Victimization*

Lisa A. Monchalin, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Native women are hypersexualized through all facets of western media and culture, stemming from imperial colonial legacies. Misrepresentations have permeated institutions, infused value systems, and have become embedded in western media and culture. This remains a challenge for those looking to stop the continuing cycle of injustice. This sexualization is deconstructed and highlighted in a content analysis of popular culture depictions. Key themes identified, include the denoting of Native women as sexual objects, as well as overt racist sexual portrayals including identifying Native women with concepts such as “temptress” “trouble,” “squaw,” “sexy,” and “exotic.” It is argued that this sexualization is tied to violence and victimization affecting Native women. Next steps to reducing these sexualized depictions and resulting victimization are recommended through the drawing on evidence-based prevention. Implementing prevention programming may assist in interrupting internalized sexual representations and understandings of Native women, thus impacting levels of victimization.

#### *The “Walking ATM” Phenomenon:*

#### *Immigrant Targeting, Black Offenders, and Latino Robbery Victims*

Edward S. Shihadeh, Louisiana State University

Raymond E. Barranco, Mississippi State University

Recent media reports and research suggest that undocumented Latino migrants (labeled “Walking ATMs”) are being targeted by robbers—especially Black robbers. Using National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data from 294 counties, we find the following: (1) Latino immigration is associated with higher levels of Latino robbery victimization and Black-on-Latino robbery, (2) the presence of Latino immigrants significantly increases victimization for all Latinos, (3) Latinos are not being single out by Black robbers, and (4) Latino victimization is positively related to their interaction with Blacks, but that link exists only in new Latino destinations. We discuss the implications of our findings.

#### *Beneath the Waves, Beyond the Hype: Hegemonic Discourses Surrounding Hawai’i in the Surf Media*

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

Hawaii has long been the object of copious surf media content. Hawaii's tropical climate, uncommonly large surf, and its status as the birthplace of surfing have drawn surfers, as well as the surf media, to the islands since the sport was reborn in the beginning of the 20th century. Surf media content has perpetuated the social construction of Hawaii as a sexualized, idyllic paradise, which has aided and legitimized colonial, capitalist, and militarist exploitation of the islands and the people. More contemporary surf media content performs a hegemonic trick, employing discourses which are ostensibly progressive and respectful of Hawaii and its people. However, under closer examination, these discourses are revealed as the intersection of capitalist, sexist, racist ideologies. This research seeks to problematize such discourses, illuminating how they perpetuate, among other phenomena, sexist treatment of female surfers, interpersonal violence among local men, and capitalist environmental exploitation.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 28: Examining Terrorism: Political Motivations and Personality Factors

#### *Right-Wing Extremism in Canada*

Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University

Chip Ellis, Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism

This presentation reflects research conducted for the Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security, and Society (TSAS) concerning “Right-wing Extremism in Canada.” The study provides an initial, comparative assessment of the future prospects for right-wing political violence and terrorism in Canada. By comparing Canadian right-wing extremist organizations and individual radicals with those in the United States and Europe, policymakers and public officials can gauge the relative security threat posed by these groups and manage the unique challenges they create. This study examines the history of right-wing terrorism and violent extremism, highlight recent changes within associated movements, and identify challenges in monitoring and managing this threat. This study also builds upon previous research conducted for Metropolis BC - “Countering Radicalization of Diaspora Communities in Canada” (2011) - to examine the interplay between rising right-wing extremism and possible reciprocal radicalization of elements within Canadian immigrant communities.

#### *The Steam-Valve Hypothesis: A Multilevel Analysis of Terrorist Activities in 18 Countries, 1990-2008*

Edith Wu, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

A wealth of literature has examined terrorism and its relationship with political participation, often concerning legitimate opportunities to effect change. Overall, these studies support the notion that a democratic system is an effective solution to terrorism; however, there is a paucity of research that evaluates societal activism and public confidence regarding governing structures. When a disgruntled public gives little credence to its state and lacks proper avenues to be heard, terrorist events may arise. Using data from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and the World Value survey (WVS), a multilevel analysis is conducted to assess terrorist counts in relation to political activism and confidence in government institutions across 18 countries. This study investigates whether terrorism is more likely to occur when the public is not satisfied and does not perceive political activism as a viable alternative; particularly, when these individuals have low levels of confidence in the state and its institutions.

#### *Who's Who: Examining Centrality and Community on Stormfront.Org*

Krynn Finstad, Simon Fraser University

Far-right extremism is becoming more and more popular, both in Europe and North America. Ever since the creation of the internet right-wing groups have been some of the first groups to use the technology to reach a broader audience for their propaganda and to communicate with some level of anonymity. Because of the strong online presence and the highly suspicious nature of the group one manner of examining group dynamics of the far-right is to examine online websites. In America, one of the first of these websites is Stormfront.org, which began as a white supremacist website but calls itself a forum for all groups. In this study several threads were examined using UCINET to analyze centrality, prestige and community. By examining using network analysis to analyze not just individuals driving the network but communities within the network, the intent was to examine the make-up of each thread and possibly any social or ideological patterns within the website that may be indicative of acceptable social norms.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 29: Emerging Issues in Forensics and Criminal Investigation

*Police Response Incidents: Understanding PTSD and Suicide by Cop in Hostage Negotiations*  
Gordon J. Knowles, Hawai'i Pacific University

This article examines the recent trends in hostage negotiations for the police response incidents of (1) domestic violence, (2) suicide by cop, and (3) active school shooters. The application of forensic psychology is introduced to better develop hostage negotiation strategies to engage hostage takers suffering from emotional-personality disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and suicidal depression. The different types of emotional disturbed persons (EDPs) encountered by hostage negotiators from paranoid schizophrenics to violent stalkers is discussed to understand these hostage takers behavioral patterns. The concept of criminal psychology is presented to understand the mindset of the homicidal or terrorist hostage taker. Additionally, a reaction to environmental stress found in some combat veterans called "battlemind" is analyzed to assist hostage negotiators to develop de-escalation and non-lethal police methods and tactics. The use of alcohol and anti-depressant medications and the related unpredictability they can cause in hostage takers is also discussed.

*Ethical Issues and the Forensic Sciences: A Move Towards Federalism*  
John A. Zacha, California State University, Long Beach

This study scrutinizes the ethical issues involved in the forensic sciences, and how outcomes of evidence tampering, forensic fraud, and perjury have tarnished the criminal justice landscape. The study will show that the problem has expanded from the crime lab to medical and dental offices. False reports have been filed by expert witnesses that keep the criminal justice system hostage because catch phrases such as "consistent with" or "similar to" lead jurors to believe that what has been said is the absolute truth. This is accomplished by an understated or unintended predisposition by the prosecution, the defense, and their expert witnesses. Both sides of the issue need to be debated. This study concentrates on the proponents of setting a federal standard that must be met concerning the forensic sciences. Further research is planned for the opposition of federal standards, and then to combine the two studies for a more salient understanding of the problem. In this regard, better recommendations and policies can be set in place that will appease both sides of the issue.

*A Spatial Analysis of Oxycodone Presence in Fatal Traffic Crashes in the U.S., 2001-2011*  
Brian D. Rookey, University of Portland

According to the Drug Abuse Warning Network, ED visits involving Oxycodone increased by 150% in recent years (2004-2008). It is unclear if the increase in Oxycodone use is evenly distributed across the U.S. or, if not, a clear geographical pattern exists over time. Estimates of drug use, more generally, within the U.S. population rely heavily on national survey data and information from arrestees, emergency departments, and treatment episodes. The utility of these data sources is limited, in part, by incomplete coverage and lack of spatially-referenced information. The Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), administered by the NHTSA, provides point locations and pharmacological test results on drivers/occupants involved in every fatal traffic crash nationwide. In this study, FARS data is used to map crash locations involving Oxycodone and to compare patterns over the past decade. Factors shaping the distribution of Oxycodone involvement are discussed as well as implications/limitations of using FARS data to estimate geographical patterns in drug use more generally.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 30: Criminal Behavior within Social Networks

#### *A Cluster Analysis of HIV and Hepatitis C Risk Using the Theory of Planned Behavior*

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

Rebecca Carleton, Simon Fraser University

Recent studies have reported differences in terms of high-risk drug using and sexual behaviors between younger and older injection drug users (IDUs), however, no studies have looked at the clustering pattern between IDUs using the theory of planned behavior (TPB). This analysis examines the interplay of TPB components and needle sharing among a sample of IDUs from Montreal Canada. The study includes 109 eligible IDUs, recruited via respondent driven sampling. Hierarchical cluster analysis was used to identify a typology of the respondents based on the responses to TPB measure. The results indicate that, among all of the measures, descriptive and injunctive norms, HIV/ hepatitis C (HCV) status, and direct control provided for the identification of significant differences within IDUs. Specifically, the two TPB measures increased from the entrenched (Cluster 1), to the chronics (Cluster 2), to the initiators (Cluster 3), with the highest reported average within the survivor group (Cluster 4). Consequently drug use and HIV/HCV treatment need to concentrate intervention differently.

#### *Social Networks as Predictors of Harm Suffered by Victims of a Large-Scale Ponzi Scheme*

Becky Nash, California State University, Long Beach

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Ponzi schemes are a special kind of social network where investors may be recruited by a variety of social actors. This study investigates whether the type of social tie that influenced victims to invest is associated with the level of harm experienced by those victims. Trust and harm levels are investigated in the context of a survey of 559 victims of Eron Mortgage, a fraud which deceived 2,285 investors for \$240 million between 1993 and 1997. The results first reveal that trust in social ties is associated to increases in harms reported by victims. This finding is robust across almost all types of harms (emotional, financial, and harm to friends and family relations) examined. The findings also reveal that respondents who reported having been influenced to invest by multiple types of sources generally reported lower levels of harms. The social chain element inherent in the structure of Ponzi schemes have implications for the harm levels experienced by victims, making it an element to integrate in the support services offered to victims.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 31: Sex Crimes: Victims, Offenders, and Profiling

#### *“Victim Refuses to Cooperate”: Does the Suspect-Victim Relationship Influence Victim Cooperation?*

Kimberly A. Kaiser, Arizona State University

Cassia C. Spohn, Arizona State University

Eryn N. O’Neal, Arizona State University

Research suggests that victim cooperation affects sexual assault case outcomes by influencing the likelihood of arrest and prosecution. Relatively little research, however, focuses on the factors that shape the refusal to cooperate. Due to the salience of victim cooperation—a practical constraint considered in the decision making process—in both the decision to arrest and the prosecutor's decision to file charges, it is important to examine the circumstances that surround refusal to cooperate. We use data on sexual assaults reported to the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in 2008 to address this issue. We estimate a model of victim cooperation that takes into consideration the characteristics of the victim, suspect, and crime. We examine three suspect/victim relationships (e.g. strangers, acquaintances, intimates) as well as three stages of the reporting/investigative process (e.g. at the time of reporting, once the investigation begins, after arrest).

#### *Criminal Mobility Patterns and Sex Offender Characteristics: an Integrated Profiling Approach*

Ashley N. Hewitt, Simon Fraser University

Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

The practice of offender profiling has often been criticized for lacking empirical evidence that accurately links crime scene behaviors to an offender's characteristics. Recent research in this field, however, has found empirical support for the actions (A) to offender characteristics (C) relationship, especially when the crime event is viewed as a dynamic decision-making process. As a continuation of this work, the current study has two objectives. First, latent class analysis is used to determine whether empirically derived mobility patterns exist among a sample of 72 serial sex offenders who committed 361 stranger assaults. Second, whether or not specific offender characteristics are associated with the use of these patterns is investigated. Implications for offender profiling research and investigations are discussed.

#### *A Whole Greater Than Sum of the Parts:*

#### *Rape Myths and Complementary Attitudes as Patriarchal Ideology*

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

Alexis Ibarra, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Particularly on the college campus, sexual assault is increasingly being recognized as a serious social problem. The public has rejected it as unacceptably widespread. Many scholars have long argued that though situational factors, such as alcohol consumption, are important, the foundational cause of sexual assaults is negative and/or hostile attitudes toward women. A large body of research exists that examines sexual assault and its complementary attitudes. Specifically, rape myth acceptance (RMA) studies have made a significant contribution, illuminating pervasive rape-supportive attitudes among various populations. However, many RMA studies are narrowly empirical, paying inadequate attention to the possible theoretical value of such research. In this paper, we examine the value of RMA data for theorizing patriarchy. Specifically, we use RMA data to examine rape myths and other correlated attitudes as separate but connected elements of a broad patriarchal ideology. Further, our data from a diverse sample indicate that similar patriarchal ideologies exist cross-culturally.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 32: Examinations of the Connection Between Crime and Environment

#### *A Longitudinal Evaluation of Voluntary Organizations and Crime*

James C. Wo, University of California, Irvine

John Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Adam Boessen, University of California, Irvine

Social disorganization theory posits that neighborhood factors like poverty, residential instability, and racial heterogeneity contribute to a breakdown in a community's ability to maintain effective social controls, thereby leading to higher crime rates. Consequently, neighborhood scholars have suggested that voluntary organizations are capable of inducing neighborhood control through the provision of services to local residents and by also facilitating common values and goals amongst the larger community. Although it makes sense that voluntary organizations have a crime producing influence, previous studies find that the protective effect of voluntary organizations are often manifested by interaction effects rather than direct effects. In the present study, we contribute to the extant literature in the following ways: we 1) use Egohoods as the unit of analysis, 2) incorporate a sample of Egohoods across ten U.S. cities spanning eleven years, and 3) construct and assess interactions between different types of voluntary organizations and a host of neighborhood characteristics.

#### *Dollars and Sense? Exploring the Effects of Gentrification on Neighborhood Crime Rates Over Time*

Nicholas Branic, University of California, Irvine

John Hipp, University of California, Irvine

The process of gentrification, which entails neighborhood redevelopment and reconfiguration as a means of improving neighborhood quality, remains largely understudied within the field of criminology. While the objective of gentrification is to restore and benefit impoverished areas, some research suggests that these social changes might contribute to the redistribution or increase of crime rather than reducing criminogenic social conditions. Building upon past scholarship, the present study offers a longitudinal assessment of the spatial nature and effects of gentrification in southern California. We combine a variety of data sources, including home loan information, home values and sales, household income, and land use, in order to measure socioeconomic change over time. In addition, we employ annual point crime data to investigate the spatial effect of this socioeconomic change on neighborhood crime rates. The current study assesses whether changing socioeconomic context bears consequences for the levels of crime in gentrifying neighborhoods as well as nearby areas.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Do Sex, Alcohol, and Other Drugs Really Stalk the Streets of Fort McMurray?*

Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University

Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University

Major industrial projects such as oil extraction ventures are often subject to significant criticism within the media. While commentary typically focuses on the environmental impacts of these projects, criticisms can also extend to the character of the surrounding community. A prime example of this extension can be seen in recent negative media scrutiny of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (RMWB) in Alberta, Canada. In this paper we do not debate the environmental impacts of the oil sands projects, but we do take issue with a series of recent publications depicting Fort McMurray and other settlements in the RMWB region as crime-ridden areas with significant social pathology. After drawing from a number of data sources, we suggest that uncounted transient worker populations, uncounted populations in rental housing, high wages, relatively skilled workers, and 24-hour work schedules are key to understanding the patterns of crimes within the region. The best available data reveal that the region does not have high crime rates, and few indicators of any social pathology.

### *The Interaction of Calgary Transit Hub Security and the Built Environment*

Monica Ly, Mount Royal University

Geoffrey Wybert, Mount Royal University

Nikki Filipuzzi, Mount Royal University

As with most metropolitan cities, Calgary, AB, is progressing towards the greener movement with increased transit usage and walkability of cities. This movement has brought about large change in North American cities but sometimes without the full extent of safety being examined. A city such as Calgary has an abnormally large urban sprawl with only little portions of multifamily dwellings spread throughout the city. This leads to the difficulty of creating a 'walk-able' city. In response to this, Light Rail Transit (LRT) has been extending into all quadrants of the city to provide increased access to alternative means of transportation. However, with the rapid onset of transit, safety concerns have increased for areas that were not normally accessible unless by car? By utilizing an Environmental Criminological approach of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, this study examines to what extent vulnerable and high-risk features are identified in and around LRT stations and whether the quick onset of the transit stations have had an impact on safety design considerations.

### **Panel 33: Court Sentencing and Judicial Decision-Making: Key Factors in the Process**

#### *California's Three Strikes Law and the Impact of Prop 36*

Laurie M. Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

In 1994 California voters passed Proposition 184 creating one of the first “three strikes and you're out” sentencing statutes in the United States. Aimed at taking repeat offenders off of the street and fueled by public outrage over the murder of Polly Klaas, voters in California approved the measure by an overwhelming margin. The impact of the new law, which authorized life prison sentences for repeat offenders, has been the subject of significant study in the years since its passage. From its inception, opponents of the measure have worked to repeal or curtail the far reaching law. Of particular interest was the provision allowing for the “third strike” to be a non-violent felony. Sparking wide spread debate were now infamous cases involving repeat offenders, sentenced to 25 years to life in prison for petty theft. In November of 2012 the voters in California approved Prop 36 changing that 3rd strike provision to require a serious and violent felony. This paper examines the history of the law and examines the potential impact of these changes.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Cultural Trauma and the Constitution of Memory and Law*

Zac Stone, University of California, Irvine

Exploring the mutual constitution of collective memory and the law, this paper focuses on lawmaking and collective identity in the wake of cultural trauma, specifically reaction to the mass shootings in Aurora, Colorado, and Newtown, Connecticut. Through the examination of documents, media, and public opinion, the research hopes to explain the processes involved in the creation of both law and memory following traumatic events.

### *Death Penalty Decision Making in the United States: A Meta-Analysis*

Frederic I. Solop, Northern Arizona University

The United States is the only Western nation to have the death penalty. The US Supreme Court has ruled on the constitutionality of state-level death penalty statutes, and thirty-six states today incorporate this punishment into their criminal justice systems. According to Amnesty International, the US ranked 5th in the world for the number of executions committed in 2011. It's not difficult, therefore, to imagine how controversial and polarized the national debate can get over the merits of having death penalty statutes. Many academic researchers have conducted state-level analyses of how the death penalty actually gets administered in local contexts. This paper presents a meta-analysis of studies investigating the mechanics of state-level death penalty decision-making. This analysis will review a wide range of US studies and distill the methodologies of these studies down to a series of "best practices" for studying death penalty decisions. As such, this paper will provide insight and guidance to future investigators of death penalty jurisprudence.

### **Panel 34: Findings from Crime Analysis Involving Network Analysis**

### *An Illicit Tango: Using SNA to Capture How Illicit Trade Responds to the Rhythms of Legal Markets*

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Our research examines the intersection and structural co-evolution of legal and illicit small weapons trade (this includes ammunition, parts, and accessories). Co-evolution is captured with a stochastic actor-based model using an iterative Markov-chain Monte Carlo procedure (Ripley et al., 2011; Snijders, 2011; Snijders et al., 2010) to account for the change in the structure of the observed illicit network between the current configuration (T0) and a future state (T1) across many time periods that are triggered by change in legal trade. Trade relations were extracted from 14 years of UNComtrade data (1997-2010) for 224 nations. Illicit international transfers were defined as transactions where only one party to the exchange reported the shipment of weapons and related goods (ammunition, parts and accessories). Legal transfers are trade relations confirmed by both parties. The results suggest that legal and illicit trade is deeply intertwined with structural change in one network triggering change in the other. Implications for international crime control policy are discussed.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Responding to Embargoes: A Pulse Model of Weapons Flow*

Jennifer Hagala, California State University, San Bernardino

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Trade embargoes are placed on countries that have human rights violations in an effort to stop these weapons from fueling conflict or promoting repression. This study examines how the weapons and ammunition trade is influenced by small arms embargoes. U.N Comtrade data of unconfirmed arms transactions was used to build 14 trade networks (1997-2010) documenting illicit weapons transfers among 224 countries. By applying a stochastic actor-based model (SIENA) it was possible to capture the change in trade structure that occurs pre-embargo (year prior and year of sanction), while nations are facing international sanctions, and during the post-embargo period (2 years following the reduction or removal of trade sanctions). A case study is offered to further explore how these embargoes effects play-out in regional trade patterns. The results show a tendency toward the formation of indirect ties when nations are under trade sanctions. However, this effect is eclipsed by the significant increase in indirect trade activity found during the post embargo period. Implications are discussed.

### *Network Profiling: Can the Analysis of Affiliation Networks Aid Serial Crime Investigation?*

Steven Lim, California State University, San Bernardino

Edgar E. Larin, California State University, San Bernardino

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

It is argued that tactically, the analysis of affiliation networks, linking people to the places they frequent, provide law enforcement with a viable investigative tool when faced with limited information and restricted time frames. Using the Green River serial murder investigation as a case study, this paper demonstrates how hidden connections between people may come to light early in the investigation and that structural statistics can be useful in generating investigative focus. As with all analytic tools, there are limitations to the use of social network analysis for tactical purposes. The pros and cons of tactical SNA are discussed.

### *Terror on Repeat: Examining Factors Associated with Participation in Multiple Terrorist Attacks*

Marie Ouellet, Simon Fraser University

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

The current research aims to assess the impact of networks on terrorists' participation in multiple attacks. Looking at networks through a social capital perspective, this study examines variations in criminal and conventional capital across 102 terrorists who directly contributed to at least one of six attacks in Indonesia from 2000 to 2009. Criminal capital includes a terrorist's direct ties with other members of the group, their status within the network, and specialized training, while conventional capital consists of a terrorist's education level and occupation. Controlling for socio-demographic factors, multivariate results suggest that conventional capital plays a more significant role in a terrorist's likelihood of participating in multiple attacks. In particular, individuals with some level of post-secondary education are more likely to participate in at least two attacks.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 35: Critical Criminology and Social Justice, Session III: The Limits of Justice

*The Scene of the Crime: Solitary Confinement in a Juvenile Detention Center*  
Christopher T. Bickel, California State University, San Luis Obispo

The use of solitary confinement in juvenile facilities is common throughout the United States. While existing research documents the consequences of solitary confinement for adults, few researchers focus on the effects of solitary confinement for juveniles. This paper argues that solitary confinement is central to criminalizing youth, preparing them for the adult criminal justice system. The practice of confining youth inside small, cinderblock cells for days, weeks, and even months at a time degrades the relationship children have with their guards, exposes them to increased institutional violence, and reinforces their belief in the sham of rehabilitation. Rather than teach valuable lessons, or even secure behavioral conformity, solitary confinement increases resistance from youth, as they bang on their cell doors, shout profanities at their keepers, and, in some cases, flood their cells. This response to solitary confinement conveniently becomes the institutional justification for further punishment and degradation. This cycle of punishment and resistance, then, traps young men into a cycle of criminalization that paves a path toward adult jails and prison.

*Informed Consent? Accidental Death Sentences and Other Prison-Based Public Health Problems*  
Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine

This paper examines two categories of accidental death sentences in prison and suggests that the mechanisms of these unintended deaths vividly reveal the management failures of mass incarceration, and the need for reforms in prison-based healthcare provision. I use the term accidental death sentence in order to emphasize the stark contrast between the precise and intentional machinery of execution in the United States and the hap-hazard and un-intentional machinery of prison healthcare; however, accidental death sentences are potentially preventable. Specifically, I argue that there are two kinds of accidental death sentences in prison: (1) those that result from too little healthcare, as in California prisons, where the Supreme Court found that a preventable death was taking place every 5 or 6 days in 2006 and 2007, and (2) those that result from too much healthcare, as in ongoing prison-based drug trials. Although different degrees of healthcare are involved in these two kinds of deaths, similar mechanisms of failed management are at play. Specifically, both result from (1) structural invisibility and inadequate oversight, (2) the prison policy problem of “less eligibility” (Rusche & Kirchheimer, 1939), and (3) an unresolved tension between informed consent and agency.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 36: Cybercrime: Current Issues Related to Surveillance and the Internet

#### *Internet Crimes Against Children: Patterns of Escalation in Offender Chat Logs*

Dana D. DeHart, University of South Carolina

Gregg Dwyer, Medical University of South Carolina

William Burke, University of South Carolina

Donna Schwartz-Watts, University of South Carolina

Elizabeth Latourneau, Medical University of South Carolina

Offenders increasingly use the Internet for sexual solicitation of children, but little empirical research examines content and patterns of solicitation online. We examined 200 chat logs from prosecutions in 7 U.S. states to examine time-to-onset and escalation of sexual content in offender chats with victims, with specific attention to: 1) introduction of sexuality, 2) requests to exchange photographs or use a Web cam, 3) request to change the mode of communication, 4) request for real-time sex acts, and 5) request for an in-person meeting. For a subset of 20 cases, we conducted qualitative grounded theory analyses to identify themes and examine whether offenders were identifiable as one of three typologies: 1) those who were specifically seeking to meet children, 2) opportunistic offenders who were not seeking children but who continued solicitation after the victim's age was revealed, and 3) offenders who were seeking an "online only" experience and did not wish to meet in person. We examined whether escalation varied across the three types, and implications will be discussed.

#### *Myspace or Yours?: An Exploratory Study of Homophobic and Transphobic Bullying in Cyberspace*

Aynsley Pescitelli, Simon Fraser University

Brian Burtch, Simon Fraser University

Sheri Fabian, Simon Fraser University

Few studies explicitly address the topic of cyberbullying by including the experiences of post-secondary students and even fewer studies explore cyberbullying experiences of LGBTQ students. This qualitative, exploratory study examines post-secondary students' experiences with homophobia and transphobia in online environments. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with six participants, using a grounded theory approach to analysis with NVivo 10 software. Participants provided information regarding Internet use patterns, sites visited, positive online experiences, online socialization, online victimization, and online safety. Prevalent themes include cyberbullying within the LGBTQ community, discrimination through site design, and the use of activism to combat discrimination.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Spreading the Message Digitally: A Look Into Extremist Organizations' Use of the Internet*

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University  
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University  
Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

The Internet allows people to find like-minded groups in search of a common cause, however sometimes this common cause is borne of hatred and the end result is recruitment into a violent extremist organization. This likely begins with the presentation of information to “ideologically-inclined” individuals. But there would seem to be a significant gap between viewing information and “joining the cause.” The present work hopes to begin to address this gap by mapping out these extremist websites using a custom-written web-crawler called the Terrorism and Extremism Network Extractor (TENE). The websites are analyzed with the goal of better understanding how these sites promote greater involvement in their respective causes and facilitate the process of recruitment into the extremist organization. Preliminary results support the possibility that TENE might be able to automatically distinguish extremist websites from news sources or government websites with similar (although differently motivated) content, allowing law enforcement to focus their search in the case of an extremist event.

### *Public/Private Surveillance: Reassembling Power, Reconsidering Justice*

Colin Burke, Northern Arizona University  
Nancy Wonders, Northern Arizona University

This paper examines the rise of the “surveillance society,” particularly the way that nation-states have expanded surveillance of citizens, with a particular focus on the U.S.. We juxtapose state surveillance strategies with the use of surveillance technologies by non-state actors, including by private government contractors and via “cyber-warfare.” We analyze how the contemporary use of surveillance technologies is significantly blurring the border between “public” and “private,” and argue that this blurring reassembles power, exacerbates inequalities and conflicts, and heightens the democratic deficit. Finally, we urge criminologists to actively consider the justice issues raised by contemporary public/private uses of surveillance technologies.

## ABSTRACTS

### **Panel 37: Emerging Gang Issues: Females, Sex Trafficking, Murder Seasons, & Evolving Markets**

*Sink or Swim in the Pool of Co-Offenders:*

*Change in Network Composition and Criminal Behavior in and Out of a Street Gang*

Sadaf Hashimi, Simon Fraser University

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Many scholars have identified “group processes” such as the structure of social networks as key explanatory factors in understanding the gang membership effects on criminal behavior. Few studies, however, have been able to measure the co-evolution of changes in gang membership and social networks over time. Using the memoir of a self-identified Latin Kings gang member, “Lil Loco,” we assess the structure of his ego network over a period of 12 years, that is, 1) prior to joining a gang, 2) during gang membership, and 3) post gang. Results showed that pre-gang, Lil Loco was exposed to a network of delinquent peers heightening his exposure to crime. Gang membership, on the other hand, led to selective attrition, in that, it did not increase his “pool” of offenders, but increased the proportion of co-offenders from his own gang. Life after the gang resulted in a reduced network, increasingly characterized by drug use and “solo” type offending. Implications for research on co-offending networks and offending trajectories in and out of gangs are discussed.

*Measuring the Nature and Extent of Gang-Related Sex Trafficking in San Diego*

Dana M. Nurge, San Diego State University

Ami Carpenter, University of San Diego

Jamie Gates, Point Loma Nazarene University

Lars Almquist, University of San Diego

San Diego has the dubious distinction of being one of the nation's most active hubs for human trafficking (FBI, 2013). Anecdotal accounts and a pilot study by Carpenter (2012) suggest that gangs play a key and growing role in the county's sex trafficking market, but further research is needed to understand the scope and dynamics of gangs' involvement. Using a mixed-methods approach and working closely with local practitioners (including victim services, law enforcement, and schools), this NIJ-funded action research project will attempt to assess the nature and extent of gangs' role in the region's sex trafficking. The authors will discuss the project's methodological challenges and present preliminary findings.

*Girl's Violent Behavior in Gangs: A Search for a Female “Code”*

Harpreet K. Aulakh, Mount Royal University

Anderson's work on the code of the street is widely used to understand violence among inner city men. Some studies have expanded and utilized this concept to understand the violent behavior of females in gangs. However, most of the research on females has been conducted in the US; no such work to understand Aboriginal female gang violence in Canada exists. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with the former Aboriginal female gang members in two Western Canada cities, this paper highlights that not all young girls in gangs are isolated from the violence experienced by their male counterparts. Findings suggest that some of the characteristics of the male code of the street consistently appeared in the interviews. Despite similarities, critical analysis emphasizes the differences in the code's application for females that draw attention to sexism within the communities. This paper explores the potential importance of the existence of the code of the street in Aboriginal street gangs in Canada, and responding to the issue of violent behavior of young Aboriginal female gang members.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 38: Analyzing Crime with a Focus on Employment, Amenities, and Social Change

#### *Crime Specialization and Unemployment: An Analysis of Canadian Provinces*

Shannon J. Linning, Simon Fraser University

Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

The relationship between unemployment and crime is complex, consisting of two independent and counteracting effects: motivation and guardianship. In a model put forth by Cantor and Land (1985), these two effects were integrated for the first time leading to a new branch of literature investigating the relationship between unemployment and crime. However, this literature always considers the impact of unemployment (or some other measure of the economy) on the volume or rate of crime. In this paper, we investigate the role unemployment plays in crime specialization on the Canadian provinces. Using a panel data set and a hybrid modeling technique, 1981 - 2009, we find that unemployment has an impact on crime specialization, but this impact varies in magnitude and by crime type.

#### *Conflict Cessation and the Emergence of Weapons Supermarkets*

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Juan Franquez, California State University, San Bernardino

It is commonly argued that the end of a conflict generates increased outflow of weaponry. A surplus of secondhand small arms (ranging from small caliber to military grade medium-range motor tubes, and ammunition) make their way into the trade stream through makeshift weapons supermarkets. Anecdotally, case studies suggest four possible market structures: trade interchange markets, trade mediators, epicenters, and trade channels. Using dynamic actor-based simulation modeling (SIENA), this study captures changes in the gray market of gun trade following the end of armed conflict, testing the degree to which market activity evolves to reflect each structure. Information about small arms and ammunition transfers were obtained from UNcomtrade for 224 nations from 1997-2010. Suspicious and likely clandestine trade relations were extracted by pulling all transfers that were reported by only one party to the exchange. While interchange markets are predominantly associated with conflict cessation on a global level, significant regional variation exists. Policy implications are discussed.

#### *Natural Amenities and Types of Crime Across U.S. Counties*

Nicolas L. Recker, Metropolitan State University of Denver

This paper examines the relationship between natural amenities and variations in total crime, violent crime, and property crime across U.S. counties. While much literature is devoted to the economic impact of natural amenities, less is known on the relationship between natural amenity types and crime. This paper merges creative class and routine activities theoretical literature to explain variations in the crime rates and test potentially competing theories.

## ABSTRACTS

*Unemployment, GDP, and Crime: The Importance of Multiple Measurements of the Economy*  
Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

The relationship between unemployment and crime is complex and consists of two independent and counteracting effects: motivation and guardianship. Cantor and Land (1985) put forth a model that synthesizes these two effects and found that guardianship dominates motivation. Recent work questions this result and the use of unemployment to measure economic performance. Rather, some of this research uses a direct measure of the economy at the U.S. state level, gross state product, for example. In this paper, the relationship between crime and economic performance is investigated using unemployment, gross domestic product, a hybrid modeling approach, and Canadian provinces as the unit of analysis. It is found that both unemployment and gross domestic product matter for crime, guardianship explains more results than motivation, and the strength of either effect depends on the crime type being analyzed.

**Panel 39: Leadership, Fairness, & the Community:  
Findings from the National Police Research Platform**  
Discussant: Sandy Jo MacArthur

*Why Did Agencies Join the National Police Research Platform?  
Enthusiasm and Concern Among CEOs*  
Susan M. Hartnett, University of Illinois at Chicago

A national sample of law enforcement agencies, both municipal police and sheriffs, was selected and recruited to participate in the National Police Research Platform. After invitations were mailed, many responded very favorably to this opportunity, while others had questions and concerns. This presentation will review both the perceived incentives and disincentives to law enforcement executives as they considered the question of whether to join this national research program.

*The Challenges of Law Enforcement Leadership in the 21st Century: The CEO's Perspective*  
Stephen D. Mastrofski, George Mason University

The National Police Research Platform collects data from the chief executive officers (CEOs) of a national sample of the nation's police chiefs. This paper will review portions of the survey related to organizational change, describing how and how much the CEOs of America's local law enforcement agencies want to change their organizations.

*In the Eyes of the Public: Convergent and Divergent Views of Local Law Enforcement*  
Jack McDevitt, Northeastern University

The National Police Research Platform includes a Police-Community Interaction (PCI) Survey that measures the quality of police service from the viewpoint of local citizens who have had a recent police contact. With a national sample of jurisdictions, we are able to look at similarities and differences in community perceptions of the police. Do local residents evaluate their experiences differently in different communities or do they share a common view of the police? This paper will discuss areas of convergence and divergence of public opinion about law enforcement.

## ABSTRACTS

### *A Look at 'Organizational Justice' inside Law Enforcement Agencies*

Dennis P. Rosenbaum, University of Illinois at Chicago

The National Police Research Platform includes a Law Enforcement Organizational (LEO) Survey that invites employees, both sworn and civilian, to evaluate various aspects of the organization for which they work. While procedural justice is a defining feature of how the public feels they are treated by the police, organizational justice has become a defining feature of how employees feel they are treated by their employer. This paper will explore how organizational justice is conceived and measured within the Platform, and examine some preliminary differences across the national sample of law enforcement agencies.

### **Panel 40: Critical Criminology and Social Justice Session IV: Alternatives to the Alternatives?**

#### *The Continuing Expansion of Drug Courts: Is That All There Is?*

Jennifer Murphy, California State University, Sacramento

Attorney General Eric Holder recently called for a dramatic change in the sentencing of drug offenders. While he has not specifically outlined what this policy change might look like, he has alluded to an expansion of programs like drug courts to divert offenders from prison. In this paper, I outline how the explosion of drug courts in the past decade was the result of ideology rather than solid analyses of drug court outcomes. Their expansion has been successful because they appeal to our contradictory desire to both treat and punish drug users. As a result, the drug court movement has effectively silenced most alternative ideas for drug policy. While drug courts are likely a better strategy than mere incarceration, there are other approaches that should also be seriously considered and evaluated. In the face of no alternative except incarceration, of course “drug courts work.”

#### *The Informal Economy of College Towns*

Xuan Santos, California State University, San Marcos

This ethnographic study used a critical criminology lens to deconstruct the informal economy of college-towns. I examined the extent of the informal and underground economy in a college-towns in Southern California. The informal economy evolved from the demands of everyday life such as hiring a calculus tutor or purchasing a book from a student for an upcoming course, to hiring a tattoo artist to decorate your body or professors hiring a landscaper to work at their home for a fraction of the cost. Regardless of the significance of the services or goods purchased in a cash-in-hand or barter transaction, the informal sector represents a necessary way of making a living in college towns today. The informal economy includes “all income-earning activities that are not regulated by the state in social environments where similar activities are regulated” (Castells & Portes 1989, p. 12). Several theories argue that the informal economy is open to everyone, but this study highlights a binary police model that privileges one demographic group over another within informal economy.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Conducting Research in the Belly of the Beast: A Critical Perspective*

Laura Pecenco, University of California, San Diego

This paper recounts the steps it took to create an art program to collect data within the prison bureaucracy. Using critical criminology and the sociology of organizations, I argue that these difficulties can be attributed to a discrepancy between the goals of the prison institution and those of society, which ultimately undermines the organization itself. This is further complicated by the concept of the “vulnerable human subject” - despite the best of intentions among Institutional Review Boards (and often their concern for past atrocities), there is a disconnect between theoretical understandings of potential risks and practical realizations of probable benefits. This particular case study involves the creation of an environment that encourages art-making in prison, which affords inmates a unique opportunity in terms of self-presentation. Inmate art creation has the potential to defy the institutionalized image of the “dangerous inmate” created by the prison administration to justify its treatment of prisoners, creating a tenuous position for the art program as data source.

### *Emancipation from Punitive Justice:*

#### *The Criminal Justice System and Colonial Control in the Case of Hawai'i*

Katherine Irwin, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

RaeDeen Karasuda, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

A critical discussion of the effects of colonization on the criminal justice system in Hawai'i.

## Workshop 1

### *Inside-Out: Challenges, Opportunities, Lessons*

Wade W. Deisman, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Jane Miller Ashton, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

This interactive workshop will use some of the principals and features of the Inside-Out program to explore some of the structural, curricular and pedagogical challenges associated with developing and delivering such courses at the University level. Academic interest in the provision of such courses, which brings University students and inmates together in a prison setting for the purposes of academic study, is mounting in Canada; and, Inside-Out courses have become quite prolific in the United States since their inception in 1997. The workshop will feature perspectives from a variety of those involved with such courses including prison officials, instructors and participants, and will allow for mutual sharing, dialogue, and reflection. The workshop will explore issues related to course design, course delivery in a prison environment, stakeholder buy-in, fund raising and sponsorship, accreditation, program evaluation and managing media interest and exposure.

## ABSTRACTS

### Panel 41: Current Issues in Drug Sentencing Policies and Laws

#### *Should Domestic Drug Reform Policy Be International in Scope?*

Christopher J. Nowlin, Langara College

Much of American and Canadian illicit drug policy concerns itself with the socio-economic harms of drug trafficking suffered by Americans and Canadians. Issues of domestic incarceration rates, enforcement costs, and organized crime casualties in North America dominate drug policy trends and formulation. The social and economic costs of current illicit drug policy in the USA and Canada are qualitatively greater, however, in Mexico and South American countries that supply North American demand. Although North American gangs readily shed blood for their illicit market share, the death toll they exact is a minute fraction of that produced by organizations south of the American border. My paper would ask whether North American drug policy makers have legal and ethical obligations to consider the immense death toll of non-North Americans that arguably can be traced to legalization policies that put an economic premium on the production and purchase of illicit drugs. Would there be an international, humanitarian benefit to reformulating North American drug policy?

#### *Anything to Avoid Folsom: Motivations to Enter Drug Court*

Sarah Messer, California State University, Chico  
Emily La Rue, California State University, Chico  
Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico

Since the inception of drug court in the late 1980s, it has become a widely used alternative to incarcerating drug offenders. Previous research has detailed the effectiveness of programming on recidivism, participants' perceptions of the service delivery model, and cost effectiveness. There is, however, virtually no scholarship on what motivates a drug offender to participate in drug court. This research utilized semi-structured interviews with former drug court participants to ascertain their motivation for engaging in drug court ( $n = 30$ ). The results show 67 percent of participants were trying to avoid prison or jail, while only seven percent were motivated to end the cycle of drug abuse in their lives. The findings have policy implications for drug court design, however, additional research is needed.

#### *The Tension Between Treatment and Punishment: An Examination of Two California Ballot Propositions*

Jennifer Murphy, California State University, Sacramento

In 2000, Californians voted to enact Proposition 36, the Drugs, Probation and Treatment Act, which diverted non-violent, simple drug possession offenders into treatment rather than prison. Eight years later, Californians decidedly rejected Proposition 5, the Nonviolent Offender Rehabilitation Act, which would have extended treatment services for offenders even further. This paper explores why Proposition 36 passed but Proposition 5 failed. I examined voting data to illustrate county differences in support for the two propositions. In addition, I conducted a content analysis of newspaper accounts of the propositions in the year leading up to each election to understand the arguments being used in support and opposition to the proposed policies. Ultimately, these two propositions reveal the ongoing tension that the American public has between considering drug problems to be diseases that need to be treated and crimes that need to be punished.

## ABSTRACTS

### *The Debate over Abstinence Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs vs. More Harm Reduction Programs for Offenders*

Darryl Plecas, University of the Fraser Valley  
Geri Bemister, North Island College

For many years now in British Columbia there has been a move away from abstinence-based treatment for addicted offenders in favor of more harm-reduction approaches. This is despite the fact that there are good indications that some abstinence-based programs in the province have among the best in the world recovery. Further, a number of community and abstinence-based residential programs aimed at sentenced offenders have demonstrated significant and sustained success, and there are good indications that they make far more sense from a cost-benefit perspective. This paper discusses the issue in detail with the aim of making a case for why health authorities and criminal justice officials need to revisit their current lack of support for such programs.

### **Panel 42: Teaching & Learning: Essential Components of Community Engagement & Academic Freedom**

#### *Structural Neglect: A Criminological Haunting*

Kenneth A. Cruz, University of California, Irvine

In this presentation, I will present findings from a grounded theory analysis of a for-profit, generic, evidence-based, behavioral group-home for impoverished and troubled youth. In particular, I will show how practitioners of this group-home are haunted by a model of intervention that largely ignores the social conditions these youths are being returned to. Although the “loss of the social” thesis of governmentality studies suggests that this experience would be the result of late modernity and the neo-liberal logic of responsabilization, a constant comparative analysis of the historical literature reveals that this experience is rooted in a much older logic of intervention. Indeed, what is most striking is the haunting continuity of a missionary logic of child-saving that has persisted in spite of repeated historical failures. Ultimately, by neglecting the social conditions these impoverished kids live in, this model of intervention indirectly functions to maintain those conditions and systematically reproduces a form of structural neglect.

#### *Preserving Academic Freedom in Program Assessment*

Jennifer E. Capps, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Assessment of academic programming in criminal justice and criminology is becoming more commonplace as stakeholders continue to require evidence of effective teaching practices and student learning. Academic freedom must be considered when assessing criminal justice and criminology program efficacy as many faculty are concerned that creativity may be lost when assessment is introduced. This paper discusses the application of program assessment on criminal justice and criminology programs while applying strategies to maintain academic freedom. The history of assessment, academic freedom and students' freedom to learn will be discussed.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Postcolonial Criminology: Indigenous Insights*

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

The wrongful imprisonment of Queen Lili'uokalani marked the culmination of a hundred years of Western colonialization in Hawai'i. The Queen's illegal incarceration exposed merely one of the manifestations in a long genealogy of prejudicial affects that Western law imposed on native peoples. Today, the legacy of colonial law lives on in the disparate impact of the criminal justice system on Kanaka Maoli. The aim of this paper is threefold, first, to advance postcolonial criminology as a perspective that has potential to expand the discipline in an engaged and reflexive manner. Second, as Hawai'i uniquely qualifies as a locus for advancing the ideologies of postcolonial criminology, I describe how indigenous insights gives voice to culturally relevant and responsive pedagogies within the classrooms of Western academia. Finally, I argue that for reform to take place in the criminal justice system in Hawai'i, advocates need to look for guidance in the culturally significant values of the Kanaka Maoli.

### *Integrating Community Needs Into the Classroom to Increase Student Engagement*

Denise L. Mowder, Metropolitan State University of Denver

LiYing Li, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Our goal was to use community engagement to increase student learning. By using a current local criminal issue our hope was to engage our Research Methods students into a real community problem. Recent Denver news media reported that violence in the lower downtown area (Lodo) has increased, culminating in the death of a Buckley Air Corpsman on July 13th, 2013. The students used the increase of crime in Lodo to create research projects involving overall city crime levels along with assessing other factors contributing to the violence. Students were given pre and post course exams along with a survey on attitudes concerning team work. These same assessment tools were given to a control group who were enrolled in the same class but did not participate in the project. This presentation will talk about the implementation, assessment, and results of student and community integration.

### **Panel 43: Innovative Approaches in Crime Analysis: From Gadagi to Google Street View**

#### *Drugs and Deviance: A Case for Gadagi Consumption in Kano, Nigeria*

Aminu M. Dukku, Bayero University

This paper investigates the consumption of gadagi in Kano, Nigeria. A traditional drink made from gadagi leaves boiled with other ingredients, gadagi increases alertness and the ability to endure hardship. Appealing to many, especially of gullible youths, prone individuals within the neighborhoods become vulnerable to deviant acts, crimes and masked risks. In line with objectives and hypotheses, the connections between consumption and deviance were traced. Using simple random and stratified sampling, 500 questionnaires were administered, 20 key informants were interviewed; and phytochemical and histological analyses were conducted. Results show high prevalence of consumption among single and the married aged 15 to 30. Phytochemical screening reveals the presence of stimulating chemicals typical of drugs in gadagi. Likewise, frequency of consumption and violence were positively related though level of education and living with parents appeared negative. Also, path analysis show larger indirect effects implying the significance of availability as a mediating variable.

## ABSTRACTS

### *An Analysis of Youths Who Report Significant Reductions in Delinquent Conduct*

Nick McRee, University of Portland

This paper examines an often-overlooked but significant number of youths who buck the general trend of escalating delinquency during adolescence, and who instead report a decrease in their delinquent and antisocial conduct over time. I analyze data from Waves I & II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to detect demographic, behavioral, and situational factors that might distinguish youths who report significant reductions in delinquency from the rest of the adolescent population. The investigation also seeks to identify theoretically-informed variables that may be associated with reductions in delinquency, and to ascertain whether these variables exert consistent effects among youths situated across the delinquency distribution.

### *The Impact of Methodological Variation on the Willingness to Report Victimization*

Jennifer G. Owens, University of Missouri, Kansas City

Janet L. Lauritsen, University of Missouri, St. Louis

Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) are regularly used to assess differences in the risk for victimization. However, little is known about how the effects of various methodological features of the NCVS are related to the likelihood of reporting of victimization. This research assesses this limitation by taking advantage of methodological variation within the survey to examine whether the respondent's willingness to report different victimizations to the interviewer is significantly associated with the mode of administration (i.e., telephone versus in-person), the presence of others during the interview, whether the interview was bounded, and the length of time the respondent has been in the sample. The effects of these methodological characteristics are compared across types of violence and property victimizations so that the degree to which these factors appear to disproportionately affect reporting can be ascertained.

### **Panel 44: Crime Analysis Findings and Critiques Involving Official Databases**

#### *Documenting Gang Activity: Gang Intelligence Databases*

C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine

Julie Barrows, United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Inspector General

Gangs and gang-related criminal behavior have attracted increasing attention from both law enforcement and academics during the past several decades. With the proliferation of gangs and the number of gang members, gang databases have sprung up in law enforcement jurisdictions across the United States and are increasingly common in other nations as well. The need for maintaining and sharing gang information is perhaps unparalleled, largely due to the increased mobility of gangs as well as technological advances allowing for electronic storage and dissemination. The growth in such databases is not, however, without controversy. Critics express concern regarding both Type I and Type II errors, which have clear implications for both justice and public safety. Over-identification of alleged gang members can lead to improper labeling and unjust outcomes, while under-identification poses risks to public safety. This paper provides a careful consideration of this important topic by assessing the current status and utilization of gang databases and making recommendations for improvement.

## ABSTRACTS

### *The Relations Between a Parental Conviction and a Son's Family Formation*

Sytske Besemer, University of California, Berkeley

David P. Farrington, University of Cambridge

Delphine Theobald, King's College London

We investigated whether parental conviction is related to son's family formation (marriage, cohabitation, divorce or separation, having children, etc.). Using data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development we investigate whether parental crime is related to whether sons marry, the age at which they marry, or the number of children. We explore whether factors such as son's own offending, impulsive behaviour, low SES and parent's age at the birth of their first child mediate this relationship. The results support the idea of intergenerational transmission of risky behaviour. Such a life style includes delinquent behaviour as well as unsafe sex leading to shotgun marriages and early parenthood. We also find some support for intergenerational transmission of family formation characteristics. Third, the relationship between parental crime and son's family formation might be explained by low SES. We find less support for an escape from home mechanism; or the idea that offspring use a pregnancy or shotgun marriage to escape from an unsatisfactory home situation.

### **Panel 45: Contemporary Examinations of Gang and Non-Gang Youth**

#### *Police Contact and the Amplification of Deviance: Does Gang Membership Moderate the Relationship?*

Stephanie A. Wiley, University of Missouri, St. Louis

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

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

Prior research indicates that police contact (i.e., being stopped or arrested) is associated with a number of deleterious consequences, including reductions in academic achievement, more anti-social attitudes, and increases in peer delinquency and offending. However, studies tend to include general samples of youth, and less is known about the effects of police contact for particular groups. Police contact may differentially affect gang youth in one of two ways. First, gang youth may not experience negative consequences of police contact because they may already have been stigmatized with the label of "gang member." Alternatively, police contact may exacerbate the gang label because additional barriers are created with each label application. This study tests these competing hypotheses using a sample of gang and non-gang youth from the National Evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program. We use propensity score matching to compare youth with and without police contact and assess whether gang membership moderates this relationship.

## ABSTRACTS

### *Comparing Youth in Violent Gangs to Youth in Violent and Delinquent Peer Groups: A Propensity Score*

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

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

A multitude of studies have shown that gangs have a unique effect on violent offending above and beyond the effect of delinquent peers. This has led some researchers to posit that gang youth are qualitatively different from youth in a delinquent peer group. Others, however, have argued that gang youth are simply on the extreme end of a continuum of offending behavior. Given the uniqueness of gangs, we would expect that gang youth would be different from other violent and delinquent peer groups on offending behaviors as well as other risk factors that have been associated with gang membership. Studies that examine these differences, however, tend to focus on delinquent peer groups and/or behavioral differences only. Using a sample of 3,800 youth, the current study moves beyond prior research to examine how youth in a violent gang differ from youth in a violent peer group as well as youth in a non-violent delinquent peer group. Propensity score matching techniques are utilized to compare youth in these three different groups on risk factors and offending behaviors.

### *The Social Networks of Gang Members: Do They Set Them Apart?*

Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

Carter Rees, Arizona State University

Latham Thomas Winfree, Arizona State University

The impact of delinquent peers on gang membership is well established within the literature. Gang members' higher rates of delinquency have long been tied to their involvement with more delinquent peers than non-gang individuals. However, the mechanism by which the peer social network impacts gang membership and how it might be similar or different to the social contexts of non-gang individuals is less known. Recently, the impact of peers in the perpetuation of delinquency has been reinvigorated by the theoretical and empirical rigor of relational data and social network analysis. This research utilizes data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to examine this phenomenon and to describe the structure and characteristics of the peer networks for gang and non-gang individuals. We address possible ties of our findings to current criminal justice policies and practices, as well as potential directions for prevention efforts.

## Roundtable 2

### *Critical Reflections on the Critical Criminology Sessions*

Stuart Henry, San Diego State University

Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Christine Curtis, San Diego State University

Nicole L. Bracy, San Diego State University

A review of the Critical Criminology and Social Justice (CCSJ) sessions, emerging issues, and the new CCSJ format, as well as a discussion of next years' conference.

## SPONSORS

The WSC recognizes and thanks our  
2014 Supporting Institutional Members

# DIAMOND MEMBERS

(contributions of \$2,500 or more)



**Sponsor of the Awards Luncheon**  
**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**

**Sponsor of the Journals**  
*Western Criminology Review and*  
*Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*  
**SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY**



**Sponsor of the Journal**  
*Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*  
**CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH**

**Sponsor of the Journal**  
*Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*  
**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**



SPONSORS

# PLATINUM MEMBERS

(contributions of \$1,000 to \$2,499)

*Platinum*



**Sponsor of the Plenary Breakfast**  
**SEATTLE UNIVERSITY**

**Sponsor of the Keynote Brunch**  
**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—ST. LOUIS**

*Platinum*



# GOLD MEMBERS

(contributions of \$500 to \$999)



**Sponsor of the Presidential Reception**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE**

**Sponsor of the Poster Session Reception**  
**CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO**



**Sponsor of the Poster Session Reception**  
**ROUTLEDGE/TAYLOR & FRANCIS**

## SPONSORS

The SFU logo is a white 'SFU' text on a red rectangular background.

# SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

## School of Criminology

### CRIMINOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

THE SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AT SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY IN VANCOUVER IS ONE OF THE LEADING CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE TEACHING AND RESEARCH CENTRES IN THE WORLD. THE SCHOOL HAS A COMPLEMENT OF 33 FULL TIME FACULTY MEMBERS, OVER 800 DECLARED MAJORS AND HONOURS STUDENTS, AND APPROXIMATELY 100 GRADUATE STUDENTS AT THE M.A. AND PH.D. LEVELS.

WE HOUSE SEVERAL MAJOR RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND CENTRES INCLUDING THE INSTITUTE FOR CANADIAN URBAN RESEARCH STUDIES, THE CENTRE FOR FORENSIC RESEARCH, THE CENTRE FOR RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, THE INTERNATIONAL CYBERCRIME RESEARCH CENTRE, AND THE CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE. GRADUATE STUDENTS ARE CURRENTLY CONDUCTING LEADING EDGE RESEARCH ON TOPICS SUCH AS CRIMINAL PROFILING, FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY, MENTAL DISORDERS AND CRIMINALITY, CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES, YOUTH CRIME AND YOUTH JUSTICE, RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN SCHOOLS, SEX OFFENDERS, AND POLICE REFORM.

THERE ARE SEVERAL OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS WISHING TO PURSUE A GRADUATE DEGREE INCLUDING:

#### MASTER OF ARTS – COURSEWORK AND THESIS OPTION

STUDENTS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE COURSE WORK AND AN ORIGINAL M.A. THESIS. MOST STUDENTS WHO CHOOSE THIS OPTION EITHER CONTINUE ON TO A PH.D. PROGRAM OR PURSUE A CAREER IN RESEARCH, POLICY ANALYSIS, OR TEACHING.

#### MASTER OF ARTS – COURSEWORK, PRACTICUM AND PROJECT OPTION

IN ADDITION TO COURSEWORK, STUDENTS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A SUPERVISED FIELD PRACTICUM IN THEIR AREA OF INTEREST AS WELL AS A PRACTICUM RELATED PROJECT PAPER. THIS OPTION IS DESIGNED FOR A SMALL NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO WANT BOTH A FIRST CLASS GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RELATED WORK EXPERIENCE THAT WILL START THEIR CAREER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD.

#### PH.D. IN CRIMINOLOGY

STUDENTS ENTERING THE PH.D. PROGRAM WILL HAVE OPPORTUNITIES TO CONDUCT RESEARCH WITH INTERNATIONALLY RENOWNED FACULTY MEMBERS. THIS PROGRAM INCLUDES COURSE WORK AND THE ORAL DEFENSE OF AN ORIGINAL PH.D. DISSERTATION. THE SCHOOL ALSO PROVIDES TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PH.D. CANDIDATES THROUGH SESSIONAL INSTRUCTOR POSITIONS.

#### CONTACT INFORMATION

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE SEE OUR WEBSITE: [WWW.SFU.CA/CRIMINOLOGY](http://www.sfu.ca/criminology) OR CONTACT THE GRADUATE PROGRAM SECRETARY BY PHONE AT 778-782-4762 OR VIA

The word 'CRIMINOLOGY' is written vertically in large, gold-colored, sans-serif capital letters on a light-colored wall. The letters are spaced out and appear to be part of a larger architectural or decorative element.

## SPONSORS



### CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

*Master of Science in Criminology and Criminal Justice*

*Master of Science in Emergency Services Administration (online)*

*Bachelor of Science in Criminology and Criminal Justice*

*Certificate in Basic Applied Forensic Science and Crime Scene Analysis*

*Certificate in High Tech Crime Investigation and Loss Prevention*

## Faculty

**Alice Choi** (J.D., University of California, Los Angeles)

Criminal Law & Procedure; Courts & Judicial Processes; Race & Ethnicity in Criminal Justice; RICO; Legal Aspects of Corrections

**Shirley Feldmann-Jensen** (M.P.H., California State University, Long Beach; Ph.D. in Policy, Planning, & Development, University of Southern California)

Public Health Issues in Emergency Management; International Disaster Management; Crisis Emergency Response; Bio-Terrorism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policing; Social Networks; Spatial Analysis; Organized Crime

**Rebecca Nash** (Ph.D. in Criminology, Simon Fraser University)

Social Networks; Environmental Criminology; White Collar Crime; Terrorism

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

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

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

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

**Christine Scott-Hayward** (Ph.D. in Law & Society, New York University; B.C.L., University of Dublin)

Courts & Judicial Processes; Criminal Law & Procedure; Sentencing; Probation and Parole

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

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

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

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

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

Asian Gangs; Transnational Organized Crime; Comparative Criminal Justice Systems; Forensic Science; Criminal Justice Administration

## Select Adjunct Faculty

**Charles Bozza**, Ph.D. –Commander (ret.), Irvine Police Department

**Daryl Meeks**, M.S. – Lieutenant (ret.), Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

**Elena Quinones**, M.S. – Director, City of Long Beach Crime Laboratory

**Sanford Rose**, M.S. – Deputy Chief, Orange County Probation Department

**Mitch Sigal**, M.F.S. – Chief Investigator, Orange County Coroner's Office

**Sally Thomas**, M.S. – Deputy Chief, Los Angeles County District Attorney

**Damon Tucker**, M.S. – Investigator, Orange County District Attorney

**John Zambri**, M.A., M.P.A. – Detective, Los Angeles Police Department

For more information, please visit our website at:

<http://www.csulb.edu/cj>

## SPONSORS



### San Diego State University

#### Master's Program in Criminal Justice and Criminology

**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, socio-legal 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.

## SPONSORS

# SEATTLE UNIVERSITY Criminal Justice Department



## Criminal Justice Degrees at Seattle University

- *BCJ and BS degrees*
- *MA in Criminal Justice*
- *MACJ/JD joint program*
- *Certificate in Crime Analysis*

### Our programs offer:

- Graduate specializations in Investigative Criminology, Victimology, and Research & Evaluation
- Undergraduate specializations in Administration of Justice, Criminology, Forensic Psychology, and Forensic Science
- Small class sizes
- Night and weekend graduate program courses
- Internships with local, state, federal, nonprofit, and private agencies
- Scholarships for Criminal Justice Professionals
- Access to internationally recognized experts in criminology, criminal behavior, law enforcement, corrections, offender reentry, forensic psychology, victim services, and research and evaluation.

**We are one of only eight programs in the United States to receive certification by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and the only one west of the Rockies.**

**[www.seattleu.edu/artsci/departments/criminal](http://www.seattleu.edu/artsci/departments/criminal)**

## SPONSORS

# CRIMINOLOGY

*like it oughta be!*

**University of Missouri – St. Louis**

**Graduate Studies in Criminology & Criminal Justice**

**(Ph.D. and M.A. degree programs)**

*Our Faculty:*

- Robert J. Bursik, Jr.**, Curators' Professor (University of Chicago)  
Neighborhood dynamics and crime; Social control; Quantitative methods
- Michael Campbell**, Assistant Professor (University of California, Irvine)  
Punishment; Politics and crime policy; Sociology of law
- Kristin Carbone-Lopez**, Associate Professor (University of Minnesota)  
Gender, crime, and drug use; Intimate partner violence; Crime and victimization
- Dena C. Carson**, Assistant Research Professor (University of Missouri-St. Louis)  
Juvenile delinquency; Gangs and delinquent peer groups; Criminological theory
- Stephanie DiPietro**, Assistant Professor (University of Maryland)  
Immigration and Crime; Juvenile delinquency; Criminological theory
- Elaine Eggleston Doherty**, Associate Professor (University of Maryland)  
Life course theory; Desistance from crime and substance use; Longitudinal methodology
- Finn Esbensen**, E. Desmond Lee Professor in Youth Crime & Violence (University of Colorado)  
Youth violence and gangs; Evaluation research; Cross-cultural research
- Beth Huebner**, Associate Professor (Michigan State University)  
Prisoner reentry; Criminal justice decision making; Quantitative methods
- Dan Isom**, Professor of Policing and the Community (University of Missouri-St. Louis)  
Policing; Law enforcement administration; Race, crime and criminal justice
- David Klinger**, Associate Professor (University of Washington)  
Policing; Terrorism; Use of deadly force
- Janet L. Lauritsen**, Curators' Professor (University of Illinois)  
Victimization; Gender and violent crime trends; Quantitative methods
- Timothy Maher**, Teaching Professor (University of Missouri-St. Louis)  
Policing; Police deviance and sexual misconduct
- Richard Rosenfeld**, Curators' Professor (University of Oregon)  
Social sources of violent crime; Crime control policy; Crime trends
- Lee A. Slocum**, Associate Professor (University of Maryland)  
Quantitative methods; Strain theory and offending over the life course; Mobilization of the law
- Terrance J. Taylor**, Associate Professor (University of Nebraska)  
Victimization; Youth violence and gangs; Race/ethnicity and crime
- Matt Vogel**, Assistant Professor (University at Albany)  
Juvenile delinquency, Person-context research, Quantitative methods
- Richard Wright**, Curators' Professor (University of Cambridge)  
Offender decision-making; Drug markets; Cross-cultural and qualitative research

For more information, please visit: <http://www.umsl.edu/~ccj/>

Department Chair: Finn Esbensen 314-516-4619 ([esbensen@umsl.edu](mailto:esbensen@umsl.edu))

Graduate Program Director: Beth Huebner, 314-516-5043 ([huebnerb@umsl.edu](mailto:huebnerb@umsl.edu))

## SPONSORS



**FREE**  
online access  
for 14 days\*

Would you like to explore **Criminology**  
and see what our journals have to offer?

Sign up today for 14 days' **free access**  
to a wide range of **Criminology** titles!

### Simply:

1. Visit [www.tandfonline.com/r/criminology](http://www.tandfonline.com/r/criminology)
2. Log in to Taylor & Francis Online with an existing account, or spare two minutes to register
3. Sit back, relax, and enjoy reading!

\*Free online access for 14 days from activation to all content published from 2012 to 2013 in selected journals. Voucher can only be activated once. Valid until 31/12/2014.

Routledge offer a full collection of journals concerned with the study of law and the legal profession, including:

- Criminal Justice Studies
- International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice
- Journal of Crime & Justice
- Journal of Criminal Justice Education
- Justice Quarterly
- Victims & Offenders

[www.tandfonline.com/r/criminology](http://www.tandfonline.com/r/criminology)

**R** Routledge  
Taylor & Francis Group

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY SPONSORS



SACRAMENTO STATE

Division of Criminal Justice

*“...a community of scholars and leaders in collaboration...”*

---



SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE



DEPARTMENT OF  
CRIMINOLOGY, LAW & SOCIETY

# INDEX

## Index of Conference Presenters

- Adams, Samantha N., 26, 73  
Agarwal, Anurag, 28, 79  
Ahmed, Shamila, 15  
Allen, Andrea, 14, 51  
Almquist., Lars, 33, 95  
Anastasia, Desiré J.M., 15, 54  
Andresen, Martin A., 34, 96, 97  
Archbold, Carol A., 16, 57  
Arford, Tammy, 26, 71  
Ashton, Jane Miller, 34, 99  
Aulakh, Harpreet K., 26, 33, 73, 95  
Aviram, Hadar, 24, 65  
Barranco, Raymond E., 29, 83  
Barrows, Julie, 36, 103  
Barthe, Emmanuel P., 16, 57  
Beauregard, Eric, 31, 87  
Beckman, Laura O., 23, 60  
Belenko, Steven, 19  
Bell, Kerry E., 16, 56  
Bemister, Geri, 35, 101  
Benekos, Peter J., 14, 49  
Besemer, Sytske, 36, 104  
Bichler, Gisela, 32, 34, 90, 91, 96  
Bickel, Christopher T., 14, 32, 48, 92  
Blazak, Randy, 17, 59  
Bloom, Barbara E., 16, 20, 56  
Boessen, Adam, 31, 88  
Bogazianos, Dimitri, 15, 54  
Bogucki, Kim, 25, 68  
Bolden, Christian L., 26, 73  
Bouchard, Martin, 30, 32, 33, 86, 91, 94, 95  
Bovard, Penny-Bee Kapialaloha, 26, 35, 74, 102  
Boyd, Neil, 31, 89  
Bracy, Nicole L., 36, 105  
Bradford, Jennifer, 13, 47  
Brandeis, Jason, 29, 82  
Branic, Nicholas, 31, 88  
Brodie, Scott S., 14, 49  
Brown-Dean, Khalila, 24, 66  
Burke, Colin, 33, 94  
Burke, William, 33, 93  
Burtch, Brian, 33, 93  
Butler, Amanda L., 14, 52  
Calhoun, Stacy, 27, 28, 75, 81  
Campbell, Allison, 27, 77  
Capps, Jennifer E., 35, 101  
Caravelis-Hughes, Cyndy, 26, 74  
Carleton, Rebecca, 30, 86  
Carlson, Matt, 17, 59  
Carpenter, Ami, 33, 95  
Carson, Dena C., 36, 104, 105  
Cass, Amy I., 24, 67  
Cesar, Gabriel T., 14, 23, 51, 61  
Chagnon, Nicholas J., 29, 31, 83, 87  
Chamard, Sharon, 25, 67  
Champion, Christine J., 14, 50  
Chanin, Joshua, 16, 58  
Chesney-Lind, Meda, 13, 47  
Chesnut, Kelsie Y., 29, 82  
Cohen, Irwin M., 13, 46  
Colavito, Joe, 27, 75  
Collins, Peter A., 23, 60  
Conover-Williams, Meredith, 23, 62  
Contreras, Christopher, 25, 70  
Cruz, Kenneth A., 35, 101  
Curtis, Christine, 32, 36  
Davies, Garth, 30, 31, 33, 84, 87, 94  
DeHart, Dana D., 33, 93  
Deisman, Wade W., 34, 99  
Del Frate, Kimberly K., 29, 82  
Demers, Simon, 13, 45  
Diamond, Brie, 26, 74  
Dukku, Aminu M., 35, 102  
Dwyer, Gregg, 33, 93  
Ellis, Chip, 30, 84  
Esbensen, Finn-Aage, 16, 36, 58, 104, 105  
Escobar, Sue C., 23, 63  
Escobar, Sylvia L., 23, 63  
Fabian, Sheri, 33, 93  
Fahmy, Chantal, 14, 51  
Farabee, David, 27, 28, 75, 81  
Farmer, Yvette, 12, 42  
Farrell, Graham, 29, 81  
Farrington, David P., 36, 104  
Filipuzzi, Nikki, 31, 89  
Finstad, Krynn, 30, 84  
Fleming, Thomas, 26, 71  
Flores, Juan F., 15, 52  
Fradella, Henry F. (Hank), 19, 24, 64, 65  
Frank, Richard, 33, 94  
Franquez, Juan, 34, 96  
Fraser, Jennifer, 13, 46  
Freilich, Joshua, 25, 71  
Freng, Adrienne, 36, 105  
Freyberg, Charlene R., 26, 74  
Furney, Jess, 27, 77  
Galeste, Marcus, 14, 49  
Gates, Jamie, 33, 95  
Gaub, Janne, 22, 25, 69  
Gibbons, Stephen, 28, 79  
Gomez, Marisol, 27, 75  
Govindu, Ramakrishna, 28, 79  
Greene, Helen Taylor, 20  
Greenspan, Rosann, 18  
Grekul, Jana, 26, 75  
Griffiths, Curt T., 25, 68  
Grossman, Jason, 27, 75  
Gunnison, Elaine, 25, 68

## INDEX

- Haarhoff, Tara, 13, 46  
Hagala, Jennifer, 32, 91  
Hanink, Peter A., 23, 61  
Hartnett, Susan M., 34, 97  
Hashimi, Sadaf, 33, 95  
Helfgott, Jacqueline B., 25, 68  
Helie, Sonia, 15, 55  
Henry, Stuart, 15, 34, 36, 105  
Henry, Taylor, 27, 75  
Hewitt, Ashley N., 31, 87  
Hickman, Katherine, 12, 44  
Hipp, John, 31, 88  
Holmes, Kara A., 15, 54  
Huff, C. Ronald, 36, 103  
Huff, Jesse, 16, 57  
Hughes, Emma, 12, 44  
Hughes, Mary H., 26, 74  
Ibarra, Alexis, 12, 31, 44, 87  
Ireland, Connie E., 27, 76  
Irwin, Katherine, 34, 99  
Ituarte, Silvina, 27, 76  
Jackson, Patrick, 23, 61  
Jacques, Scott, 15, 53  
Jenness, Valerie, 21  
Jhi, Kyung Yon, 14, 50  
Johnson, David T., 18  
Joy, Sandra, 24, 66  
Jozaghi, Ehsan, 30, 86  
Kaiser, Kimberly A., 13, 22, 31, 46, 87  
Kane, Robert J., 24, 64  
Kaplan, Paul, 24, 36, 67, 105  
Kara, Farzana B., 17, 60  
Karasuda, RaeDeen, 34, 99  
Katz, Charles, 23, 62  
Kaur, Manpreet, 14, 27, 50, 76  
Kim, Bitna, 14, 49  
Kim, Byungbae, 25, 70  
King, Sanna, 12, 15, 42, 55  
Kinney, Bryan, 27, 77  
Knowles, Gordon J., 30, 85  
Koo, Dixie, 24, 67  
Krzycki, Lenny, 27, 77  
Kubicek, Laurie M., 32, 89  
La Rue, Emily, 35, 100  
Langan, Cynthia, 13, 45  
Larin, Edgar E., 32, 91  
Latourneau, Elizabeth, 33, 93  
Laurier, Catherine, 15, 55  
Lauritsen, Janet L., 35, 103  
Leahy, Jennifer, 12, 44  
Lee, Allison, 27, 77  
Lee, Zina, 27, 28, 77, 80  
Leo, Richard A., 17, 22  
Leone, Matthew C., 12, 43  
LePard, Doug, 13, 45  
Li, LiYing, 35, 102  
Lim, Steven, 32, 91  
Linning, Shannon J., 34, 96  
Lopez, Vera A., 12, 43  
Lovelace, Terra L., 26, 72  
Ly, Monica, 31, 89  
MacAlister, David M., 14, 17, 48, 60  
MacArthur, Sandy Jo, 34, 97  
Madfis, Eric, 26, 71  
Malm, Aili, 30, 32, 86, 90  
Mastrofski, Stephen D., 34, 97  
McCormick, Amanda, 13, 46  
McDevitt, Jack, 34, 97  
McRee, Nick, 27, 35, 78, 103  
Melde, Chris, 16, 58  
Mendez, José A., 15, 55  
Merlo, Alida V., 14, 49  
Messer, Sarah, 35, 100  
Messina, Nena P., 27, 78  
Monchalin, Lisa A., 29, 83  
Monto, Martin, 25, 69  
Morris, Robert G., 26, 74  
Morrow, Weston J., 24, 65  
Mowder, Denise L., 27, 28, 35, 75, 78, 102  
Mujanovic, Eldan, 15, 56  
Murdoch, Danielle J., 12, 43  
Murphy, David, 28, 78, 79  
Murphy, Jennifer, 34, 35, 98, 100  
Nash, Becky, 30, 86  
Nash, James, 15, 56  
Ngo, Fawn T., 28, 79  
Nhan, Johnny, 28, 79  
Norris, Michael, 28, 80  
Nowlin, Christopher J., 35, 100  
Nurge, Dana M., 33, 95  
O'Neal, Eryn N., 13, 22, 31, 46, 87  
Olsen, Rene, 26, 72  
O'Reilly, Patricia, 13, 47  
Ouellet, Marie, 32, 91  
Owen, Barbara, 12, 21, 44  
Owen, John, 12, 44  
Owens, Jennifer G., 35, 103  
Palys, Ted, 24, 64  
Parent, Rick, 30, 84  
Parkin, William, 25, 71  
Pastia, Christina, 24, 64  
Patten, Ryan, 35, 100  
Payne, Troy C., 25, 67  
Pease, Ezekiel A., 16, 23, 59, 60  
Pecenco, Laura, 15, 34, 53, 99  
Pech, Alexandria, 16, 56  
Peguero, Anthony, 24, 67  
Pescitelli, Aynsley, 33, 93  
Peterson, Nick, 13, 45  
Piquero, Alex, 26, 74  
Plecas, Darryl, 35, 101  
Pollard, Nahannni, 25, 68  
Polzer, John, 28, 79  
Polzer, Katherine, 28, 79  
Pushkarna, Natasha, 25, 70  
Ready, Justin, 23, 62

## INDEX

- Recker, Nicholas L., 34, 96  
Rees, Carter, 36, 105  
Reid, Andrew A., 27, 29, 31, 77, 81, 89  
Reiter, Keramet, 32, 92  
Reyes, Napoleon C., 14, 26, 50  
Rodriguez, Nancy, 16, 23, 57, 60  
Rookey, Brian D., 30, 85  
Rosenbaum, Dennis P., 34, 98  
Rosenbaum, Jill L., 12, 42  
Rossmo, Kim, 13, 45  
Roy, Allyson, 23, 62  
Rushforth, Jennifer, 6, 15, 52  
Sanchez, Desirae, 26, 73  
Sandhar-Gill, Jasmeen, 28, 80  
Santos, Xuan, 34, 98  
Schellhammer, Erich P., 13, 48  
Schwartz-Watts, Donna, 33, 93  
Scott-Hayward, Christine S., 24, 64  
Shihadeh, Edward S., 29, 83  
Simmons, Leslie G., 16, 23, 58, 63  
Simmons, Ronald L., 16, 58  
Solop, Frederic I., 32, 90  
Spohn, Cassia C., 31, 87  
Stone, Zac, 32, 90  
Strand, Paul S., 23, 60  
Sumner, Jennifer, 25, 68  
Sutton, Tara E., 23, 63  
Takahashi, Yoshiko, 12, 44  
Taylor, Melanie, 14, 49  
Taylor, Rae, 28, 80  
Theobald, Delphine, 36, 104  
Thomas, Alexandra M., 14, 51  
Thompson, Melissa, 17, 59  
Todak, Natalie E., 14, 51  
Toto, Sara, 12, 43  
Turanovic, Jillian J., 16, 57  
Veliz, Robert, 27, 28, 75, 81  
Vickovic, Samuel G., 24, 65  
Vigil, Brandi N., 22, 28, 81  
Vogel, Brenda L., 27, 76  
Wallace, Danielle M., 25, 69  
White, Michael D., 24, 64  
Wiley, Stephanie A., 36, 104  
Williams, Eric J., 26, 72  
Winfrey, Latham Thomas, 15, 36, 56, 105  
Wo, James C., 31, 88  
Wonders, Nancy, 33, 94  
Wright, Kevin A., 25, 70  
Wu, Edith, 30, 84  
Wybert, Geoffrey, 31, 89  
Yang, Fei, 23, 63  
Zacha, John A., 30, 85  
Zayas, Grayce, 27, 76