

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

48th Annual Conference
February 3–5, 2022

Conference Program



The Sheraton Waikiki

Honolulu, Hawai'i

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

2021–2022 BOARD MEMBERS

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Weston Morrow, Ph.D.	(2021-2022)
Laura Rouse, B.A. (Student Representative)	(2021-2022)
Ashley Rubin, Ph.D.	(2021-2022)
Danielle Wallace, Ph.D.	(2021-2022)

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Jacqueline Helfgott, Ph.D.

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2022 CONFERENCE PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS

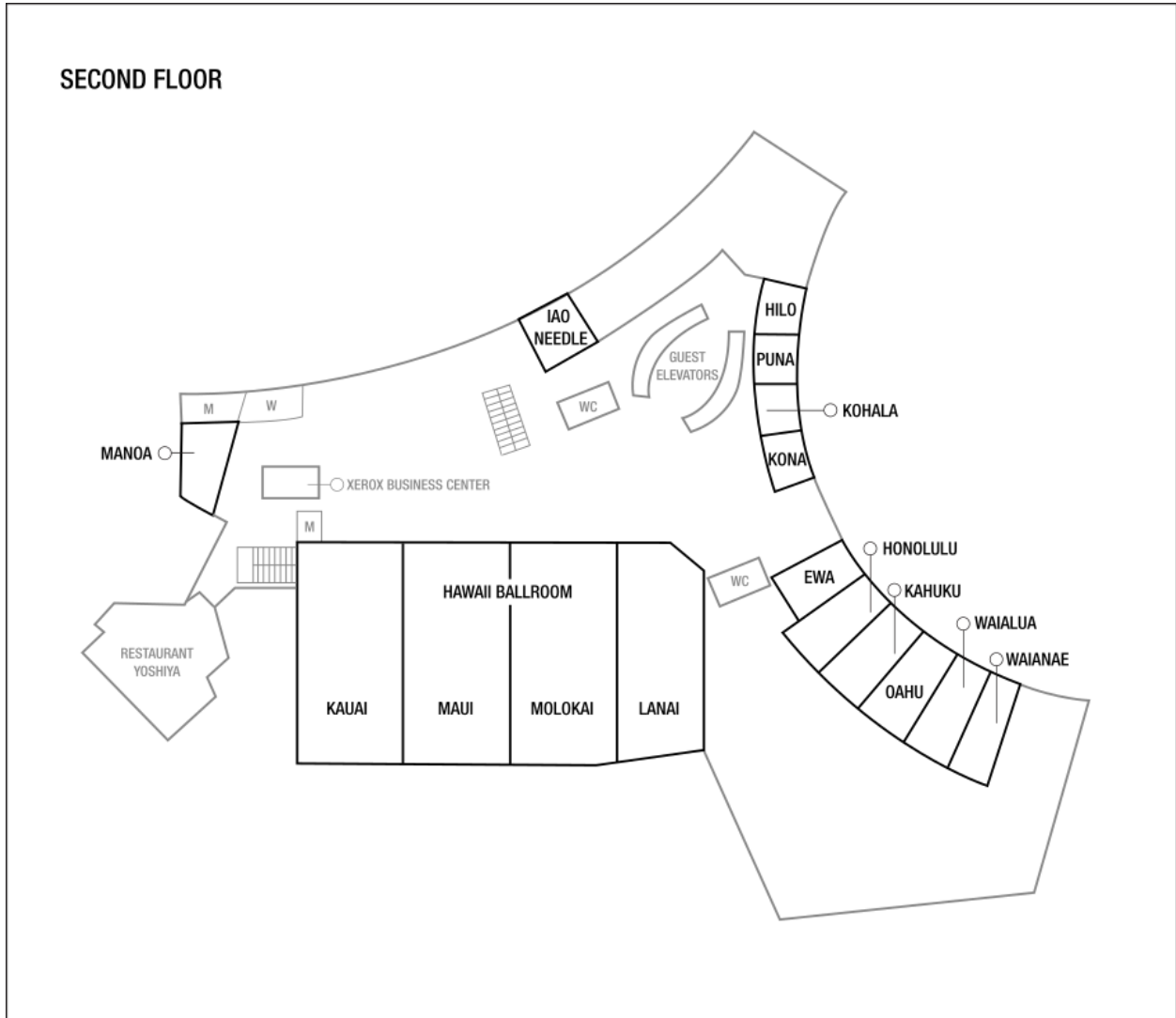
Megan Welsh, Ph.D.
Danielle Boisvert, Ph.D.
Nicholas Chagnon, Ph.D.

2022 CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3	EVENTS	LOCATION
2:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Registration Check-In	Hilo
3:15 PM to 5:15 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Kohala/Kona
5:30 PM to 7:00 PM	President's Welcome & Reception	Lanai Ballroom
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4	EVENTS	LOCATION
6:45 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:45 PM to 5:00 PM	Registration Check-In	Hilo
7:00 AM to 8:00 AM	Plenary Breakfast	The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Monarch Room
9:30 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:45 PM to 4:45 PM	Book Exhibit	Hilo
8:15 AM to 9:30 AM	Panel Sessions 1–10	Ewa, Honolulu, Iao Needle, Kahuku, Kohala, Kona, Oahu, Puna, Waialua, Wainanae
9:45 AM to 11:00 AM	Panel Sessions 11–20	Ewa, Honolulu, Iao Needle, Kahuku, Kohala, Kona, Oahu, Puna, Waialua, Wainanae
11:15 AM to 12:30 PM	Panel Sessions 21–30	Ewa, Honolulu, Iao Needle, Kahuku, Kohala, Kona, Oahu, Puna, Waialua, Wainanae
12:30 PM to 1:50 PM	Awards Luncheon	The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Monarch Room
2:00 PM to 3:15 PM	Presidential Plenary Session	The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Monarch Room
3:30 PM to 4:45 PM	Panel Sessions 31–40	Ewa, Honolulu, Iao Needle, Kahuku, Kohala, Kona, Oahu, Puna, Waialua, Wainanae
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM	Poster Session	Lanai Ballroom
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5	EVENTS	LOCATION
7:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Registration Check-In	Hilo
9:00 AM to 1:45 PM	Book Exhibit	Hilo
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 41–50	Ewa, Honolulu, Iao Needle, Kahuku, Kohala, Kona, Oahu, Puna, Waialua, Wainanae
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 51–59	Ewa, Honolulu, Iao Needle, Kahuku, Kohala, Kona, Oahu, Puna, Waialua, Wainanae
10:50 AM to 12:15 PM	Keynote Brunch	The Royal Hawaiian Hotel Monarch Room
12:30 PM to 1:45 PM	Panel Sessions 60–69	Ewa, Honolulu, Iao Needle, Kahuku, Kohala, Kona, Oahu, Puna, Waialua, Wainanae
2:00 PM to 2:30 PM	Book Sale	Hilo
2:45 PM to 4:45 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Iao Needle

HOTEL MAP

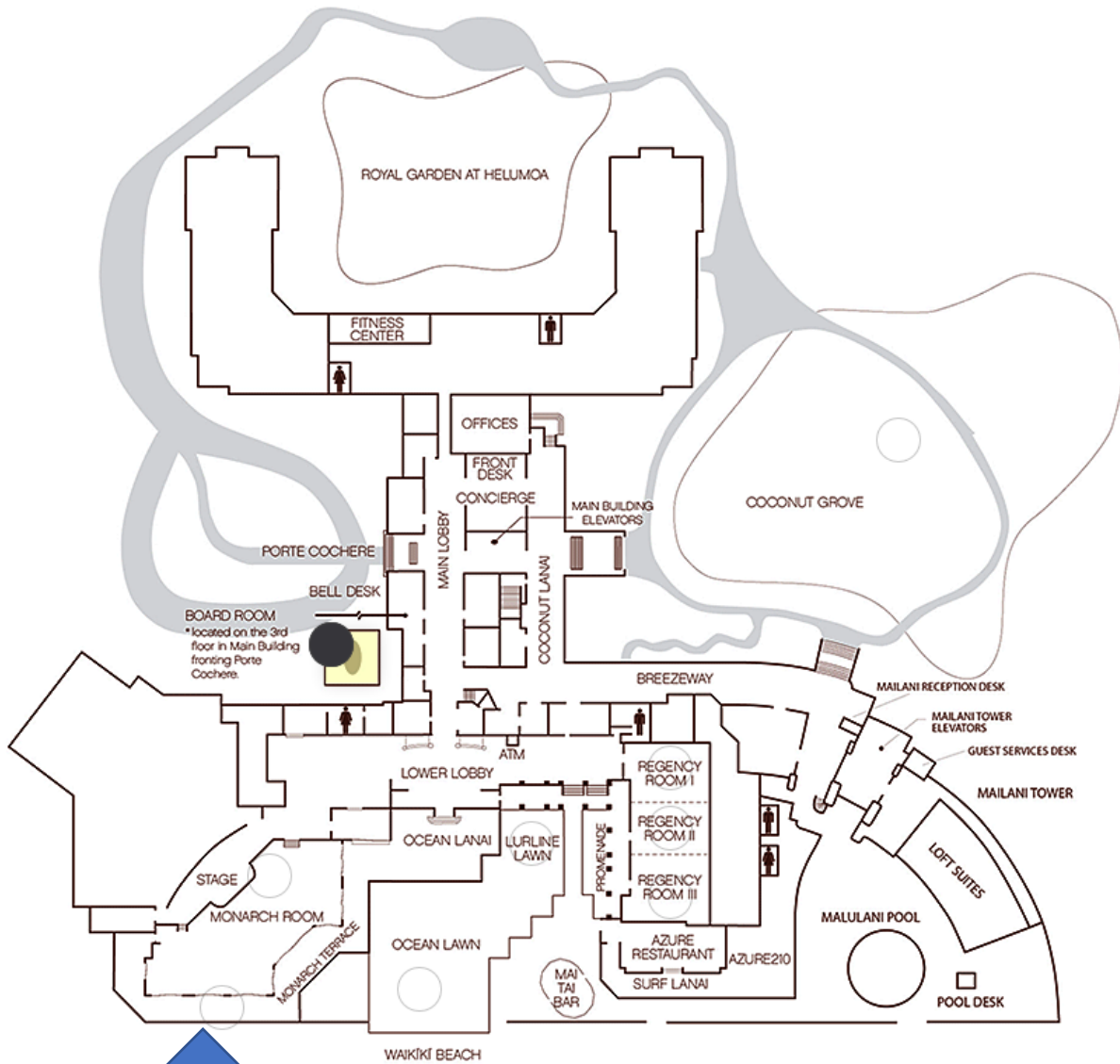
MAP OF SHERATON WAIKIKI CONFERENCE SPACE



HOTEL MAP

Note: All Meals and Plenary Sessions Will Take Place in the Monarch Room of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel

Ground Floor of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel



The Monarch Room is here

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

2:30 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.	CHECK-IN	HILO
3:15 P.M. TO 5:15 P.M.	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	KOHALA/KONA
5:30 P.M. TO 7:00 P.M.	PRESIDENT'S WELCOME & RECEPTION	LANAI BALLROOM

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 5th at 2:00 P.M.** Once students have had a chance, the sale is open to all registered conference attendees. All books are for sale for only \$10!

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

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

6:45 am to 12:15 pm
& 1:45 pm to 5:00 pm

REGISTRATION CHECK-IN

HILO

TIME BLOCK A: 7:00AM TO 8:00AM

7:00 am to 8:00 am PLENARY BREAKFAST MONARCH ROOM (in Royal Hawaiian Hotel)

Perspectives on Research and Justice: An Unscientifically Valid Case Study

Lisa M. Growette Bostaph
Boise State University

TIME BLOCK B: 8:15AM TO 9:30AM

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 1: Incarceration, Correctional Work, and COVID-19

Wainanae

Chair: Hadar Aviram, University of California, Hastings College of the Law

Juan R. Sandoval University of California, Irvine	"Everyone Is on Supervision": The Function of Home Visits in Structuring Family Dynamics
Chad Goerzen San José State Research Foundation Hadar Aviram UC Hastings College of the Law	Fester: Carceral Permeability and California's COVID-19 Carceral Catastrophe
William J. Schultz University of Alberta	Front-Line Perspectives on Gendered Organizational Logics and Correctional Work
Rosemary Ricciardelli Memorial University of Newfoundland	Informing Correctional Officer Discretion: A Co-Response Model and Legal Vulnerabilities

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 2: Courts and Judicial Processes During COVID-19

Waialua

Chair: Cassia C. Spohn, Arizona State University

Kirstin Morgan Appalachian State University Reveka V. Shteynberg California State University, San Bernardino	Courts and COVID: A Year of Changes
Daniel Pascoe City University of Hong Kong	Death Penalty Holdouts in the South Pacific
Katharine L. Brown Arizona State University Ojmarrh Mitchell Arizona State University	Homeless Defendants in Felony Court: Cumulative Case Outcomes and Institutional Bias
Cassia C. Spohn Arizona State University	The Causes and Consequences of Failure to Appear

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 3: Empirical and Conceptual Examinations of Cybercrime I

Oahu

Chair: Brooke Nodeland, University of North Texas

Brooke Nodeland University of North Texas Scott Belshaw University of North Texas	An Empirical Examination of a New Kind of Cybercrime: Gas Pump Skimming in Texas
Jin R. Lee George Mason University Thomas J. Holt Michigan State University Olga V. Smirnova Eastern Carolina University	Assessing the Market for Firearms on the Dark Web
Noelle Warkentin Simon Fraser University	How Online Discussion Forums May Aid in Cyber-Attacks Against Canadian Critical Infrastructure

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 4: Dazed and Confused? Race, Crime, and Drug Policy I

Kahuku

Chair: Burrel J. Vann, San Diego State University

Ekaterina (Katya) Moiseeva University of California, Irvine	Between Legality and Legitimacy: The Case of Cannabis Legalization in California Cities
Burrel J. Vann San Diego State University	Marijuana Discourse in Black Newspapers
Burrel J. Vann San Diego State University Joshua Chanin San Diego State University	Policing Pot: Measuring Crime and Deterrence in the Vicinity of Seattle Cannabis Dispensaries
Carolyn Greene Athabasca University Marta-Marika Urbanik University of Alberta Katharina Maier University of Guelph	Policing the Opioid Crisis: A Comparative Analysis of PWUDs Experiences and Views of Police

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 5: Contemporary Issues in Gender, Sexuality, and Crime I

Puna

Chair: Laura J. Murray, North Carolina State University

Sarah E. Daly Saint Vincent College	"What's in a Name?": Incels and Labeling Theory
Laura J. Murray North Carolina State University	Centering Women's Narratives and Experiences Within Pathways to Desistance
Ryan C. Buhrig University of the Fraser Valley	Policing as a Masculinity Contest: Exploring Police Organizational Culture in Western Canada

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

<p>Rachel Ellis University of Maryland Victoria Inzana University of Missouri, St. Louis</p>	<p>It Takes a Village or a Higher Power? Narrative Mechanisms of Religion Among Desisting Mothers</p>
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8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 6: Public Perceptions of Suicidality and Self-Harm

Kona

Chair: Shichun Ling, California State University, Los Angeles

<p>Frances P. Abderhalden California State University, Los Angeles Kristina Block Sam Houston State University Shichun Ling California State University, Los Angeles</p>	<p>How Political Ideology and Importance of Religion Relate to Perceptions of the Morality of Suicide</p>
<p>Frances P. Abderhalden California State University, Los Angeles Shichun Ling California State University, Los Angeles</p>	<p>Public Perceptions of the Effects of Self-Harm on Arrest and Dangerousness</p>
<p>Frances P. Abderhalden California State University, Los Angeles Shichun Ling California State University, Los Angeles</p>	<p>The Dimensions of Public Perceptions of the Morality of Suicide</p>

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 7: Policing Diverse Communities

Kohala

Chair: Amber Horning Ruf, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

<p>Lindsay Nelson-Burkert California State University, Bakersfield Doris M. Hall California State University, Bakersfield Tabitha L. Raber Taft Community College</p>	<p>A Lack of Latinas in Law Enforcement: How Heroic Mindset Training Can Offer a Solution</p>
<p>Amber Horning Ruf University of Massachusetts, Lowell Josélyne L. Chenane University of Massachusetts, Lowell</p>	<p>COVID-19, Police, and the Public</p>
<p>Cory P. Haberman University of Cincinnati</p>	<p>Implementing a Hot Spots Community Problem- Oriented Policing Approach in a Rural Jurisdiction</p>
<p>Matt W. Barno University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Understanding Police Reform: A Case Study of the Los Angeles Police Department</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 8: Theory, Policy, and Justice Congruency Across Multiple Domains

Ewa

Chair: Thomas A. Loughran, The Pennsylvania State University

<p>Brian D. Johnson University of Maryland</p> <p>Raquel Hernandez University of Maryland</p> <p>Sean Houlihan University of Maryland</p>	<p>Cumulative Inequality: Examining Racial Disparity Across Multiple Stages of the Guilty Plea Process</p>
<p>Hsin S. Jaw University of Maryland</p> <p>Jordan Hyatt Drexel University</p> <p>Madeline Pheasant University of Maryland</p> <p>Sarah Tahamont University of Maryland</p>	<p>Profiles of Exclusion: An Analysis of How Eligibility Requirements Shape Access Higher Education</p>
<p>Han Kleman University of Maryland</p> <p>Sally Simpson University of Maryland</p> <p>Xuanying Chen University of Maryland</p> <p>Ziyu Gu University of Maryland</p>	<p>Sentencing Medicare Fraudsters: How Do Physicians Fare in the Criminal Justice System?</p>
<p>Greg Midgett University of Maryland</p> <p>Holly Ng. Nguyen The Pennsylvania State University</p> <p>Thomas A. Loughran The Pennsylvania State University</p>	<p>Victimization Risk, Perceived Opportunities, and the Variation in the Value of a Statistical Life</p>

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 9: Innovations in Victimology Research I

Honolulu

Chair: Gary Sweeten, Arizona State University

<p>Hana Ryu Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Evan C. McCuish Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Exploring the Reciprocal Relationship between Serious Victimization and Criminogenic Networks</p>
<p>Matthew Larson Wayne State University</p> <p>Gary Sweeten Arizona State University</p> <p>Mitchell Smith Arizona State University</p>	<p>Identifying the Short- and Long-Term Consequences of Statutory Rape Victimization</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

Gary Sweeten Arizona State University Matthew Larson Wayne State University Mitchell Smith Arizona State University	Risk Factors for Statutory Rape Victimization
Jennifer Medel University of the Pacific Kristin Carbone-Lopez Federal Bureau of Investigation	Examining Protection Order Violations within Typologies of Domestic Violence

8:15 am - 9:30 am

Panel 10: What Effects do Juvenile Justice Interventions Have on Youth?

Iao Needle

Chair: Mark Magidson, University of California, Irvine

Natalie Beck Simon Fraser University Jennifer Wong Simon Fraser University	A Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Wilderness Therapy on Delinquent Behaviors Among Youth
Mikaela Nielsen University of California, Irvine	Dress Codes and School Discipline: Results from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study
Mark Magidson University of California, Irvine	Not Here to Police: A Qualitative Study of Police-Youth Mentoring

TIME BLOCK C: 9:45AM TO 11:00AM

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 11: College Teaching, Learning, and Living: Lessons During the Pandemic

Kona

Chair: Janine Kremling, California State University, San Bernardino

Chau-Pu Chiang California State University, Stanislaus Steven Wood California State University, Stanislaus	How COVID-19 Impacts Traditional In-Person CJ Internship?
Janine Kremling California State University, San Bernardino	Online Assessment: Pitfalls and Solutions
Amanda Miller Boise State University Jessica Wells Boise State University	COVID-19 Residential Restrictions: How COVID-19 Affected College Student Drinking Behaviors

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 12: Contemporary Issues in Restorative Justice I

Kohala

Chair: Alexa D. Sardina, California State University, Sacramento

Alexa D. Sardina California State University, Sacramento Nicole S. Fox California State University, Sacramento	Acknowledging Sexual Violence: America's First Survivors' Memorial
Hollie Nyseth Brehm Ohio State University Nicole S. Fox California State University, Sacramento	Following Heavenly Orders: Heroic Deviance and the Denial of Responsibility in Narratives of Rescue
Alexa D. Sardina California State University, Sacramento Ernest Uwazie California State University, Sacramento	Restorative Justice Dialogues: Lessons and Experiences from a Prison in California
Lacey N. Pappas University of California, Irvine	Suspension or Restorative Justice? An Experimental Comparison Between Discipline Responses

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 13: Policing on Campus and in our Communities

Oahu

Chair: Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

Sheridamae B. Gudez San Diego State University	A Quantitative Study on Police Behavior in San Diego
Nicholas M. Perez California State University, Long Beach	Campus Policing: Through Pandemic and Protests
Brooklyn Rincones Northern Arizona University Laura Rethmann Northern Arizona University Luis A. Fernandez Northern Arizona University	The Practice of (Re)envisioning Police: An Analysis of How Localities Responded
Raleigh Blasdell North Central College Michelle Kilburn Southeast Missouri State University	College Students' Perceptions of Police Violence on Social Media: A Replicated Study

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 14: Contemporary Issues in Sexual Offending and Victimization

Honolulu

Chair: Ashley N. Hewitt, Texas State University

Kelsey E. Tom Arizona State University Stacia Stolzenberg Arizona State University Suzanne St. George Arizona State University	"Is it Hard to Remember?" Attorneys' Questions About Memory in Child Sexual Abuse Trials
Sharon M. Kelley Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center	Do Sanctions Affect Undetected Sexual Offending?
Ashley N. Hewitt Texas State University	The Importance of Disaggregation in the Spatial Patterning of Sexual Crimes
Joslyn K. Wallenborn Seattle University	Why Sexual Assault Kits Were Not Tested: A Systematic Review

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 15: Contemporary Issues in Policing I

Wainanae

Chair: Meghan M. Ballard, University of California, Irvine

Meghan M. Ballard University of California, Irvine Nancy Rodriguez University of California, Irvine	Digital Language Accessibility: How Limited English Proficient Persons Access Police Websites
Charles M. Katz Arizona State University Hyunjung Cheon The University of Texas, El Paso Kayla Freemon Arizona State University	Police Misconduct and the U.S. 2020 Election: Comparing Officer Gender and Race Differences
Laure Brimbal Texas State University Madison K. Doyle Texas State University	Understanding Resistance in Investigative Interviews: Validating a 360 Approach
Brett Burkhardt Oregon State University	How Should Police Respond to Homelessness? Results from a Survey Experiment in Portland, Oregon

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 16: Contemporary Issues in Corrections I

Kahuku

Chair: Christopher Campbell, Portland State University

<p>Jordan Hyatt Drexel University Kathleen Powell Drexel University Nathan Link Rutgers University, Camden</p>	<p>Examining the Assessment, Collection, and Consequences of Legal Financial Obligations</p>
<p>Christopher Campbell Portland State University Kris Henning Portland State University Mark G. Harmon Portland State University</p>	<p>Just Right: The Impacts of Length of Prison Stay on Recidivism Using Offender Typologies</p>
<p>Danielle L. Haverkate Arizona State University</p>	<p>The Nexus of Policy and Practice, Prison Reentry, and Motherhood</p>
<p>Amanda L. Butler Simon Fraser University Hasina Samji Simon Fraser University Ruth Lavergne Dalhousie University Sheri Fabian Simon Fraser University Tonia Nicholls University of British Columbia</p>	<p>Examining the Relationship Between Mental Disorder, Substance Use, and Time to Reincarceration</p>

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 17: Race, Ethnicity, and Identity in Justice-Related Contexts

Ewa

Chair: Patrick M. Polasek, Benedictine University

<p>Patrick M. Polasek Benedictine University</p>	<p>Disproportionate Minority Contact: Underlying Conditions for Police to Use Color-Blind Racism</p>
<p>Priscilla R. Perez Central Washington University</p>	<p>Racial Threat and Small-Town Policing in Washington State</p>
<p>Douglas N. Evans Fairleigh Dickinson University Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill Borough of Manhattan Community College</p>	<p>Speed Dating with a Criminal Record</p>
<p>Alex A. Alonso California State University, Long Beach Robert D. Weide California State University, Los Angeles</p>	<p>United We Stand: The Truce Between Florencia 13 and East Coast Crips</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 18: Workshop – Publishing 101

Iao Needle

Chair: Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach Michael D. White Arizona State University	Publishing 101
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9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 19: Evaluating Local Multi-Agency Working to Prevent Violent Extremism in Europe

Puna

Chair: Wim Hardyns, Ghent University; Discussant: Noel Klima, Ghent University

Wim Hardyns Ghent University Noel Klima Ghent University Lieven Pauwels Ghent University Lien Dorme Ghent University Birte Vandaele Ghent University	A Systematic Review of Evaluation Studies with Focus on Multi-Agency Working on Violent Extremism
Noel Klima Ghent University Wim Hardyns Ghent University Lieven Pauwels Ghent University Lien Dorme Ghent University Birte Vandaele Ghent University	Violent Extremism Prevention Through Multi-Agency Working in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany
Wim Hardyns Ghent University Noel Klima Ghent University Lieven Pauwels Ghent University Birte Vandaele Ghent University Lien Dorme Ghent University	A Realist Process Evaluation of Multi-Agency Working to Prevent Violent Extremism
Noel Klima Ghent University Wim Hardyns Ghent University	Demonstrating the Societal Impact of Research on Multi-Agency Working to Prevent Violent Extremism

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

9:45 am - 11:00 am

Panel 20: Advances in Crime and Justice Data Analysis

Waialua

Chair: Gary LaFree, University of Maryland

Myung J. Hwang Korea University Woochan S. Shim Daejeon University	A Case Study on Felicides in Korea: A Systematic Review on the Past Decade
Kyle Cardenas Radford University Shawn K. Smith Radford University Tayler E. Hover Radford University	An Exploration of Mass Shooting Violence via Honor Culture Hypotheses
Gary LaFree University of Maryland	The Impact of International Trade on Cross-National Homicide

TIME BLOCK D: 11:15AM TO 12:30PM

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 21: Innovations in Victimology Research II

Kohala

Chair: Jaeyong Choi, West Chester University

Jaeyong Choi West Chester University Sungil Han University of Louisiana, Lafayette	Student-to-Teacher Victimization and its Negative Impact on Teaching: A Propensity Matching Approach
Nancy Rios-Contreras Chapman University	Victims of State Violence: Internal Displacement on the Mexican Side of the U.S. Border
Jessica M. Rosenthal Arizona State University	Workplace Characteristics and Fear of Victimization: Workplace Risk Supplement
Jen-Li Shen Simon Fraser University Evan C. McCuish Simon Fraser University	Survival Analysis of Offending and Early Mortality

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 22: Roundtable – Are Scholarly Metrics Relevant to the Real World of Criminal Justice?

Iao Needle

Chair: Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

David M. MacAlister Simon Fraser University Henry F. Fradella Arizona State University Kim Rossmo Texas State University	Are Scholarly Metrics Relevant to the Real World of Criminal Justice?
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PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 23: Contemporary Issues in Corrections II

Honolulu

Chair: Alexis Rowland, University of California, Irvine

Kristina A. Kocsis Simon Fraser University	COVID-19 and Corrections: Canadian Correctional Officers' Experiences of Stress and Mental Health
J. Amanda Sharry University of California, Irvine	Pandemic Release: A Qualitative Evaluation of Reentry Service Provision a COVID-19 Labor Market
Shannon C. Christensen Seattle University	The Presence of Gangs Within Prisons and How Violence Follows: A Systematic Review
Alexis Rowland University of California, Irvine	[In]Coherent Bodies: A Study of California's Transgender Respect, Agency, and Dignity Act

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 24: Contemporary Issues in Court Systems I

Waialua

Chair: Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Elsa Chen Santa Clara University Emily Chung Santa Clara University Emily Sands Santa Clara University	Effects of Proposition 36 on Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Three Strikes Sentencing
Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach Carissa Ellis California State University, Long Beach Dina Perrone California State University, Long Beach	Implementing Holistic Defense in a Public Defender's Office
Livia Lages Federal University of Minas Gerais Vitor S. Goncalves Texas State University	The Effects of Being Defended by a Public or a Private Lawyer for Drug Offenses in a Brazilian City
Christine S. Scott-Hayward California State University, Long Beach Connie Ireland California State University, Long Beach	The Role of Pretrial Release at Sentencing

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 25: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory I

Oahu

Chair: Amber Horning Ruf, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Edward R. Maguire Arizona State University Howie Giles University of California, Santa Barbara Shawn Hill University of California, Santa Barbara	Diffusing Translational Criminology: An Intergroup Communication and Accommodation Approach
Amber Horning Ruf University of Massachusetts, Lowell Sara Jordeno Rhode Island School of Design Punit Motiwala University of Massachusetts, Lowell	Geographies of Pimping: Mapping Third-Party Facilitation and Sex Work in NYC
Jamie Snyder University of Wyoming Clair White University of Wyoming Adrienne Freng University of Wyoming Jennifer Tabler University of Wyoming	Masking Criminal Justice Attitudes, or Un-Masking Them?
I-Ching Jen George Mason University Sue-Ming Yang George Mason University	What is Inside of the "Black Box" of Disorder Perception—Is it Disorder or Implicit Biases?

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 26: Empirical and Conceptual Examinations of Cybercrime II

Kahuku

Chair: Barry E. Cartwright, Simon Fraser University

Hyojong Song Korea University Seong-Sik Lee Soongsil University Youngki Woo University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley Junghwan Bae Dongguk University Heeuk D. Lee Weber State University	Does the Effect of Individual Propensity on Cyberbullying Vary Across Different Online Settings?
Barry E. Cartwright Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University	Employing Qualitative Research to Address "Fake News" and Disinformation Warfare on Social Media

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

Barry E. Cartwright Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University	Using Text, Image and Video Analysis to Detect Fake News and Disinformation Warfare on Social Media
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11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 27: Innovations in Pedagogy

Kona

Chair: Anna E. Kosloski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Mecca Terry University of North Carolina, Pembroke	The Impact of Incorporating Field Experience into the Curriculum for Criminal Justice Majors
Anna E. Kosloski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Caroline Chubb University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Dan Olson University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Gia Barboza University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Kate A. Angulski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Tabitha Sleeper University of Colorado, Colorado Springs YongJei Lee University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	Cybersecurity Needs and Demands for Criminal Justice Professionals
Nick Petersen University of Miami	The Promises and Pitfalls of Hybrid Learning in Criminology

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 28: Gender, Power, and Inequality-Understanding

Ewa

Gender-Based Violence and Access to Services in the United States

Chair: Ziwei Qi, Fort Hays State University

Lisa Olson Southeastern Louisiana University	A Comparative Analysis of Urban and Rural Media Reporting on Violence Against Transgender People
Ziwei Qi Fort Hays State University Brandi Hanson Fort Hays State University Cristina Jimenez Fort Hays State University Viviana Lizarraga Fort Hays State University	Access to Rural Justice: The Unique Service Needs of IPV Victims in Rural Kansas
Sarah Gonzalez Futures Without Violence Carolyn Ouya Futures Without Violence	Guiding Principles to Inform Economic Empowerment Programing for Survivors of Human Trafficking

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 29: Examining Corruption, Fraud, Occupational, and Violent Crimes

Puna

Chair: Christopher Contreras, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Napoleon C. Reyes Sonoma State University	Challenges in the Criminal Justice System in Post-Duterte Philippines
David Jancsics San Diego State University	Corruption on the US-Mexico Border: A Mixed Methods Research
Christopher Contreras University of Massachusetts, Boston Henry N. Pontell John Jay College of Criminal Justice Jianhong Liu University of Macau Li Huang University of California, Irvine Soi Wan (Donna) Leong University of Macau	Occupational Crimes in Casinos: A Descriptive Analysis of Employee Theft in Macau, China

11:15 am - 12:30 pm

Panel 30: Contemporary Legal Issues in Criminal Justice I

Wainanae

Chair: Allen A. Copenhaver, Lindsey Wilson College

James A. Purdon Arizona State University	A Content Analysis on Clark's Effect on Mental Health Evidence and the Insanity Defense
Kevin R. McCarthy University of California, Berkeley	Do Gang Sentencing Enhancements Promote Rehabilitation?
Allen A. Copenhaver Lindsey Wilson College Christopher J. Ferguson Stetson University	Selling Violent Video Game Solutions Part II: A Look Inside the APA's Internal Notes Leading to the Creation of the APA's 2005 Resolution on Violence in Video Games and Interactive Media
Michelle S. Lawrence University of Victoria	Theoretical Perspectives on Sentencing

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

TIME BLOCK E: 12:30PM TO 1:50PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

MONARCH ROOM OF THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL

Paul Tappan Award

Jon B. Gould, *University of California, Irvine*

Fellows Award

Edward R. Maguire, *Arizona State University*

Morrison-Gitchoff Founders Award

Lisa M. Growette Bostaph, *Boise State University*

W.E.B. DuBois Award

Ojmarrh Mitchell, *Arizona State University*

Meda Chesney-Lind Award

Kathleen A. Fox, *Arizona State University*

Richard Tewksbury Award

Jennifer Macy, *California State University, Dominguez Hills*

Joseph D. Lohman Award

Ashley Hewitt, *Texas State University*

President's Award

Henry F. Fradella, *Arizona State University*

Student Paper Competition Winners

Xiaoshuang Iris Luo, *University of California, Irvine*

Laurie Becker, *University of Massachusetts, Lowell*

Student Paper Competition Honorable Mentions

Sydney Ingel, *George Mason University*

Jordan Kenyon, *George Mason University*

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF 2022 AWARD WINNERS

PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contribution to the field of criminology

Jon B. Gould

University of California, Irvine

Jon B. Gould is the Dean of the School of Social Ecology at the University of California, Irvine (UCI). Prior to coming to UCI, he served as the Director of and Foundation Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, and was inaugural director of the Washington Institute for Public Affairs Research and chair of the Department of Justice, Law and Criminology at American University. He served as the principal investigator for the Preventing Wrongful Convictions Project, a multi-year research initiative funded by the National Institute of Justice. Most recently, Gould was appointed and served as a Senior Policy Advisor in the U.S. Department of Justice during the Obama Administration and was director of the Law and Social Sciences Program at the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Gould is an internationally known expert on justice policy, social change, and government reform. An author of four books and over 50 articles, he has written on such diverse subjects as erroneous convictions, indigent defense, prosecutorial innovation, police behavior, hate speech, sexual harassment, and international human rights, among others. His first book, *Speak No Evil: The Triumph of Hate Speech Regulation*, was a co-winner of the 2006 Herbert Jacob award for the best book in law and society. His second book, *The Innocence Commission: Preventing Wrongful Convictions and Restoring the Criminal Justice System*, was named an Outstanding Academic Title by the American Library Association. Professor Gould has won awards for his teaching and service as well and is a regular contributor to *The Hill* newspaper.

Dr. Gould's research has been supported by more than \$3.2 million in external funding and has been cited in multiple court pleadings and judicial decisions. He has received grants from the National Institute of Justice and the National Science Foundation and has been supported by several private foundations, state and local governments, and government of Canada. He is regularly called upon to serve as a consultant to governments and non-governmental organizations alike, both domestically and abroad.

Prior to joining American University, Gould was an Associate Professor and Director of the Center for Justice, Law and Society at George Mason. He has practiced law with the Washington, D.C. office of Mayer, Brown and Platt and helped to direct programming for the International Human Rights Law Institute. Dr. Gould is a fellow of the American Bar Foundation and is a former U.S. Supreme Court Fellow. He has served on multiple non-profit boards and is a trustee of the Law and Society Association. In 2015, U.S. Chief Justice John Roberts appointed him as reporter for a committee of the federal courts evaluating the operation of the Criminal Justice Act. Professor Gould received the Administration of Justice Award from the U.S. Supreme Court Fellows Association in 2017.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

FELLOWS AWARD

Conferred upon individuals generally associated with the western region who have made important contributions to the field of criminology

Edward R. Maguire

Arizona State University

Edward R. Maguire is a Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, where he also serves as an associate director of the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety. He received his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the State University of New York at Albany in 1997. Dr. Maguire's research focuses primarily on policing and violence. He is also interested in the application of criminology to the study of crime and justice issues in the developing world. He has lectured or carried out research in 21 nations on five continents. He has also written or edited five books and more than 80 journal articles and book chapters.

Early in his career, much of Dr. Maguire's research applied organizational theory to the study of police agencies. He carried out four national studies of police organization and innovation in the United States, three of which were funded by grants from the U.S. Department of Justice. This work led to his first book, *Organizational Structure in American Police Agencies*, as well as many other publications on police organizations, police innovation, and community policing. Later in his career, Dr. Maguire began to focus on the capacity of police and other community organizations to influence crime, particularly violent crime. His work on this issue has led to several externally funded studies, including a field study of human trafficking in the Philippines, a six-year study of violent crime in Trinidad and Tobago, a study of the MS-13 street gang in El Salvador and the United States, and an evaluation of the CureViolence initiative in Trinidad and Tobago. He has also carried out numerous smaller projects related to policing and violence throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Over the past decade, Dr. Maguire has also turned his attention toward public perceptions of police, with a strong focus on procedural justice and legitimacy. His work on these issues seeks to make two primary contributions. First is a stronger focus on methodology, with a reliance on improved methods for measuring public opinion and the use of laboratory experiments to study issues (such as police treating citizens poorly) that cannot reasonably be tested in real-life field trials. Second is an attempt to widen the generalizability of this research by drawing on data from other nations and from immigrant populations in the United States.

In 2011, Dr. Maguire began to study the police response to the Occupy movement. The study began by surveying protesters in several cities about their interactions with the police. With funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, he was also able to examine this issue from the police perspective, visiting with police departments throughout the United States to learn more about how they handle protests. These projects have led to several publications, including a forthcoming guidebook for police on how to handle protests. This work has also led to speaking and training opportunities with police and other audiences in Australia, England, and the United States. This line of research is ongoing, with current projects focusing on the police response to protests in Phoenix and in Honduras.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

JUNE MORRISON – TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

For significant improvement of the quality of justice

Lisa M. Growette Bostaph

Boise State University

Lisa M. Growette Bostaph is a Professor of Criminal Justice at Boise State University. Dr. Bostaph has made significant contributions to improving the quality of justice and her work has impacted academia, as well as the larger community. Prior to completing her Ph.D. in Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati, she was the founder and administrator of Project P.E.A.C.E., a domestic violence/sexual violence/child abuse community advocacy program in Minnesota, and subsequently served as a victim/witness coordinator. In Idaho, Dr. Bostaph has led multiple funded research projects for agencies such as the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance and the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, as well as other victim service and policing agencies. The results of these studies have had significant impact on policy and practice throughout the state. Dr. Bostaph is also a founding member of the Idaho Victim Assistance Academy, the primary researcher on the development and validation of the Idaho Risk Assessment of Dangerousness, and has served multiple appointed terms on the Idaho Commission on Pardons & Parole and the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission. In addition to her impactful work in the community, Dr. Bostaph's scholarship on victimization and policing has appeared in journals such as *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *Child Maltreatment*, and *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*.

W.E.B. DUBOIS AWARD

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

Ojmarrh Mitchell

Arizona State University

Ojmarrh Mitchell is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University. Professor Mitchell earned his Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of Maryland with a doctoral minor in Measurement, Statistics, and Evaluation. His research interests center on criminal justice policy, particularly in the areas of drug control, sentencing and corrections, and racial fairness in the criminal justice system. More broadly, Dr. Mitchell studies the effectiveness and fairness of criminal justice sanctions. His research has appeared in many criminology journals including *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, and *Criminology & Public Policy*. Dr. Mitchell recently won NIJ's W.E.B. Du Bois Scholars in Race and Crime award to study prosecutorial decision-making and case processing in the state of Florida.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AWARD

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

Kathleen A. Fox

Arizona State University

Kathleen A. Fox is a Professor in the School of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, where she also directs the Research on Violent Victimization lab. Her research is focused on finding solutions to reduce gender-based violence among diverse and underserved populations with the ultimate goal of promoting safety and health among all women. To that end, Fox's research involves the collection of original data to answer questions about victimization among underserved racially and ethnically diverse populations of women. Her work pushes the boundaries of criminology and seeks to find solutions to complex gendered problems faced by underserved and understudied populations of women and girls. Perhaps most notable is Fox's community-based participatory research among migrant Somali women and girls exposed to a form of gender-based violence known as female genital mutilation/cutting and Native American women and girls who are missing and murdered. She partners with Arizona's legislators and Tribal advisors on the missing and murder of Indigenous (Native American) women and girls.

RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

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

Jennifer Macy

California State University, Dominguez Hills

Jennifer Macy is an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice Administration in the Department of Public Administration at California State University, Dominguez Hills (CSUDH). She completed her Master of Arts degree in Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, Newark, and her doctorate in Criminology, Law, and Society at the University of California, Irvine.

Dr. Macy research examines correctional policy, practice, and culture and the relationship between gender, sexuality, and the criminal justice system. She has obtained funding from the National Science Foundation to examine correctional policy in international settings. Her research has been published in journals such as *Criminology*, *Critical Criminology*, *Deviant Behavior*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Law & Social Inquiry*, and *Punishment & Society*, and in several edited volumes. She is also the coeditor of the book *Sex, Sexuality, Law, and (In)Justice*. She has been a tireless advocate for policy changes that reduce sexual victimization in correctional settings, especially for LGBTQ+ persons.

In addition to researching, presenting, and publishing on the plight of trans inmates, Dr. Macy has been a tireless advocate for change by preparing research reports on LGBTQ+ safety in correctional settings; giving testimony before legislative bodies and in court cases; training correctional officers and ICE officials to understand LGBTQ issues and respond to those issues more effectively; and lending her expertise to numerous institutions of higher education with regard to building curricula that embrace justice equality.

Dr. Macy works to connect research to policy and practice in order to contribute to correctional reform efforts in general and to improve the treatment of incarcerated transgender populations. In 2018, she was awarded

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

CSUDH's award for Excellence in Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity Award. Dr. Macy is a member of the American Society of Criminology, European Society of Criminology, Law and Society Association, and Western Society of Criminology (WSC). She has served as an Executive Counselor and a Counselor-at-Large for the WSC since 2014. During those years of service, she co-chaired the program committee for three years and served on the awards committee, chairing it in 2020.

JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

For outstanding contributions to the Western Society of Criminology

Ashley N. Hewitt

Texas State University

Ashley N. Hewitt is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Texas State University. She joined the faculty in 2017 after earning her Ph.D. in Criminology at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada. Dr. Hewitt's current research interests include the application of environmental criminology to the study of violent crime. She is specifically interested in the spatiotemporal patterns of sexual crime, psychological and geographic profiling, and criminal investigations. Some of her most recent work has been published in leading journals, including *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, *Policing: An International Journal*, and *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*.

Dr. Hewitt served on the Board of the Western Society of Criminology (WSC) since she was a graduate student. After serving as the Student Representative to the Board, she was appointed to a term as a Counselor-at-Large. And, since February of 2016, she has served as the Editor for the WSC's Newsletter, *The Western Criminologist*. Editing the newsletter is a time-intensive venture. It involves corralling contributors to submit pieces in a timely manner, manually editing those submissions, and then laying out the final version of the newsletter in a visually appealing manner. For her five years of dedicated service in this role, the WSC recognizes Dr. Hewitt with its Lohman Award.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

PRESIDENT'S AWARD

for positive influence on the current WSC president's career

Henry F. Fradella

Arizona State University

Because he was unable to secure a job as an actor, a singer, a U.S. Supreme Court justice, or as the host of *Jeopardy*, **Henry F. Fradella** is a Professor in and Associate Director of the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, where he also holds affiliate appointments as a professor of law and as a core faculty member in the interdisciplinary Ph.D. program on law and behavioral science. He earned a B.A. in psychology from Clark University; a master's in forensic science and a law degree from The George Washington University; and Ph.D. in justice studies from Arizona State University.

Dr. Fradella researches substantive and procedural criminal law, the dynamics of legal decision-making, and the consequences of changes in legal processes. He is the author or co-author of 11 books including *Punishing Poverty: How Bail and Pretrial Detention Fuel Inequalities in the Criminal Justice System* (University of California Press, named a "Best Book" of 2019 by the Vera Institute of Justice); *Stop and Frisk* (New York University Press, winner of the 2019 American Society of Criminology Division of Policing's Outstanding Book Award); *Sex, Sexuality, Law, and (In)Justice* (Routledge); *Mental Illness and Crime* (Sage); *Defenses of Excuse in American Law* (Academica); a criminal law casebook (Oxford), and five textbooks (Oxford and Cengage). His nearly 120 articles, book chapters, reviews, and scholarly commentaries have appeared in outlets such as the *American Journal of Criminal Law*; *Berkeley Journal of Criminal Law*; *Criminal Justice Policy Review*; *Criminology and Public Policy*; *Federal Courts Law Review*; *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*; *Journal of Homosexuality*; *Journal of Law and Sexuality*; *Law and Psychology Review*; *New Criminal Law Review*; *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law*; *Police Quarterly*; *Policing: An International Journal*; *The Conversation*; and the law reviews of Arizona State University; Benjamin Cardozo Law School; Lewis & Clark University; the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Pepperdine University; Rutgers University; the University of Florida; and the City University of New York.

A Fellow and Past-President of the WSC, Fradella co-edited that society's journal, *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*, from 2014 to 2017. He guest-edited the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* three times, and since 2019, he has served as the Editor-in-Chief of Thomson/Reuter's law journal, the *Criminal Law Bulletin*. Dr. Fradella received the WSC's Joseph D. Lohman award in 2014 for his professional service and was honored with the Richard Tewksbury Award for scholarship and activism on the intersection of crime and sexuality in 2017. He has volunteered his services for a number of LGBTQ+ rights organizations, including the Human Rights Campaign, Lambda Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Servicemembers' Legal Defense Fund, and the State Bar of Arizona's Commission on Sexual Orientation. Additionally, he has mentored LGBTQ+ youth through his involvement in GLSEN (Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network) and the Point Foundation. When he is not doing professorial things, he spends far too many hours watching movies, cooking, reading about politics, playing with his German Shepard, and writing snarky things that very few people find amusing.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

TIME BLOCK F: 2:00PM TO 3:15PM

2:00 pm - 3:15 pm

PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY SESSION

Monarch Room (Royal Hawaiian Hotel)

Issues in Pretrial Justice Reform: A Lens on Hawai'i

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

Kat Brady, Independent
Jacque Esser, Office of the Federal Defender
Henry F. Fradella, Arizona State University
Justin Kollar, Fair and Just Prosecution

TIME BLOCK G: 3:30PM TO 4:45PM

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 31: Trends in Drug Policy and Drug Use I

Wainanae

Chair: Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Alexander Chapman The Pennsylvania State University	Life Course Criminology and Opioid and Stimulant Use in the U.S 1976-2016
Burrel J. Vann San Diego State University	The Adoption of Recreational Marijuana Legalization in the United States, 2012-2019
Dina Perrone California State University, Long Beach Jianna Florek California State University, Long Beach Ryan G. Fischer California State University, Long Beach	The Impact of COVID-19 on Drug Purchasing Practices in the United States
Andrew A. Reid Douglas College Neil Boyd Simon Fraser University	Three Years In: The Impact of Canada's Cannabis Legalization on Law Enforcement

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 32: Contemporary Legal Issues in Criminal Justice II

Oahu

Chair: Kallee McCullough, California State University, Bakersfield

Noah Cohen San Diego State University	Comparative International Human Rights Effectiveness
Kallee McCullough California State University, Bakersfield Natalie Velasco California State University, Bakersfield	Felon Disenfranchisement: Origins, Legislation, and Policy Recommendations

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 33: Youth and Justice

Kahuku

Chair: Kevin T. Wolff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Brian Stults Florida State University Daniel P. Mears Florida State University Nicole L. Collier California State University, San Bernardino	Explaining the Relationship Between Family Size and Delinquency
David M. MacAlister Simon Fraser University Farzana Kara-MacAlister Simon Fraser University	Judicial Application of the IRCS Disposition: A Review of the Case Law
Katherine Jackowski Youth Opportunity Kevin T. Wolff John Jay College of Criminal Justice Michael T. Baglivio Youth Opportunity	Risk and Protective Trajectories, Community Context, and Juvenile Recidivism
Shana Ruess Simon Fraser University Stephanie Wiley Simon Fraser University	You're Not the Boss of Me: Social Controls in the Legal Socialization Process

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3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 34: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory II

Kohala

Chair: Anthony M. Triola, University of California, Irvine

Anthony M. Triola University of California, Irvine	Legal Reasonableness, the Ecology of Punishment, and the Toxic Prison
Amy K. Cook Virginia Commonwealth University Nancy A. Morris Virginia Commonwealth University	The Effects of Negative Life Events on Nonfatal Overdose, Attempted Suicide and Criminal Offending
Karma Rose Zavita The University of California, Irvine	Turning Points: An Analysis of Participation in Supportive Employment Programs
Diego Tuesta University of Toronto	Rethinking Prosecutorial Discretion: Toward a Moral Cartography of Prosecutors

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 35: Contemporary Issues in Policing II

Ewa

Chair: J. Pete Blair, Texas State University

Erin Osterberg University of the Fraser Valley Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley Rachel L. Oueis University of the Fraser Valley	"To Maintain at All Times" Defund the Police: Policy and Service Delivery in British Columbia's LMD
Mary Ann Probst Pennsylvania State University, Altoona Nathan E. Kruis Pennsylvania State University, Altoona Payton M. Perry Pennsylvania State University, Altoona	Assessing Public Confidence in Police and Desire for Reform During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Joséph T. De Angelis University of Idaho Richard Rosenthal Simon Fraser University	Comparing Critical Incident Investigation Models in the U.S., U.K., and Canada
J. Pete Blair Texas State University Jake King Marietta Police Department M. Hunter Martaindale Texas State University	Does Jiu Jitsu Training Reduce Use of Force and Injuries?

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 36: Re-Examining the Carceral Setting from New Perspectives

Iao Needle

Chair: Kimberly Richman, University of San Francisco

Danielle S. Rudes George Mason University Chelsea Foudray George Mason University Shannon Magnuson George Mason University	More Than "Time In": Variable Nuance & Its Potential Impact on What We Know & What We Need to Discover
Ashley T. Rubin University of Hawai'i, Mānoa	The "Curious Eclipse" of Carceral Ethnography in International Comparison
Kimberly Richman University of San Francisco	The Risks of Redemption: Rhetorics of Rehabilitation & Responsibilization in Parole Board Hearings
Clarissa Iliff University of California, Irvine Lowry Heussler BOTEC Analysis Richard Hahn University of Maryland	An Evaluation of the New Jersey Swift-Certain-Fair Parole Program

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 37: Theory and Prediction across Time and Place

Puna

Chair: Zach Rowan, Simon Fraser University

Bryanna Fox University of South Florida David P. Farrington Cambridge University	An Experimental Evaluation of the Impact of Statistically Impact of Statistically-Derived Behavioral Profiles on Burglary
Zach Rowan Simon Fraser University	Developmental Patterns of Diffusion of Responsibility and Co-offending
Kimberly L. Henry Colorado State University Thomas A. Loughran The Pennsylvania State University	Does Cumulative Exposure to Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Predict Poor Mental Health and Substance Use
Lish Harris Dixie State University	Control the Narrative: A Post-Modern Criminological Analysis of Police Killings

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 38: Innovations in Crime Analysis I

Honolulu

Chair: Peter A. Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

<p>Matthew Renner University of California, Irvine Peter A. Hanink California State Polytechnic University, Pomona</p>	<p>A Tale of Two Spikes: Hospitals and Homicides During the COVID-19 Pandemic</p>
<p>Xiaoshuang Iris Luo University of California, Irvine John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Inequality, Racial Heterogeneity, and Neighborhood Crime Trends in Los Angeles</p>
<p>John E. Eck University of Cincinnati SooHyun O Tarleton State University YongJei Lee University of Colorado, Colorado Springs</p>	<p>Introducing the Weighted Naïve Bayes for Recidivism Forecasting</p>
<p>Frédéric Ouellet Université de Montréal Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Valérie Thomas Université de Montréal</p>	<p>The Intangible Benefits of Criminal Mentorship</p>

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 39: Contemporary Issues in Restorative Justice II

Kona

Chair: Moana Hafoka, Dixie State University

<p>Vicente C. Mata University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Bridging Movements Through Intersectionality: Creating Coalitions Between Members of Criminal Justice</p>
<p>Moana Hafoka Dixie State University</p>	<p>Paradigms of Pacific Islander Criminology: Relational Justice, Social Controls, and Tauhi Va</p>
<p>Joaquin F. Jordan California State University, Chico Sarah M. Smith California State University, Chico</p>	<p>Restorative Justice in Prison: Bringing Police and Prisoners Together</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm

Panel 40: Innovations in Victimology Research III

Waialua

Chair: Elizabeth J. Dotson, Naval Postgraduate School

Zachary R. Hays California State University, Bakersfield	Assessing the Impact of Acoustic Gunshot Detection Technology on Levels of Gun Violence
Brian Renauer Portland State University Christian Peterson Portland Police Bureau Katie Wuschke Portland State University Kimberly Kahn Portland State University Kris Henning Portland State University Lizzy Dreyer Portland Police Bureau Stephen Yakots Portland Police Bureau	Outreach to Victims Reporting Crime Through an Online System: Improving Public Confidence in Police
Elizabeth J. Dotson Naval Postgraduate School	Simulated Deadly-Force Encounters and the Role of Post-Traumatic Stress Symptomatology

TIME BLOCK H: 5:00PM TO 6:00PM

POSTER SESSION

LANAI BALLROOM

Note: Posters are listed alphabetically by the last name of the first author

Cristian Apolinar University of California, Irvine	Examining the Secondary Effects of the LAPD's Operation Laser on Los Angeles Neighborhoods
Christine Arazan Northern Arizona University Mark L. Willingham University of Hawai'i, Mānoa	A Feasibility Trial of Mental Health First Aid: Value Added, Preliminary Outcomes, and Next Steps
Catherine Arseneault Université de Montréal	Indicators Used in Effectiveness Evaluation of Drug Intervention Programs
Alexa Bejinariu University of Nevada Las Vegas Joel Lieberman University of Nevada Las Vegas	Assessing the Impacts of COVID-19 on Criminal Justice Students' Lives and Their Course Performance

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<p>April Miin Chai Texas State University</p> <p>Amanda Champion Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Hana Ryu Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>The New Normal: Anti-Asian Hate Crime in Metro Vancouver, BC During the COVID-19 Lockdown</p>
<p>Kristine Chan University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Exploring Patterns of Location and Placement Changes Among Dual-System Youth</p>
<p>Mengyan Dai Old Dominion University</p> <p>Yifei Gong College of Staten Island</p> <p>Feng Gu College of Staten Island</p>	<p>Simulating High-Risk Individuals for Person-Based Policing Strategies</p>
<p>Leanne Dauphinais Université de Montréal</p> <p>Nicholas Longpré Edge Hill University</p> <p>Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal</p> <p>Raymond A. Knight Brandeis University</p> <p>Jean Proulx Université de Montréal</p>	<p>A Taxometric Investigation of Sexual Sadism Using Phallometric Data</p>
<p>David Décary-Héту Université de Montréal</p> <p>Marjolaine Biscop Université de Montréal</p>	<p>Anonymity Technologies in Investigative/Criminal Journalism: A Tool for Inspiring Trust in Sources</p>
<p>Marie-Eve Dubois Université de Montréal</p> <p>Frédéric Ouellet Université de Montréal</p>	<p>From the First Offence to the Last: Variations in the Motivations Toward Delinquency</p>
<p>Claudele Gagnon Université Laval</p> <p>Nadine Deslauriers-Varin Université Laval</p> <p>Patrick Lussier Université Laval</p> <p>Rémi Boivin Université de Montréal</p>	<p>Beyond the Observation of Crime Hotspots: A Qualitative Analysis of the Geographic Patterns of Crime</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

<p>Mélina Girard Université de Montréal Frédéric Ouellet Université de Montréal Rémi Boivin Université de Montréal Claudele Gagnon Université Laval</p>	<p>Are Incarcerated Drug Traffickers Failed Offenders? Comparison of Active and Incarcerated Offenders</p>
<p>Kenneth Hartman Transformative In-Prison Workgroup</p>	<p>Can Abolitionists Care About Those Inside Now?</p>
<p>Sydney Ingel George Mason University</p>	<p>Prevalence of Drug-Related Deaths Among Formerly Incarcerated Individuals: A Meta-Analysis</p>
<p>Angela M. Jones Texas State University</p>	<p>The Pragmatic American Revisited</p>
<p>Shayne Jones Texas State University</p>	<p>Assessing The "Big Four" Among a High School Sample</p>
<p>Taylor Kidd University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>How Youth Defendants Perceive Being on Trial in Teen Court</p>
<p>Jihoon Kim University of Alabama Yeungeom Lee University of Texas, Dallas</p>	<p>The Effect of Different Types of High School Transitions on Delinquent Friendships and Delinquency</p>
<p>December Maxwell University of Hawai‘i, Mānoa Johanna M. Thomas University of Arkansas Shaun A. Thomas University of Arkansas</p>	<p>Investigating the Therapeutic and Empowering Properties of Tattoos for Survivors of Trauma</p>
<p>Laura J. Murray North Carolina State University</p>	<p>The Experience of Higher Education in Reducing Recidivism for Justice Impacted Women</p>
<p>Aimee Neaverson Anglia Ruskin University</p>	<p>Barriers Faced When Responding to County Line Gangs: Practitioner Perspectives</p>
<p>Brooke Nodeland University of North Texas Scott Belshaw University of North Texas</p>	<p>Gas Pump Skimming During COVID: A Different Type Of Cybercrime</p>
<p>SooHyun O Tarleton State University</p>	<p>Crime Prevention in the Classroom: Gendered Impacts on Offending</p>

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<p>Carrie B. Oser University of Kentucky</p> <p>Evan Batty University of Kentucky</p> <p>Michele Staton University of Kentucky</p> <p>Hannah Knudsen University of Kentucky</p>	<p>Medication for Opioid Use Disorder Among Justice-Involved Individuals: Geographic Differences</p>
<p>Ginny E. Oshiro University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>The State of In-Prison Programming In California</p>
<p>Inbal Peleg Koriat The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College</p>	<p>The Role of Proneness to Guilt and Shame Among People in Custody in Promoting Restorative Justice</p>
<p>Madeline Pheasant University of Maryland</p>	<p>Revisiting the Theorized Mechanisms of Differential Association</p>
<p>Tyler K. Price University of Northern Colorado</p>	<p>Police Retention and Turnover Research</p>
<p>Jimin Pyo California State University, Northridge</p>	<p>Investigation of Links Between Individual Characteristics and Confidence in Criminal Justice</p>
<p>Ryan Randa Sam Houston State University</p> <p>Brad Reysn Sam Houston State University</p> <p>Patrick Brady Sam Houston State University</p>	<p>Harm and Invasiveness of Stalking Victimization</p>
<p>Karla Dhungana Sainju Ontario Tech University</p>	<p>Justice-Involved Veterans and the U.S. Criminal Justice System</p>
<p>Dana Weimann Saks The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College</p>	<p>Psychological Distance, Malleability Beliefs, and Public's Punitive Attitudes</p>
<p>Jordyn M. Sanders University of Nevada, Las Vegas</p>	<p>Public Perception and Support for Witness Cooperation in the Presence of Police Body Worn Cameras</p>
<p>Michele Staton University of Kentucky</p> <p>Martha Tillson University of Kentucky</p> <p>Heather Bush University of Kentucky</p> <p>Carl Leukefeld University of Kentucky</p> <p>Bryan Garner RTI International</p> <p>Carrie B. Oser University of Kentucky</p> <p>Kathryn McCollister University of Miami</p>	<p>High Risk Opioid Use and Criminal Justice Involvement Among Women</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

Marissa N. Tiemann University of Nevada, Las Vegas Alexis M. Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Will "What Happens in Vegas, Stay in Vegas?"
Marie-Pier Villeneuve-Dubuc Université de Montréal	Investigating the Dark Web: What if Everyone Knew?
Steven Wood California State University, Stanislaus	Serious Psychological Distress, Substance Use Disorders, and Assaults Among Adults

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

TIME BLOCK I: 8:00AM TO 9:15AM

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 41: Crossing Borders: Crime, Justice, Research, and Social Work in International Spaces

Kona

Chair: Jeffrey Cohen, University of Washington, Tacoma

Woochan S. Shim Daejeon University Gyeongwoo Jang Soongsil University Jinhee Pang Korean Bible University Seongho Kim Korean Bible University	Experiences of Victims Who Lost Their Pets From the Use of Humidifier Disinfectants in South Korea
Alison Burke Southern Oregon University	Fulbright in the Time of COVID-19
Diana L. Falco University of Washington, Tacoma	Going Global: An Assessment of CJ Programs' Incorporation of Comparative Courses and Study Abroad
Jeffrey Cohen University of Washington, Tacoma Myung J. Hwang Korea University	A Qualitative Analysis of Transformative Learning in CJ Study Abroad
Myung J. Hwang Korea University	Case Analysis of Child Murders in South Korea

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 42: Survivor Criminology: A Radical Act of Hope

Iao Needle

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

Alexa D. Sardina California State University, Sacramento Alissa Ackerman California State University, Fullerton	Balancing the Dual Roles of Sex Crimes Researcher and Rape Survivor: A Collaborative Autoethnography
Steven Green California State University, Fullerton	Surviving Death by Incarceration: Life Without Parole (LWOP)
Stacy L. Mallicoat California State University, Fullerton	Survivor Criminology: A Radical Act of Hope
Monishia Miller California State University, Fullerton	Navigating Survival: Contemplating Adversity and Resilience in Academia

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

8:00 am - 9:15 am

**Panel 43: Roundtable – Rethinking the Curriculum:
Making a Criminology Curriculum for the 21st Century**

Kohala

Chair: Peter A. Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Gabriele Plickert California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Peter A. Hanink California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	Rethinking the Curriculum: Making a Criminology Curriculum for the 21st Century
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8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 44: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory III

Puna

Chair: Evan C. McCuish, Simon Fraser University

Evan C. McCuish Simon Fraser University Jen-Li Shen Simon Fraser University Patrick Lussier Université Laval	"When" a Person is or "Who" a Person is? A Cohort Analysis of Formerly Incarcerated Youth
Naomi Zakimi Simon Fraser University Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Frédéric Ouellet University of Montréal	"Handing Out Cannabis to Everyone like Jesus Christ": Social Learning and Criminal Achievement
Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University Sheridamae B. Gudez San Diego State University	Belief in Redeemability: What Individual Factors Influence Public Perceptions of Reform?
Matthew Gricius Arizona State University Wenrui Zhang Intralox Xia Wang Arizona State University	Self-Control and Delinquency in China: Examining the Mediating and Moderating Effects

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 45: Predictors and Outcomes of Public Perceptions of Police

Oahu

Chair: Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

<p>Charis Kubrin University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Justin L. Sola University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Call Me Maybe? The Role of Race in Desire to Call the Police</p>
<p>Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Elise Sargeant Griffith University</p>	<p>The Role of Context in Assessing Perceptions of Officer Appearance: An Experimental Test</p>
<p>Ryan Sandrin Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Janne Gaub University of North Carolina, Charlotte</p>	<p>Unpacking Public Perceptions of Police Dog Units</p>
<p>Adam D. Fine Arizona State University</p> <p>Kelsey E. Tom Arizona State University</p>	<p>Why Do Children Cooperate With Police? Authority Relations and Cognitive Developmental Perspectives</p>

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 46: Understanding Sexual Offending and Victimization

Kahuku

Chair: Alexis M. Kennedy, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

<p>Samuel G. Vickovic California State University, Long Beach</p> <p>Tiffany C. Pascua California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>#MeTooMilitary: A Content Analysis</p>
<p>Alexis M. Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas</p> <p>Andrea Cimino Johns Hopkins University</p>	<p>Breaking Silos: Improving Screening for Sex Trafficking in Health Care Settings</p>
<p>Amelie Pedneault Washington State University</p>	<p>Child Sexual Abuse in the French Catholic Church</p>
<p>Samantha LN. Tjaden Washington State University</p>	<p>Exploring the Shades of Gray: Campus Sexual Violence</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 47: Contemporary Issues in Policing III

Honolulu

Chair: Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

<p>Christina Sanders Washington State University</p> <p>Dale Willits Washington State University</p> <p>David Makin Washington State University</p> <p>Megan Parks Washington State University</p> <p>Michael Gaffney Washington State University</p> <p>Season Hoard Washington State University</p>	<p>Assessing for Evidence of Racial Disparity in Traffic Enforcement: A Case Study in the Western US</p>
<p>Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach</p> <p>Jessica M. Frantz California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>Effect of Defund the Police Policies on Illicit Fentanyl</p>
<p>Stephanie R. Gonzales California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>The Effect of Social Media on Public Perception of the Police</p>
<p>Charles Adams Bowie State University</p> <p>Matasha Harris Bowie State University</p> <p>Sean Coleman Bowie State University</p> <p>Shannell Thomas Bowie State University</p>	<p>The Journey Through Racial Impact Statements: Maryland Police Reform & Accountability Act of 2021</p>

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 48: Gender, Disability, and Justice: Views from Victims and Police

Wainanae

Chair: Frank S. Pezzella, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

<p>Frank S. Pezzella John Jay College of Criminal Justice</p> <p>Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill Borough of Manhattan Community College</p> <p>Matthew D. Fetzer Shippensburg University</p>	<p>The Uniqueness of Injuries to Transgendered and Gender Non-Conforming Bias Crime Victims</p>
<p>Caitlyn N. Muniz The University of Texas, El Paso</p> <p>Christian J. Howell The University of Texas, El Paso</p>	<p>Perceptions of and Responses to Online Identity Theft Victimization</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

Jonas-Sebastien Beaudry McGill University	Victims with Intellectual Disabilities and Testimonial Injustice
Danielle E. Girard University of Waterloo Debra Langan Wilfrid Laurier University Carrie B. Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University	COVID-19, Police Culture, and Gender: An Analysis of Police Fathers' Experiences During the Pandemic

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 49: Dazed and Confused? Race, Crime, and Drug Policy II

Ewa

Chair: Dr. Daniel Alati, Grant MacEwan University, Edmonton, Alberta

Gia Barboza University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Kate A. Angulski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Lisa Hines University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Philip Brown University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	A GIS Framework to Explore Opioid-Related Drug Overdose Fatalities and COVID-19 Policy Interventions
Greg Stewart Portland State University Kris Henning Portland State University	Dazed and Confused: Police Experiences Enforcing Oregon's New Marijuana Laws
Leah K. Hamilton Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Institute Corey S. Davis Network for Public Health Law Nicole Kravitz-Wirtz University of California, Davis William Ponicki Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation Magdalena Cerdá New York University School of Medicine	Good Samaritan Laws and Overdose Mortality in the United States in the Fentanyl Era
Daniel Alati Grant MacEwan University	The Canadian Cannabis Case Study: Drug Legalization in Federalist Constitutional Democracies

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

8:00 am - 9:15 am

Panel 50: Contemporary Issues in Corrections III

Waialua

Chair: Carina Gallo, San Francisco State University

Elaine Gunnison Seattle University Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University Kim Satterfield Seattle University	A Descriptive Evaluation of the South King County Pretrial Assessment and Linkages Services
Carina Gallo San Francisco State University	A History of Gruvberget: A Correctional Institution Providing Recreation for Incarcerated People
Joanne DeCaro University of California, Irvine	Shame and Guilt: Moral Injury Exposure in Former Lifers
Doris Schartmueller California State University, Chico	The Only Way Out of Prison: Commutation Grants and Life-Without-Parole Sentences in California

TIME BLOCK J: 9:30AM TO 10:45AM

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 51: Innovations in Victimology Research V

Kahuku

Chair: Grant Drawve, University of Arkansas

Marie Manikis McGill University	The Victims' Right to Review Prosecutorial Decisions: Comparative Perspectives
Brent R. Klein University of South Carolina Cory Schnell University of South Carolina Steven M. Chermak Michigan State University Joshua D. Freilich John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Investigating Divergent Explanations of Gunshot Mortality During School Shootings in the United States
Meagan Docherty Bowling Green State University Joanna Kubik Rider University Grant Drawve University of Arkansas	Predictors of Suicide by Firearm in Colorado
Yue (Wilson) Yuann San José State University Susan McNeeley Minnesota Department of Corrections Chris Melde Michigan State University	Understanding the Threat of Victimization Across Immigrant Generations

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 52: Analyzing Crime through Space and Time

Ewa

Chair: Kamali'ilani Wetherell, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Kamali'ilani Wetherell University of Nevada, Las Vegas Terance D. Miethe University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Cold Cases: An Analysis of Definitional Issues, Prevalence, and Investigative Methods
Amarat Zaatut Temple University Shannon K. Jacobsen Drexel University	Neighborhood Context, Strategic Parenting, and Social Control: A Study of Arab Immigrant Families
Marilyn Ee Sam Houston State University Yan Zhang Sam Houston State University	Measuring Neighborhood Crime: A New Paradigm
Clair White University of Wyoming David G. Weisburd George Mason University and Hebrew University Kiseong Kuen George Mason University	Are Risk and Protective Factors Similar for Violent and Drug Crimes at Micro-Geographic Places?

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 53: Contemporary Issues in Court Systems II

Honolulu

Chair: Kristina J. Thompson, Georgia Southern University

Meagan Robbins Texas State University Ashley Arnio Texas State University	Changes in Neighborhood Environment After Involvement with the Criminal Justice System
Kristina J. Thompson Georgia Southern University	Spatializing Low-Level Justice: Do Municipal Violations Map Evenly Across Communities?
Laura L. King Boise State University Lisa M. Growette Bostaph Boise State University Jacqueline G. Lee Boise State University John W. Ropp Michigan State University	Predictors of Sexual Assault Case Prosecution: An Examination of Legal and Extralegal Factors

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 54: Contemporary Issues in Corrections IV

Kona

Chair: Amelie Couvrette, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Kim Satterfield Seattle University	A Formative Evaluation of Washington Prison Animal Programs
Amelie Couvrette Université du Québec en Outaouais	Motherhood in Pieces: New Perspectives on the Lived Experience of Incarcerated Mothers
Kyle Ward University of Northern Colorado Victoria Terranova University of Northern Colorado	The Construction and Validation of the Colorado Pretrial Assessment Tool - Revised
Steven Keener Christopher Newport University	The Reentry Challenges Faced by Justice-Involved Parents: An Analysis of the Role of Public Policy

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 55: Empirical and Conceptual Examinations of Cybercrime III

Wainanae

Chair: Barry E. Cartwright, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank Simon Fraser University Shu Qi Liu Simon Fraser University	Cryptomarket Analysis: Dark0de Vendors and Products
Barry E. Cartwright Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University Tiana Shariffi Sexual Exploitation Education	Deploying Artificial Intelligence to Respond to Online Human Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation
Yuxuan (Cicilia) Zhang Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University Noelle Warkentin Simon Fraser University Naomi Zakimi Simon Fraser University	Openly Accessible: An Analysis of Open-Source Data on Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure
Barry E. Cartwright Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University	The Dark Figure of Reporting: Measuring Ransomware Attacks on Businesses in British Columbia

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 56: Contemporary Issues in Gender, Sexuality, and Crime III

Waialua

Chair: Mary E. Miller, Washington State University

<p>T. Avra Rossman San José State University</p>	<p>Mistreatment of Women in Mental Health Systems</p>
<p>Jordan C. Grasso University of California, Irvine Stefan Vogler NORC at the University of Chicago Valerie Jenness University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Police Avoidance: Sexuality Minority Identities and Hate Crime Reporting Attitudes</p>
<p>Nayan G. Ramirez California State University, Northridge Cathrine Jacobsen California State University, Northridge</p>	<p>The Role of Sexual Identity Changes During Young Adulthood on Crime and Substance Use</p>
<p>Mary E. Miller Washington State University</p>	<p>Time After Time: Examining Trends in the Portrayal of Intimate Partner Violence in <i>Law and Order: SVU</i></p>

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 57: Contemporary Issues in Policing IV

Oahu

Chair: Michelle Rippy, California State University, East Bay

<p>Michelle Rippy California State University, East Bay Summer M. Jackson California State University, East Bay</p>	<p>The Role of Training and Retraining in Fatal Felonious Law Enforcement Traffic Stop-Related Deaths</p>
<p>Jennifer E. Cobbina Michigan State University Soma Chaudhuri Michigan State University Ashleigh LaCourse Michigan State University Christina DeJong Michigan State University</p>	<p>"Defund the Police": Perceptions Among Protesters in the 2020 March on Washington</p>
<p>Hamed Tabkhi University of North Carolina, Charlotte Shannon E. Reid University of North Carolina, Charlotte</p>	<p>Edge Computing and AI for Public Safety</p>
<p>Adam Vaughan Texas State University Richard H. Morley Texas State University</p>	<p>Student Perceptions Social Workers Employed in Policing Contexts</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 58: Understanding Extremism

Puna

Chair: Khirad Z. Siddiqui, University of California, Irvine

Omi Hodwitz University of Idaho	Female Extremists in the Criminal Justice System
Khirad Z. Siddiqui University of California, Irvine	Islam, Sharia, and the Carceral State
Sara Doering Simon Fraser University	Much Ado About Trump: The Impact of the 2016 Presidential Election on Right-Wing Terrorism in the U.S.
Stephanie R. Brown North County Counseling Associates Timothy C. Brown San Diego State University	Extremism in Uniform: A Study of Extremist Groups in the U.S. Military

9:30 am - 10:45 am

Panel 59: Dazed and Confused? Race, Crime, and Drug Policy III

Kohala

Chair: Ariel L. Roddy, Michigan State University

Steff King Simon Fraser University Ted Palys Simon Fraser University annie ross Simon Fraser University Gail S. Anderson Simon Fraser University	"Our Hearts are Not at Rest": A Critical Look at the Adequacy of Indigenous Death Investigations
Lidia E. Nuño California State University, Fullerton Veronica M. Herrera California State University, Fullerton	Assisting the Immigrant Community: Narratives from Service Providers in Maricopa County, AZ
Geneva Brown DePaul University	The Cannabis Lie: Why the Promise of Legalized Cannabis Failed
Ariel L. Roddy Michigan State University Marva V. Goodson-Miller Vanderbilt University	The Moderating Effects of Social Capital on Spatial Mismatch for Justice-Involved Women

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

TIME BLOCK K: 10:50AM TO 12:15PM

KEYNOTE BRUNCH

10:50 am to 12:15 pm KEYNOTE BRUNCH MONARCH ROOM (in Royal Hawaiian Hotel)

Lost in Translation? Not!

Jon B. Gould
University of California, Irvine

TIME BLOCK L: 12:30PM TO 1:45PM

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 60: Innovations in Crime Analysis II

Honolulu

Chair: Alexis Norris, California State University, San Bernardino

Alexis Norris California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino Shuryo Fujita California State University, San Bernardino	Clustered Aggression: Spatial Patterns of Violence Under Civil Gang Injunctions
Bradley J. Bartos University of Arizona Charis Kubrin University of California, Irvine Richard McCleary University of California, Irvine	The Debt Crisis, Austerity Measures, and Suicide in Greece
Abbie J. Lake Anglia Ruskin University	The Misuse of School Exclusions: Pathways to Child Criminal Exploitation by County Line Gangs
A. Jon Bottema University of Southern Mississippi Cody W. Telep Arizona State University	Capitalizing on Patrol Intelligence: Practitioner Views on Patrol-Driven Intelligence-Led Policing

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

**Panel 61: The Many Faces of Justice Reinvestment:
Findings and Lessons from Oregon**

Kahuku

Chair: Brian Renauer, Portland State University

<p>Brian Renauer Portland State University Chris Campbell Portland State University Chris Dollar Washington State University Mark G. Harmon Portland State University Mauri Matsuda Portland State University</p>	<p>Describing Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative</p>
<p>Christopher Campbell Portland State University Christopher Dollar Washington State University Mauri Matsuda Portland State University</p>	<p>Doubling Down on Reducing Prison: Examining the Longitudinal Impact of Justice Reinvestment</p>
<p>Christopher Campbell Portland State University Mark G. Harmon Portland State University Mauri Matsuda Portland State University</p>	<p>Quantifying the Impact of JRI: Findings from County-Level Panel Data</p>
<p>Brian Renauer Portland State University Mark G. Harmon Portland State University Mauri Matsuda Portland State University</p>	<p>Why So Many Faces? Explaining County-Level Justice Reinvestment Diversity</p>
<p>Kelsey Henderson Portland State University Christopher Campbell Portland State University Brian Renauer Portland State University</p>	<p>Examining Pretrial Release Decisions in Oregon</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

**Panel 62: Academy for Justice Panel on
Criminal Justice Reform, Criminal Law, and Public Policy**

Wainanae

Chair: Henry F. Fradella, Arizona State University

<p>Erik Luna Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law Luis A. Fernandez Northern Arizona University</p>	<p>Defunding and Reimagining Police, Safety, and Social Control</p>
<p>Valena Beety Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law</p>	<p>Sentinel Event Reviews: A New Tool for Addressing Police Excessive Use of Force</p>
<p>Michael Serota Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law</p>	<p>Strict Liability Abolition</p>
<p>Ben A. McJunkin Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law J.J. Prescott University of Michigan School of Law</p>	<p>The Fictional Plea and the Sex Offender</p>

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 63: Contemporary Issues in Forensic Science and Psychology

Iao Needle

Chair: Vincent Mousseau, Université de Montréal

<p>Rémi Boivin Université de Montréal Vincent Mousseau Université de Montréal</p>	<p>Searching for Clues Under Uncertainty: Insight on Crime Scene Examiners' Decision-Making</p>
<p>Kylie Parrotta California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo Krystal Hans Purdue University</p>	<p>Using Unsolved Homicides as Opportunities for Professional Socialization in Forensic Science</p>
<p>Chloé Leclerc Université de Montréal</p>	<p>Expert Opinion and Parole Decisions: How Risk and Recommendation Affect Parole Decision?</p>
<p>Anna E. Kosloski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Chris Carey Portland State University Molly McDade-Hood Multnomah County Sheriff's Office</p>	<p>Risk Taking & Criminal Behaviors Among Those Involved in the Commercialized Sex Industry</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 64: The Evolution of Gender-Responsive Strategies: Past to Present

Waialua

Chair: Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University

Emily Salisbury University of Utah	Implementation Lessons and New Developments with the Women's Risk Needs Assessment
Barbara Bloom Sonoma State University Stacy Calhoun Sonoma State University	The Evolution of Gender-Responsive Strategies: An Overview
Stephanie Covington Center for Gender & Justice	Why Gender Matters: Creating Trauma Services for Justice-Involved People
Nena Messina University of California, Los Angeles Stacy Calhoun Sonoma State University	Essential Components for Enhancing Women's Recovery

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 65: Race, Ethnicity, Crime, and (In)Justice

Ewa

Chair: Brent R. Klein, University of South Carolina

Brent R. Klein University of South Carolina Jeff Gruenewald University of Arkansas Kayla Allison University of Arkansas	Distinctive Characteristics of Racial Bias Homicides and Interracial Homicides in the United States
Bryan L. Sykes University of California, Irvine Justin L. Sola University of California, Irvine	Galvanizing Iron: Racial Justice Protests and Gun Desirability in the United States
Hollie Nyseth Brehm Ohio State University Trey Billing Ohio State University	The Role of Radio RTLM in the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 66: Contemporary Issues in Corrections V

Oahu

Chair: Gabriel J. Rosales, University of California, Irvine

Samuel G. Vickovic California State University, Long Beach Weston Morrow University of Nevada, Reno	An Empirical Examination of Average Life Expectancy Among Correctional Officers
Ihsan Hage-Hassan Simon Fraser University	An Exploration of Canadian News Media's Portrayal of Prisons and Prisoners During A Global Pandemic
Benjamin Mackey George Mason University Danielle S. Rudes George Mason University Madeline McPherson George Mason University	Reentry and Reintegration in Virginia, U.S.
Gabriel J. Rosales University of California, Irvine	The Integration of Prison Yards in California

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 67: Drugs and Communities

Kona

Chair: Christopher Contreras, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Christina Sanders Washington State University Season Hoard Washington State University	Addressing Opioid Response Alternatives to Police: A Case Study in Washington State
Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Erin Srstka University of South Dakota Michelle Boyd Minnehaha County Sheriff's Office	Community Solutions to Address Substance Abuse in the Criminal Justice System
Glenn E. Sterner, III The Pennsylvania State University Shannon Monnat Syracuse University Ashton Verdery The Pennsylvania State University Scott Yabiku The Pennsylvania State University Gary Zajac The Pennsylvania State University	Examining Illicit Opioid Markets in Local Communities: A Novel Approach for Community Intelligence
Christopher Contreras University of Massachusetts, Boston	Neighborhoods and Drug Crime: Estimating Ecological (Dis)continuity of Drug Activity

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 68: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory IV

Kohala

Chair: Anastasiia Timmer, California State University, Northridge

Myung J. Hwang Korea University Sungjoo Choi Korea University	Data-Driven Policies in Criminal Justice: Discrepancies between Criminal Justice and Victim Survey
Anastasiia Timmer California State University, Northridge	Decision-Making and Victimization: Consequences for Crime and Health
Hsin S. Jaw University of Maryland	The Role of Physiological Rewards in the Relationship Between Impulsivity and Decision Making
Quianna J. Glapion Texas Southern University	Was Our Billy Born a Criminal: Parental Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency?

12:30 pm - 1:45 pm

Panel 69: Contemporary Issues in Policing V

Puna

Chair: R.C. Morris, Weber State University

Elycia S. Daniel Clark Atlanta University	21st Century Police Accountability: Practice's and Effectiveness of Civilian Review Boards
R.C. Morris Weber State University	Culture Wars? An Analysis of Politics, Race & Value Identities Shaping Police (Ab)Use of Force
Carolyn Coles University of California, Irvine Emily Owens University of California, Irvine	Masked Emotion: Police Officer Perception of Threatening or Nonthreatening Expressions in COVID
Diana L. Falco University of Washington, Tacoma Janelle Hawes University of Washington, Tacoma	Assessing Police Department Climate and Support for Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion Work in Policing

TIME BLOCK M: 2:00PM TO 2:30PM

2:00 pm - 2:30 pm

BOOK SALE

HILO

TIME BLOCK N: 2:45PM TO 4:45PM

2:45 pm - 4:45 pm

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

IAO NEEDLE

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

THE PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

1974-75	William Amos	1999-00	Delbert S. Elliott
1975-76	Earl Caldwell	2000-01	Michael Gottfredson
1976-77	James F. Short, Jr.	2001-02	Marcus Felson
1977-78	Simon Dinitz	2002-03	J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1978-79	A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	2003-04	M. Douglas Anglin
1979-80	Gil Geis	2004-05	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1980-81	Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	2005-06	Michael Radelet
1981-82	Sheldon Messinger	2006-07	Marjorie Zatz
1982-83	Tom Murton	2007-08	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1983-84	Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2008-09	Cheryl Maxson
1984-85	(not given)	2009-10	David Huizinga
1985-86	Abraham Blumberg	2010-11	Robert Hare & Henry Pontell
1986-87	Don M. Gottfredson	2011-12	Erwin Chemerinsky
1987-88	Jerome Skolnick	2012-13	John R. Hepburn
1988-89	Austin Turk	2013-14	Richard A. Leo
1989-90	Elliott Currie	2014-15	Malcolm Feeley
1990-91	John Irwin	2015-16	Phillipe Bourgois
1991-92	Meda Chesney-Lind	2016-17	Cassia C. Spohn
1992-93	C. Ronald Huff	2017-18	Patricia Brantingham
1993-94	Franklin Zimring	2018-19	D. Kim Rossmo
1994-95	Malcolm Klein	2019-20	Charis Kubrin
1995-96	Edwin M. Lemert	2020-21	Jon R. Hipp
1996-97	Joan Petersilia	2021-22	Jon B. Gould
1997-98	Travis Hirschi		
1998-99	James Austin		

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

FELLOWS AWARD

*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.	1989-90	Gloria Allred Lee Brown James Rasmussen Ira Schwartz
1977-78	Robert Carter G. Thomas Gitchoff William Hopper Sid Lezak David Lowenbert Jay Monahan Harry More John Webster	1990-91	Ronald Boostrom Janet Henkin
1979-80	Al Gormann C. Ray Jeffrey Roxanna Sweet Richard W. Tillson	1992-92	John Irwin Susan Meier Jill Rosenbaum
1980-81	Harry Allen Honorable David Bazelon Soloman Kobrin	1992-93	Wayne Matsuo Ted Palmer Roland Pierre-Dixon
1981-82	John Barbara C. Ronald Huff Sid Lezak Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Joachim Schneider	1993-94	Susan Turner Daniel Glaser Louis Cobarruviaz
1983-84	Sid Lezak Milton Rector	1994-95	Cecil Steppe Gil Garcetti Carl Pope Constance Watson Leonard Edwards
1985-86	Duncan Chappel Elaine Duxbury Penny Harrington Kenneth Kirkpatrick	1995-96	Paul J. Brantingham David Matza Dan Monez Arnold Rosenfeld
1986-87	John Kaplan Leonard Levy Joseph E. Scott Harold Venter	1996-97	Gene Kassebaum
1987-88	Sheldon Messinger Joan Petersilia Henry Pontell Barbara Raffle Price	1997-98	David Huizinga D. Kim Rossmo Alice McGrath Mark Umbreit
1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell Arnold Binder Julius Debro Michael Schumacher	1998-99	Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart
		1999-00	M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson
		2000-01	McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis
		2001-02	Finn-Aage Esbensen
		2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen
		2003-04	David Shichor
		2004-05	Larry Bennett
		2005-06	Robert Crutchfield
		2006-07	Elizabeth Deschenes

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2007-08	Neil Boyd	2014-15	Jonathan Simon
2008-09	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella	2015-16	Martin Andresen
2009-10	Cassia C. Spohn	2016-17	Charles Katz
2010-11	Jan Chaiken	2017-18	Michael D. White
2011-12	Michael Gottfredson	2018-19	Martin Bouchard
2012-13	Franklin Zimring	2019-20	William Sousa
2013-14	Rosann Greenspan	2020-21	Aili Malm
	David T. Johnson	2021-22	Edward R. Maguire

THE JUNE MORRISON-TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

for significant improvement of the quality of justice

1978-79	Horst Senger	2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1981-82	(not given)	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstедler	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	2007-08	Joan Petersilia
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2008-09	Joel Goodman
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2009-10	Christine Curtis
1987-88	John Kennedy	2010-11	Vincent Webb
1988-89	Rev. C. Williams & Rev. C. Mims	2011-12	John Irwin
1989-89	Florence McClure	2012-13	Jeanne Woodford
1990-91	Mark Soler	2013-14	Steven Belenko
1991-92	Joseph McNamara	2014-15	Father Greg Boyle
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi	2015-16	Michael Romano
1993-94	Judith A. Embree	2016-17	Michael Bien
1994-95	David Chadwick	2017-18	Delores Jones-Brown
1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert	2018-19	Marc Mauer
1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind	2019-20	Arif Alikhan
1997-98	James I. Cook	2020-21	Hadar Aviram
1998-99	Ellen Barry	2021-22	Lisa M. Growette Bostaph
1999-00	Sandi Menefee		
2000-01	Karin Bedi		

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W.E.B. DuBois Award

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

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2011-12	Delores Jones-Brown
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2012-13	(not given)
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2013-14	Helen Taylor Green
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2014-15	Michelle Alexander
2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn	2015-16	Beth E. Richie
2004-05	Karen Umemoto	2016-17	Robert Crutchfield
2005-06	Julius Debro	2017-18	Charis Kubrin
2006-07	Raymond Michalowski	2018-19	Geoff Ward
2007-08	Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber	2019-20	Jennifer Eberhardt
2008-09	Shaun L. Gabbidon	2020-21	Nikki Jones
2009-10	Nancy Rodriguez	2021-22	Ojmarrh (OJ) Mitchell
2010-11	Samuel Walker		

The Meda Chesney-Lind Award

for significant contributions to the field of gender, crime, and justice

2012-13	Meda Chesney-Lind	2017-18	Marie L. Griffin
2014-15	Jill Rosenbaum	2018-19	Valerie Jenness
2013-14	Barbara Bloom & Barbara Owen	2019-20	Cassia C. Spohn
2015-16	Jody Miller	2020-21	Lisa Pasko
2016-17	Jennifer Fraser	2021-22	Kathleen (Kate) Fox

The Richard Tewksbury Award

for significant contributions to the field of sexuality, crime, and justice

2012-13	Richard Tewksbury	2017-18	Andrea J. Ritchie
2013-14	Valerie Jenness	2018-19	Kevin Nadal
2014-15	Dana Peterson	2019-20	Kimberly Richman
2015-16	Tod W. Burke	2020-21	Matthew J. Ball
2016-17	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella	2021-22	Jennifer Macy

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THE JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

1975-76	June Morrison	2001-02	Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
1976-77	(not given)	2002-03	Paul Brantingham
1977-78	William Amos	2003-04	Elizabeth Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1978-79	Ivar Paur	2004-05	Angel Iarraza, Gisela Bichler, & Stephen Tibbetts
1979-80	G. Thomas Gitchoff	2005-06	Cynthia Burke
1980-81	Michael Rustigan	2006-07	Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1981-82	Gerry Fare	2007-08	Sue Cote Escobar
1982-83	Ron Boostrom	2008-09	John Vivian
1983-84	Susan Meier	2009-10	Adrienne Freng
1984-85	(not given)	2010-11	Christine Famega
1985-86	Charles Tracy	2011-12	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella & Laurie Kubicek
1986-87	Henry Pontell	2012-13	Mary Maguire
1987-88	Joyce Alexander	2013-14	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1988-89	Janet Henkin	2014-15	Stuart Henry
1989-90	Jill Rosenbaum	2015-16	Kimberly Richman & Paul Kaplan
1990-91	John Dombrink	2016-17	Yvette Farmer
1991-92	Elaine Duxbury	2017-18	Matthew J. Hickman
1992-93	Randall Sheldon	2018-19	Hadar Aviram
1993-94	Meda Chesney-Lind	2019-20	Aili Malm
1994-95	Richard Tillson	2020-21	Michael D. White
1995-96	Christine Curtis	2021-22	Ashley N. Hewitt
1996-97	Candace Cross-Drew		
1997-98	Inger Sagatun-Edwards		
1998-99	Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble		
1999-00	Barbara Bloom & Pat Jackson		
2000-01	Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden		

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PRESIDENT'S AWARD

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

1979-80	Joseph McNamara	2001-02	Patricia Brantingham
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1982-83	(not given)	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1983-84	Lois Lee	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1984-85	Melvin Miller	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2007-08	Samuel A. Lewis
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2008-09	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2009-10	Jim Frank
1988-89	Joseph Weis	2010-11	Wil Vizzard
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2011-12	(not given)
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2012-13	John R. Hepburn
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2013-14	Richard A. Leo
1992-93	Lee Bowker	2014-15	Valerie Jenness
1993-94	Susan Meier	2015-16	Connie Estrada Ireland
1994-95	Carl Black	2016-17	Alex R. Piquero
1995-96	Mark Wiederanders	2017-18	Malcolm Feeley
1996-97	Orjar Oyen	2018-19	Gisela Bichler
1997-98	Malcolm W. Klein	2019-20	James J. Fife
1998-99	Barbara Owen & Austin Turk	2020-21	(not given)
1999-00	Sheldon L. Messinger	2021-22	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
2000-01	Christine Curtis		

SPECIAL RECOGNITION AWARD

for special contributions to the Western Society of Criminology

1997-98	Edgar Boyko	2011-12	Andrea Schoepfer
2016-17	Tom Gitchoff	2018-19	Brent Nichols

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June Morrison
Barry Krisberg
William Amos

PRESIDENTS OF THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (established 1976)

1977-78	G. Thomas Gitchoff	2000-01	Darlanne Hoctor-Mulmat
1978-79	John Barbara	2001-02	Paul Brantingham
1979-80	Harry W. More	2002-03	Elizabeth Deschenes
1980-81	Ronald Boostrom	2003-04	Angel Ilarraza
1981-82	John Gruber	2004-05	Cynthia Burke
1982-83	Gerald Fare	2005-06	Gisela Bichler
1983-84	Janice Lowenberg	2006-07	Sue Cote Escobar
1984-85	Charles Tracy	2007-08	John Vivian
1985-86	Henry Pontell	2008-09	Adrienne Freng
1986-87	Susan Meier	2009-10	Christine Famega
1987-88	Janet Henkin	2010-11	Laurie Kubicek
1988-89	Jill Rosenbaum	2011-12	Mary Maguire
1989-90	John Dombrink	2012-13	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1990-91	Elaine Duxbury	2013-14	Paul Kaplan
1991-92	Randall Shelden	2014-15	Kimberly D. Richman
1992-93	Meda Chesney-Lind	2015-16	Ryan G. Fischer
1993-94	Richard Tillson	2016-17	Matthew Hickman
1994-95	Christine Curtis	2017-18	Hadar Aviram
1995-96	Candace Cross-Drew	2018-19	Aili Malm
1996-97	Inger Sagatun-Edwards	2019-20	Michael D. White
1997-98	Cheryl Maxson	2020-21	David M. MacAlister
1998-99	Barbara Bloom	2021-22	Christine S. Scott-Hayward
1999-00	Martha-Elin Blomquist		

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Neighborhood dynamics and crime. Offender programming, offender supervision, and neighborhood reintegration.
- Adam Fine**, Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology from University of California, Irvine
Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile justice. Advanced quantitative methods.
- Kate Fox**, Ph.D. in Criminology, Law and Society from the University of Florida
Crime victimization (violent, interpersonal, stalking). Gangs. Research methods.
- Henry F. Fradella**, J.D. from George Washington University; Ph.D. in Justice Studies from Arizona State University
Criminal law, procedure, and evidence. Courts and judicial processes. Forensic psychology. Law and society. Queer criminology.
- Abigail Henson**, Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Temple University
Crime and justice policy. Program evaluation. The impact of criminal legal system involvement on identity, families, and communities.
- Kristy Holtfreter**, Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Michigan State University
Female offending and victimization. Financial crimes. Criminological theory. Law and society.
- Charles Katz**, Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the University of Nebraska at Omaha
Policing. Gangs. Drug use. Criminal justice and public policy.
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Policing. Violent crime. Research methodology. Criminology and criminal justice in developing nations.
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Criminal justice policy, particularly in the areas of drug control, sentencing, and corrections. Racial fairness in the criminal justice system.
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Development of antisocial behavior, psychopathy, and substance abuse disorders. Treatments for childhood conduct problems.
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Homicide. Covariates of violent offending and violent victimization. Supermax prisons.
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Victimization. Legal psychology. Social control.
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Policing. Police organization and management. Law and society.
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Legal socialization. Policing. Procedural justice. Legitimacy. Authority. Group dynamics.
- Danielle Wallace**, Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Chicago
Theories of disorder. Neighborhoods and crime. Offender re-entry and recidivism. Methodology (multilevel, visual methods, qualitative)
- Xia Wang**, Ph.D. in Criminology from Florida State University
Race and ethnicity, crime, and justice. Criminological theory. Quantitative methods.
- Michael D. White**, Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Temple University
Policing, especially police use of force, police training, and police misconduct. Criminal justice policy.
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Sentencing and plea bargaining. Modeling criminal careers. Measurement issues related to criminal arrest data.
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Social networks and crime. Perceptions of norms. Self-control theory. Quantitative methods.

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Graduate Program Coordinator

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B.S. in Criminal Justice and M.S. in Criminal Justice and Criminology

Timothy Brown, Ph.D., Louisiana State University

Areas of Interest: sub-cultures and crime, rural crime, social deviance, criminological theory.

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.

Esperanza Camargo, Ph.D., University of Nebraska, Omaha

Areas of Interest: human rights, family violence, migration, gender inequality, urban violence, and juvenile gang intervention.

Roddrick Colvin, Ph.D., State University of New York at Albany

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

Paul Kaplan, Ph.D., University of California, Irvine

Areas of Interest: capital punishment, socio-legal theory, comparative law, cultural criminology.

Kimberly Kras, Ph.D., University of Missouri–St. Louis

Areas of Interest: community corrections organizations and frontline practitioners, reentry, and desistance from offending behavior.

Jeffrey McIlwain, Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University

Areas of Interest: transnational crime, organized crime, race relations, drugs and society, homeland security and the criminology of genocide.

Alan Mobley, Ph.D., University of California, Irvine

Areas of Interest: forensic social work, public policy, criminology, law and society.

Dana Nurge, Ph.D., Rutgers University

Areas of Interest: youth gangs and juvenile violence, juvenile delinquency prevention/intervention programs, female delinquency & crime, community corrections & intermediate sanctions.

Erica Redner-Vera, Ph.D., Arizona State University

Areas of Interest: Race, ethnicity, crime, and justice, especially issues concerning American Indians, with a special focus on gender and youth.

Burrell Vann, Jr., Ph.D., University of California, Irvine

Areas of Interest: cultural and political change; stratification, political sociology, social movements/collective behavior, and race; quantitative and computational methods.

Megan Welsh Carroll, Ph.D., MSW, John Jay College of Criminal Justice / CUNY Graduate Center

Areas of Interest: decriminalization of poverty and homelessness; police abolition.

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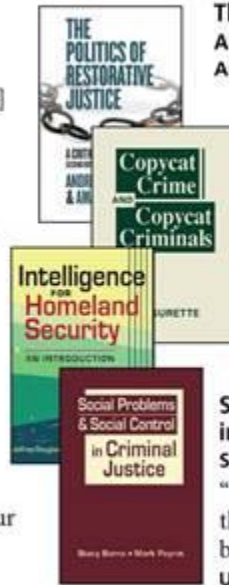
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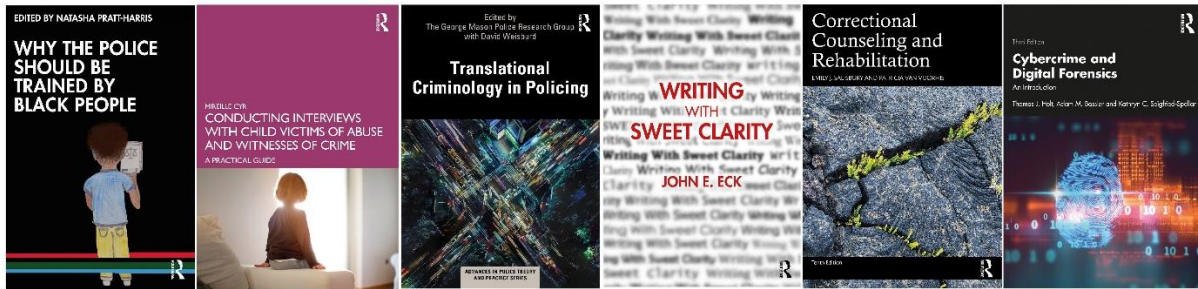
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ABSTRACTS

2022 PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Panel 1: Incarceration, Correctional Work, and COVID-19

"Everyone Is on Supervision": The Function of Home Visits in Structuring Family Dynamics

Juan R. Sandoval, University of California, Irvine

Community supervision has become commonplace within the United States to monitor, regulate, and attempt to rehabilitate individuals in their transition from a correctional setting back into their communities. An abundance of literature has focused on the recidivism outcomes of individuals on supervision. Much less, however, has focused on the agents of supervision and their daily supervisory strategies and tactics in the community. This study analyzes qualitative interviews with 15 adult probation/parole officers, exploring their supervisory techniques during home visitations. The findings document how officers attempt to leverage assistance from household members, while also subjecting these same individuals to formal surveillance. This paper argues that probation/parole officers mobilize their authority to structure the households they visit to an increased state of surveillance and control. In particular, officer strategies include training household members to comply with supervision while also co-opting these members as supplemental forms of surveillance over their loved one who

Fester: Carceral Permeability and California's COVID-19 Carceral Catastrophe

Chad Goerzen, San José State Research Foundation

Hadar Aviram, University of California Hastings College of the Law

In this project, a book in progress, we examine the COVID-19 crisis in California's correctional system through the lens of carceral geography. Relying on mapping, modeling, participant observations, extensive interviews and medico-legal documents, we argue that the moral eclipse at the heart of the crisis is intrinsically related to deep misapprehensions of the spatial element of the carceral colossus. We document the suffering in prisons and jails, the political and legal efforts to broker relief, and the advent of the vaccine.

Front-Line Perspectives on Gendered Organizational Logics and Correctional Work

William J. Schultz, University of Alberta

Prisons are notoriously masculine institutions, shaped by gendered organizational logics at every level. I draw on interviews with 131 Canadian correctional officers to answer three questions: 1. How do COs describe the gendered organizational logics they encounter? 2. What role do such logics play in shaping the perspectives and experiences of new staff? And, 3. How do staff describe meeting the gendered cultural expectations of their workplace, and how do these expectations shape their job performance? Officers describe gendered lenses as a crucial-but-unwritten part of organizational training. In chaotic institutions, these lenses serve as important tools that show officers the "right" way to do their jobs. Officers actively seek out opportunities to aggressively "prove" themselves, and extensively use illegal steroids in an effort to look "big". Finally, gay officers describe employing unique and carefully-tailored strategies to fit the gendered expectations of their job. I conclude by reflecting on how gender remains a major structuring influence that shapes correctional work.

ABSTRACTS

Informing Correctional Officer Discretion: A Co-Response Model and Legal Vulnerabilities

Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland

In the current article, I unpack the centrality of prisoner health in informing correctional officer discretion and to evidence how correctional officer recruits are trained to navigate their physical and legally vulnerabilities on duty. Specifically, I counter the dominant perception that correctional officer training prioritizes use of force, and instead present the co-response model that structures correctional officer decision-making by emphasizing de-escalation, communication, and proportional responses to potentially adverse events. I reflect on an ethnographic experience of participating in the correctional officer training program at the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). Data is drawn from field and training notes. I unpack how through training CSC recognizes and holds correctional officer recruits accountable for their actions, reactions, and discretionary behaviours, while also structuring recruit decision-making by enforcing a model that promotes a co-response between health care and security actors in prison.

Panel 2: Courts and Judicial Processes During COVID-19

Courts and COVID: A Year of Changes

Kirstin Morgan, Appalachian State University

Reveka V. Shteynberg, California State University San Bernardino

This study assessed changes to court proceedings, some case outcomes, and work environments and expectations due to the covid-19 pandemic. We conducted an online survey of approximately 1,000 participants who work in courts in various roles. The largely descriptive analyses provide an overview of court-related changes that occurred during the pandemic from the perspective of various members of the courtroom workgroup. The results reflect what many reported anecdotally. Courts moved entirely or mostly to a virtual format in many states, and postponed or cancelled certain types of hearings and procedures (such as jury trials). Many court employees were initially sent home to work, but returned with varied policies and safety protocols in place that were state- and jurisdiction-specific. The loss of jobs and focus on staying home impacted caseloads in criminal and family courts. Access to courts was also limited due to widespread moves to virtual proceedings, which raises constitutional issues.

Death Penalty Holdouts in the South Pacific

Daniel Pascoe, City University of Hong Kong

This paper offer explanations as to why Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Tonga remain retentionist death penalty outliers in the South Pacific, a region home to seven other entirely abolitionist states. PNG retains the death penalty in law for murder, aggravated rape, robbery, sorcery-based murder, treason, piracy and attempted piracy, whereas Tonga's law allows for capital punishment in cases of murder and treason. PNG and Tonga do differ in their outward willingness to put these laws into practice. PNG's leaders have made several public statements calling for a resumption of executions since 1991. Indeed, death sentences are still passed with reasonable frequency in PNG, with 20 persons currently on death row, whereas in Tonga the punishment lies dormant, with no-one sentenced to death since 1982. Yet, given their recent statements on the international stage at the UN General Assembly and via the Universal Periodic Review, neither nation appears close to abolition for all crimes in law, a step that their closest geographical, cultural, and historical neighbours have now all taken.

ABSTRACTS

Homeless Defendants in Felony Court: Cumulative Case Outcomes and Institutional Bias

Katharine L. Brown, Arizona State University

Ojmarrh Mitchell, Arizona State University

Considerable research has been done examining disparate outcomes in courts and sentencing processes. Little to no research focuses specifically on how the homeless fare relative to domiciled individuals in felony court settings. Yet, limited access to private space paired with societal criminalization of the homeless makes them uniquely positioned to enter the criminal justice system and supports the homeless-incarceration nexus. We hypothesize that the homeless experience harsher outcomes throughout case processing due to their lack of economic resources which constrains their ability to defend against prosecution and court actors' perception that they pose a danger to public safety. We analyze randomly selected felony cases using a cumulative disadvantage framework that tracked each case from arrest to disposition in Pinellas County (St. Petersburg), Florida. We find that approximately 20% of defendants in our sample were homeless at the time of the arrest, and these homeless defendants were more likely to be detained pretrial, which increased their probability of being convicted.

The Causes and Consequences of Failure to Appear

Cassia C. Spohn, Arizona State University

Despite its importance, the pretrial process has not been subjected to anything approaching the level of scrutiny directed at judges' sentencing decisions. Although there is some research on the factors that predict failure to appear (FTA) for court hearings, there are no studies examining the collateral consequences of failure to appear. This paper addresses these issues. Using data on pretrial released felony defendants in four Arizona counties, we examine the predictors and the collateral consequences of FTA. Results indicate that FTA is affected by the defendant's assessed risk level and the type of charge the defendant is facing but not by the defendant's demographic characteristics. Regarding the collateral consequences of FTA, we find that FTA is positively and significantly associated with a new arrest during the pretrial period, the revocation of pretrial release, charge reduction, and the imposition of a prison sentence. We explore the policy implications of these findings.

Panel 3: Empirical and Conceptual Examinations of Cybercrime I

An Empirical Examination of A New Kind of Cybercrime: Gas Pump Skimming in Texas

Brooke Nodeland, University of North Texas

Scott Belshaw, University of North Texas

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gas pump skimming occurs when a skimming device is illegally installed on ATMs, point-of-sale (POS) terminals, or fuel pumps and captures data or records cardholders' PINs. Criminals then use this data to create fake debit or credit cards and then steal from victims' accounts to make additional purchases. It is estimated that skimming costs financial institutions and consumers more than \$1 billion each year. This study uses data collected from a Texas state regulatory agency between 2016-2021, obtained from reports by state inspectors completed in response to complaints filed in reference to a skimmer attack in Texas. A series of descriptive analyses were conducted to explore the occurrence of skimmer hits. Policy implications are discussed.

ABSTRACTS

Assessing the Market For Firearms on the Dark Web

Jin R. Lee, George Mason University

Thomas J. Holt, Michigan State University

Olga V. Smirnova, Eastern Carolina University

Research on Dark Web markets has expanded dramatically over the last decade, particularly around the sale of illicit narcotics. Recently, researchers and law enforcement have begun to explore the practices of actors selling firearms on Tor-based websites. These platforms enable individuals to skirt background checks or national laws related to the sale of handguns and long guns, including bans on certain weapons. The limited body of research to-date have considered the practices of vendors on either single operator shops or cryptomarkets, calling to question what the overall landscape for weapons may be across both vending environments. This study attempted to address this issue through a mixed methods analysis of vendors operating across both platform types. The findings note the prevalence of handguns, long guns and other weapon types, as well as their price points relative to those of the manufacturer's suggested retail pricing. The operational practices of vendors will also be discussed, including the use of various payment and communications platforms.

How Online Discussion Forums May Aid in Cyber-Attacks Against Canadian Critical Infrastructure

Noelle Warkentin, Simon Fraser University

Critical infrastructures (CI) are connecting their systems to networks at an increasing rate, providing the opportunity for malicious actors to conduct cyber-attacks against these companies. In an attempt to understand the threats facing Canada's CI, information collected from online discussion forums was analyzed to discover frequently targeted CI companies and locations in Canada, the types of information shared within these forums, and who the main authors are in sharing threat-related posts. After analyzing IP addresses collected from 20 online discussion forums, Quebec was identified as a hot-spot, while the information and technology sector was targeted most frequently. A thematic analysis of posts containing keywords revealed that information useful for conducting cyber-attacks is being shared within these forums. Lastly, two authors may be considered high-threat, in that the majority of their posts were threatening towards CI. While Canadian CI was the focus in this study, these same methods may be employed to identify the cyber-threats facing other countries as well.

Panel 4: Dazed and Confused? Race, Crime, and Drug Policy I

Between Legality and Legitimacy: The Case of Cannabis Legalization in California Cities

Ekaterina (Katya) Moiseeva, University of California, Irvine

The paper focuses on the relationship between legality and legitimacy using the case of cannabis legalization in California. Despite formal legality and growing social tolerance, the current status of cannabis remains controversial. At present, only one-third of California cities permit cannabis companies, whereas the rest have passed ordinances forbidding any cannabis-related economic activities within city borders. This article employs statistical analysis to reveal what accounts for the uneven legalization of cannabis across California cities. The results show that public support for cannabis cannot fully explain why some jurisdictions move towards more permissive moral policies and others do not. On average, socially and economically prosperous cities express higher support for cannabis legalization. In contrast, cities that permit legal cannabis businesses are more likely to be socially and economically distressed. This disparity demonstrates that stereotypes generated by the war on drugs continue to perpetuate the marginalization of disadvantaged individuals and places.

ABSTRACTS

Marijuana Discourse in Black Newspapers

Burrel J. Vann, San Diego State University

Research has shown that media discourse on marijuana has evolved over time. Yet, given the historical campaigns to link marijuana with minority criminality, it is surprising that scholars have not investigated framing in media produced and for communities of color. This study examines discourse about marijuana in Black newspapers. Drawing on articles in regional Black newspapers from 1990 to 2016 ($n=2,630$), regression analyses reveal that marijuana ballot initiatives were critical for shifting towards narratives about rights, liberties, revenue, and justice. I argue that institutional political actions - as newsworthy events - provide opportunities for the evolution of discourse on contentious issues.

Policing Pot: Measuring Crime and Deterrence in the Vicinity of Seattle Cannabis Dispensaries

Burrel J. Vann, San Diego State University

Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Using data from Seattle, this research draws on principles of environmental criminology and routine activities theory to examine two hypotheses: (1) neighborhoods containing recreational marijuana dispensaries experience higher incidence of property and violent crime than non-dispensary neighborhoods; and (2) police pedestrian stops deter crime in dispensary neighborhoods. Findings support both hypotheses. Crime is more likely to occur in dispensary neighborhoods, suggesting that both willing criminal offenders and suitable targets are attracted to dispensary locations. Data also show that police stops are correlated with meaningful crime reductions in dispensary neighborhoods without any evidence of displacement to adjacent areas. Data also show that police serve as capable guardians in this context, as officer-initiated pedestrian stops are correlated with meaningful crime reductions in dispensary neighborhoods, without any evidence of displacement to adjacent areas. We conclude with a discussion of theoretical and policy implications.

Policing the Opioid Crisis: A Comparative Analysis of PWUDs Experiences and Views of Police

Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University

Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta

Katharina Maier, University of Guelph

Barriers to safe consumption site (SCS) access are well documented in the literature. Police presence in the areas surrounding these sites is one such barrier. Yet, despite what we know about such hindrances, less is known about whether/how police can facilitate SCS access. This paper examines how street-involved persons who use drugs navigate police presence when accessing harm reduction services in Calgary and Edmonton (Alberta), Canada. Based on 75 interviews, our findings suggest that these public health services are undermined by aggressive policing of social disorder and importantly, when police demonstrate support for SCS through community policing, clients are more willing to access services. This research extends knowledge on safe consumption site access facilitators and barriers and how policing affects harm reduction.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 5: Contemporary Issues in Gender, Sexuality, and Crime I

"What's in a Name?": Incels and Labeling Theory

Sarah E. Daly, Saint Vincent College

This presentation offers insights from semi-structured interviews with men who identify as involuntary celibates, or incels. By highlighting the ways in which the term "incel" affects their behavior both within and outside of the group, this research uses labeling theory to examine how the self-identified incel label can lead to secondary deviance through societal stigma, scorn, and backlash. The presentation will provide representative quotes from incel participants ($n=15$) to conceptualize their own understanding of the terms and provide recommendations for future research and policy to prevent and address issues related to incels.

Centering Women's Narratives and Experiences within Pathways to Desistance

Laura J. Murray, North Carolina State University

There are two related goals of this research, based upon a phenomenological study and thematic analysis. The first aim is to explore women's life events through high points, low points, and turning points as defined by McAdams (2002) in contrast with the men in this sample. The second aim is to explore these differences through the lens of narrative identity theory to seek a better understanding of the desistance process for women. The study is based on secondary data from a community-based project with a Massachusetts employment agency. The employment agency serves disadvantaged individuals, including formerly incarcerated with felony convictions. The data include a sample of men ($n=19$) and women ($n=7$) probationers and parolees currently under community supervision and receiving services through the employment program. Findings from this research will further the development of Narrative Identity Theory to include women's experiences in relation to community supervision and desistance, and aid in the creation of gender-specific practices and policies for justice impacted women.

Policing as a Masculinity Contest: Exploring Police Organizational Culture in Western Canada

Ryan C. Buhrig, University of the Fraser Valley

As a male-dominated occupation that historically valued strength, risk-taking, and control, policing may be particularly susceptible to masculinity contest cultures (MCC), characterized by social norms that valorize physical ability, avoid weakness, prioritize work, and promote dominance. Through surveys with patrol officers from five Western Canadian police agencies ($n=238$), this research explored the existence of MCCs and their relationship with well-being and organizational outcomes. The study suggested that MCCs could be damaging to officers' personal well-being, through measures of work-life balance, stress, psychological well-being, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder symptoms. Additionally, the research concluded MCCs may produce dysfunctional police organizations with lowered engagement, work meaning, self-reported performance, and turnover intention. Overall, this presentation will provide an understanding of MCCs in police organizations and insight into how these cultures manifest and thrive.

It Takes a Village or a Higher Power? Narrative Mechanisms of Religion Among Desisting Mothers

Rachel Ellis, University of Maryland

Victoria Inzana, University of Missouri, St. Louis

Scholars increasingly acknowledge the centrality of narratives in desistance from crime and deviance. Prior studies identify motherhood as a meaningful turning point, while a growing body of scholarship highlights the role of religion in desisting. The current study draws on 48 in-depth

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interviews with formerly incarcerated women in St. Louis, MO to ask when and how women use religion to narrate their identities as desisting mothers. We find that women who drew on narratives of belief described being a "woman of God" as motivation to achieve normative ideals of "intensive mothering." By contrast, women who drew on narratives of practice described feeling supported by religious networks as a practical buffer against the strains that previously led to criminalized behaviors. These findings suggest the central role of religious narratives in mothers' desistance efforts while distinguishing between interpretive and institutional resources provided by faith-based organizations.

Panel 6: Public Perceptions of Suicidality and Self-Harm

How Political Ideology and Importance of Religion Relate to Perceptions of the Morality of Suicide

Frances P. Abderhalden, California State University, Los Angeles
Kristina Block, Sam Houston State University
Shichun Ling, California State University, Los Angeles

Past research finds that suicide rates vary based on the political leanings of the government such that conservative-leaning governments see higher rates of suicide. Studies also find that religious ideology can serve as a protective factor against suicide. The current study expands on these findings by using a sample of 2,097 United States residents recruited via Amazon's Mechanical Turk to examine how individual-level political ideology and importance of religion in people's lives are related to the eight dimensions of the Suicide Opinion Questionnaire (Domino et al., 1982), which asks about perceptions of morality of suicide. The eight suicidality dimensions examined were: mental illness, cry for help, right to die, religion, impulsivity, normality, aggression, and moral evil. Preliminary chi-square tests reveal that political affiliation is significantly related to all dimensions except mental health while importance of religion is significantly related to all eight dimensions. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

Public Perceptions of the Effects of Self-Harm on Arrest and Dangerousness

Frances P. Abderhalden, California State University, Los Angeles
Shichun Ling, California State University, Los Angeles

This randomized experimental vignette study examines how levels of offender self-harm (control, self-harm intent, suicidal ideation, self-harm action, suicidal planning, suicidal attempt) impacts arrest decisions and perceived dangerousness. Preliminary results suggest arrest was more likely to be endorsed for a property offender when suicidal planning is reported compared to control. Participants were more likely to endorse arrest if a violent offender reported self-harm intention, suicidal ideation, suicidal planning, or a previous suicide attempt compared to control. An offender was perceived as a danger to himself in all self-harm categories compared to control for both crime scenarios. There were differences in perception of how much a property offender was a danger to others when suicidal planning, self-harm action, suicidal ideation, or self-harm intent was reported compared to control. There were differences in perception of dangerousness to others when a violent offender reported any level of self-harm compared to control. Public health and safety implications are discussed.

The Dimensions of Public Perceptions of the Morality of Suicide

Frances P. Abderhalden, California State University, Los Angeles
Shichun Ling, California State University, Los Angeles

This study investigates public attitudes toward the morality of suicide. The Suicide Opinion Questionnaire (Domino et al., 1982) was adapted and administered to an Amazon Mechanical

ABSTRACTS

Turk sample. A final sample of 2,097 United States residents were asked a series of questions related to their perception of the morality of eight different dimensions of suicide: mental illness, cry for help, right to die, religion, impulsivity, normality, aggression, and moral evil. We provide descriptive statistics of demographics on attitudes toward suicide, with special attention to significant differences in attitudes toward suicide between respondents who report attempt history and those with no attempt history. Given the long history on the complexities in attitudes toward suicide, yet the little empirical work done on public attitude evaluation, we propose how these attitudes may contribute to public stigma surrounding suicide. We discuss how this stigma may lead to a lack of support for the development of prevention strategies in the general public. We also identify avenues for future research.

Panel 7: Policing Diverse Communities

A Lack of Latinas in Law Enforcement: How Heroic Mindset Training Can Offer a Solution

Doris M. Hall, California State University, Bakersfield

Lindsay Nelson-Burkert, California State University, Bakersfield

Tabitha L. Raber, Taft Community College

College graduates tend to be under-represented in some fields, such as Latinas in policing, and yet their growing enrollment in college criminal justice courses signifies an interest in a career in law enforcement. There is an abundance of literature showing that females are just as competent as their male peers in these positions, with literature on minorities offering similar results, yet females make up less than 14% of officers, with Latina officers falling short of that. Why aren't Latinas pursuing careers in law enforcement? These females often do not have the confidence in themselves to excel in the profession. These feelings are brought on by both their own self-doubt, as well as their family's resistance. While these gender disparities exist, there has been little done in mindset training to address this inequality. Our research plans to identify key factors that prevent females, specifically Latinas, from pursuing law enforcement, as well as identifying proper mindset training practices by using the heroic skillset from Zimbardo's Heroic Imagination Project to draw interest

COVID-19, Police, and the Public

Amber Horning Ruf, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Josélyne L. Chenane, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

A burgeoning body of research has examined different facets of how the COVID-19 global pandemic has impacted the criminal justice system, however, few studies have focused on the public's perception of the police during the pandemic. The goal of the current study is to investigate the public perception of the police during the global COVID-19 pandemic. We focus on the following research questions: 1) How do people from different regions of the world perceive the police and government during the COVID-19 global pandemic? 2) How do their specific fears about COVID-19 correlate with their trust in police and government? 3) How do regional mortality rates from COVID-19 correlate with specific fears and trust in police and the government? Data, comprising of about 500 participants, for the study were collected during the current COVID-19 pandemic. Implications for research will be discussed.

Implementing a Hot Spots Community Problem-Oriented Policing Approach in a Rural Jurisdiction

Cory P. Haberman, University of Cincinnati

Hot spots policing and problem-oriented policing are evidence-based approaches to reducing crime. Most research, however, focuses on larger, urban sites, like Boston (MA), Jersey City

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(NJ), Minneapolis (MN), Philadelphia (PA). "Big city bias" is common in policing research, despite the numerous small, rural jurisdictions across the U.S. This presentation will describe a randomized control trial (RCT) of hot spots problem-oriented policing in rural Southwest Ohio. The presentation will focus on the RCT's design challenges, like how crime clusters in rural jurisdictions and statistical power, and early implementation challenges, like how to increase hot spots patrols over a geographically large area and implement problem solving over a heterogeneous set of hot spots. Data used in the presentation include official calls-for-service and incident data, patrol logs for hot spots patrols, officer surveys, and qualitative information recorded as part of a process evaluation. The presentation will conclude with lessons learned for future hot spots policing initiatives in rural areas.

Understanding Police Reform: A Case Study of the Los Angeles Police Department

Matt W. Barno, University of California, Irvine

Recent scholarship on the efficacy of police reform generally falls into one of two camps. The abolitionist camp argues that police reform is destined to fail because the original purpose and ultimate function of policing is to manage and perpetuate racial subordination. The pragmatist camp argues that research-based reforms emphasizing community trust can successfully reduce racial inequities in policing. This paper argues for a third perspective. Drawing on cultural sociology, the paper argues that police reform historically has occasionally succeeded in altering operative signs and symbols in policing in ways that improve racialized police practices. Nonetheless, the core institutional logic of policing remains unchallenged, ensuring that aggressive policing remains concentrated among disadvantaged people of color. The paper uses a historical case study of the LAPD to illustrate this process and demonstrate how a third perspective can account for both the improvements in policing highlighted by pragmatists and the enduring legacies of racial harm highlighted by abolitionists.

Panel 8: Theory, Policy, and Justice Congruency Across Multiple Domains

Cumulative Inequality: Examining Racial Disparity across Multiple Stages of the Guilty Plea Process

Brian D. Johnson, University of Maryland
Raquel Hernandez, University of Maryland
Sean Houlihan, University of Maryland

This study analyzes unique case processing data on prosecutorial decision-making in Baltimore City. It examines racial disparity in a variety of case outcomes along with key predictors of charging decisions. For most outcomes, Black defendants are not disadvantaged in the negotiated plea process. They are not charged or convicted of more offenses, they receive similar plea discounts, and are more likely than White defendants to have their cases nolle prosecuted. The study reveals little evidence of systemic disparity in prosecution in Baltimore, but the fact that most defendants are Black suggests greater attention needs to be directed at police arrest behaviors and other processes that filter defendants of color into Baltimore City Circuit Court.

Profiles of Exclusion: An Analysis of How Eligibility Requirements Shape Access Higher Education

Hsin S. Jaw, University of Maryland
Jordan Hyatt, Drexel University
Madeline Pheasant, University of Maryland
Sarah Tahamont, University of Maryland

Providing access to post-secondary education in prisons has received widespread bipartisan support at both state and federal levels. Most recently, Congress reinstated access to Pell funded

ABSTRACTS

higher education for incarcerated individuals and overhauled the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) in an attempt to increase access to federal student aid. These policy changes could create a sea change in prison higher education nationwide. However, while previous research has examined the consequences of adjusting eligibility requirements on the proportion of individuals who can access Pell funded higher educational opportunities in prison, the equity consequences of those policy interventions are unknown. We describe the demographic composition of Pell eligibility in a sample of individuals incarcerated in Pennsylvania prisons. We analyze how eligibility criteria create differential access to postsecondary educational opportunities in prison, and describe how recent policy changes may affect disparities in access to Pell funded higher education during incarceration.

Sentencing Medicare Fraudsters: How Do Physicians Fare in the Criminal Justice System?

Han Kleman, University of Maryland
Sally Simpson, University of Maryland
Xuanying Chen, University of Maryland
Ziyu Gu, University of Maryland

Systematic studies of criminal justice processing nearly always focus on "street" offenders. When white-collar offenders are included in the mix, it is typically (but not exclusively) assumed that they will be treated more leniently at different stages of the justice process than their conventional offender counterparts. In this study, rather than comparing across offender types, we focus exclusively on one type of white-collar offender, the physician Medicare fraudster, in order to learn more about processing decisions. We supplement a unique database of 472 physicians excluded from Medicare participation between 2015 and 2019 by adding additional legal information about the physician using PACER (civil, criminal, and bankruptcy) and then drill down on criminal proceedings by matching the physician to specific case materials. With these combined data, we evaluate whether individual (e.g., race/ethnicity) and case characteristics affect the likelihood of punitive outcomes as physicians move through the criminal justice system.

Victimization Risk, Perceived Opportunities, and the Variation in the Value of a Statistical Life

Greg Midgette, University of Maryland
Holly Ng. Nguyen, Pennsylvania State University
Thomas A. Loughran, Pennsylvania State University

While the criminological decision-making literature has primarily focused on detection or apprehension risk, it is merely one component of an individual's risk calculus. Making money in the illicit market carries more inherent risks than making money in the legal market. Other risks that are salient to an individual's choice to engage in illicit behavior include mortality, injury and other types of victimization (Reuter 2009). Additionally, individuals' beliefs and preferences about illicit income generation are likely related to structural barriers and their perceived opportunities in both the licit and illicit markets. Measuring how people judge and consider risk when considering the tradeoff between illicit and licit income is related to the economic concepts of compensating wage differentials, and the value of a statistical life (VSL; Aldy and Viscusi 2008), which quantifies the benefits of avoiding fatality. These values are used to quantify the benefit of accepting an increase in risks associated with a particular activity (e.g., of mortality).

ABSTRACTS

Panel 9: Innovations in Victimology Research I

Exploring the Reciprocal Relationship between Serious Victimization and Criminogenic Networks

Hana Ryu, Simon Fraser University

Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University

The current study explored the possible reciprocal relationship between networks and serious victimization (i.e., homicides, stabbings and shooting, and physical assaults requiring hospital trips). Network data were coded from co-offending, conflict, and social interactions between adolescence and adulthood for a subsample ($n=99$) of participants from the Incarcerated Serious Violent Young Offender Study (ISVYOS) who were identified as having criminal connections to Surrey, British Columbia. Cox regression was used to model time to victimization and OLS regression was used to examine the impact of serious victimization on network characteristics while controlling for gender, ethnicity, and gang membership. Participants with denser conflict network and a greater number of co-offending ties experienced serious victimization significantly earlier. Serious victimization predicted a greater number of criminogenic connections. Findings have implications for network-based intervention models aimed to identify prosocial supports while suppressing reliance on pro-criminal support.

Identifying the Short- and Long-Term Consequences of Statutory Rape Victimization

Matthew Larson, Wayne State University

Gary Sweeten, Arizona State University

Mitchell Smith, Arizona State University

Statutory rape laws define consensual sexual behavior as rape due to age-based inability to consent. Each of the 50 states employ a different set of statutory rape laws to define victimization of this nature. Applying state-based laws to self-reported sexual behavior in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997 cohort), a nationally representative dataset, we identify victims of statutory rape. In this study we assess both short-term and long-term consequences of statutory rape victimization across a wide variety of life domains.

Risk Factors for Statutory Rape Victimization

Gary Sweeten, Arizona State University

Matthew Larson, Wayne State University

Mitchell Smith, Arizona State University

Statutory rape laws define consensual sexual behavior as rape due to age-based inability to consent. Each of the 50 states employ a different set of statutory rape laws to define victimization of this nature. Applying state-based laws to self-reported sexual behavior in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997 cohort), a nationally representative dataset, we identify victims of statutory rape. This study identifies structural, social and individual-level risk factors for statutory rape victimization.

Examining Protection Order Violations Within Typologies of Domestic Violence

Jennifer Medel, University of the Pacific

Kristin Carbone-Lopez, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Despite considerable evidence suggesting that domestic violence (DV) is multi-dimensional, many justice system responses, including civil protection orders (POs), are 'one-size-fits-all.' It is unclear, however, how the risk of reported PO violations may be related to particular types of violence (i.e., intimate terrorism or situational couple violence). Moreover, research often fails to

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disentangle primarily technical violations (e.g., non-threatening communication) from violations involving allegations of continued abuse. Data come from 305 cases from the St. Louis County DV Court. Case and party characteristics, including indicators of intimate terrorism, are used to identify points of distinction between cases in which PO violations are and are not reported to the Court. Cases involving reported PO violations are not only more likely to involve intimate terrorism than are cases in which no PO violations are reported, but cases involving intimate terrorism are also significantly more likely to include threat-based violations than are cases involving other forms of violence.

Panel 10: What Effects Do Juvenile Justice Interventions Have on Youth?

A Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Wilderness Therapy on Delinquent Behaviors Among Youth

Natalie Beck, Simon Fraser University

Jennifer Wong, Simon Fraser University

The purpose of the present meta-analysis was to determine the effectiveness of wilderness therapy in addressing youth delinquency. A systematic review of the literature was conducted using 27 electronic databases and numerous grey literature sources, surveying literature published from 1990 to 2020. The search identified 189 potential studies for inclusion, resulting in a final study pool of 11 studies contributing 14 effect sizes from a total sample of 1,874 treatment youth. Eligible studies evaluated remote wilderness therapy programs using expedition or base-camp models, and included treatment groups of at least 15 participants. Self-reported and caregiver-reported delinquency were examined using separate random effects models. Pooled analyses yielded large, positive, and significant effects of 0.832 and 1.054 respectively, indicating that wilderness therapy is an effective tool for addressing delinquent behaviors among youth. The study is limited by a lack of moderator analyses due to small sample sizes. Further investigation into this promising treatment modality is warranted.

Dress Codes and School Discipline: Results from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study

Mikaela Nielsen, University of California, Irvine

Apart from the family, schools are one of the primary regulatory institutions for many youth. Through codes of conduct, schools govern a broad spectrum of adolescent behavior and underlying social norms on a formal and informal basis (Glickman, 2015). American public schools began enforcing dress standards in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and while many formal dress code standards have evolved over time, these disciplinary procedures continue to systematically regulate and sustain conventional racial, gender, and class systems. In collaboration with the international self-report delinquency study (ISR), this study employs an online survey with adolescents 15 to 18 years old. The findings of this research are discussed with respect to the formal and informal application of dress codes, consequences as well as students' perception of fairness.

Not Here to Police: A Qualitative Study of Police-Youth Mentoring

Mark Magidson, University of California, Irvine

This research examines police and community relations through in-depth interviews with law enforcement, youth, and parents participating in a youth-mentoring program. This research seeks to understand how youth mentoring can influence personal and professional identities of police officers and how mentoring at-risk youth functions to bridge connections between law enforcement and historically marginalized communities. Findings from this research reveal how mentoring can influence police professionally, reshape public perceptions of law enforcement,

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and challenge the way police view themselves and their relationship to their community. Interviews also revealed how police make meaning out of the lived experiences of the youth they mentor, such as dealing with racism, incarcerated family members, and socioeconomic challenges. Furthermore, interviews allowed for police to acknowledge or refute their role in an institution that functions to perpetuate structural inequalities while simultaneously working to improve the individual life of marginalized youth.

Panel 11: College Teaching, Learning, and Living: Lessons During the Pandemic

How COVID-19 Impacts Traditional In-Person CJ Internship?

Chau-Pu Chiang, California State University, Stanislaus
Steven Wood, California State University, Stanislaus

COVID-19 has drastically impacted and created new challenges to our traditional in-person internship. This paper intends to discuss these impacts and challenges in the areas of MOU renewal, screening process such as application and panel interview, intern placement, and internship supervision such as site visit and evaluation. We will first discuss the practices of our traditional in-person internship then talk about the alternative methods, or lack of alternative methods we have been using to combat these challenges. We will discuss the reactions from the students, intern agencies and the University to the obstacles created by the pandemic. Then we will discuss the support we have received from the University and intern agencies to continue the effort to provide internship to all eligible students.

Online Assessment: Pitfalls and Solutions

Janine Kremling, California State University, San Bernardino

Assessment of student learning in online learning environments presents special challenges. First, one of the main concerns of instructors is cheating by students. If the students are supposed to achieve certain learning objectives and they cheat, they may fail to achieve such objectives and struggle in subsequent classes or struggle after graduation in securing and retaining a job. Second, certain disciplines such as nursing require strict measurements of student learning and abilities which are necessary in working with patients. How can online assessment assure that students actually achieve the learning objectives and abilities. Third, there are numerous proctoring services available for instructors to choose from. All of these services have advantages and disadvantages and all of them raise privacy concerns as well as concerns about trustworthiness. This paper explores best practices and issues in online assessment with the goal to provide practical solutions to these various problems.

COVID-19 Residential Restrictions: How COVID-19 Affected College Student Drinking Behaviors

Amanda Miller, Boise State University
Jessica Wells, Boise State University

Previous research has underscored the high prevalence of problem drinking among college students in the United States. Such behaviors have been associated with physical, mental, and behavioral health consequences ranging from reduced academic performance to death among college students. Although explanations for this prevalence vary, a large body of research has suggested that this is, at least in part, due to increased social pressure from peers in largely unmonitored environments. Research since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted increased prevalence of drug and alcohol assumption despite the dramatic changes in the social landscape of these individuals. This stands in stark contrast to predictions that would otherwise follow social connectedness hypotheses. This study examines the impact of residential changes

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following the COVID-19 pandemic on patterns of substance use among a sample of college students. These findings provide important insight into how college campuses and larger communities consider residential changes in response to public health crises.

Panel 12: Contemporary Issues in Restorative Justice I

Acknowledging Sexual Violence: America's First Survivors' Memorial

Alexa Sardina, California State University, Sacramento
Nicole S. Fox, California State University, Sacramento

While memorials to atrocity dot the built environment throughout the US, this summer, the first memorial to sexual assault survivors will open in Minneapolis, MN. The memorial will serve as both an intervention and prevention effort, functioning as a public acknowledgement to the prevalence of sexual violence. This commemorative space and the public events and engagement that follow, will spark much needed conversations about sexual violence between practitioners, scholars, and the broader community. This project will evaluate both the process and end-product of the survivors' memorial by interviewing the major stakeholders that made such a groundbreaking space possible.

Following Heavenly Orders: Heroic Deviance and the Denial of Responsibility in Narratives of Rescue

Hollie Nyseth Brehm, Ohio State University
Nicole S. Fox, California State University, Sacramento

This case study of heroic deviance focuses on Hutu who did not participate in the genocidal violence in 1994 Rwanda and instead risked their lives to rescue Tutsi. Drawing from 45 in-depth interviews, we examine how these deviant heroes invoke religion to narrate their actions. We find that interviewees often neutralize their acts of rescue by attributing responsibility to God. We also theorize why those who engaged in rescue may use religion to neutralize their actions, including coping with trauma, mitigating stigma, and managing impressions. These findings have important implications for the study of deviance and for atrocity prevention policy.

Restorative Justice Dialogues: Lessons and Experiences from a Prison in California

Alexa Sardina, California State University, Sacramento
Ernest Uwazie, California State University, Sacramento

Restorative justice (RJ) is a framework for addressing all forms of harm from a simple disagreement to violent crimes. Restorative frameworks offer myriad opportunities for acknowledgement, accountability, and harm reduction. Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) is one of the many processes based on the principles of RJ. Since 2015, one of the authors has initiated the VOD series at the California State Prison Sacramento, specifically the 10P Parole Preparation Program. There are many questions regarding the motivations or justifications for VOD among people that are incarcerated and there is limited data on the best practices and recommendations for the development and implementation of such programs within a prison environment. This presentation will include an overview of RJ processes used with people who are incarcerated, outline the key motivations and justifications for VOD in prison environments, describe the implementation and preliminary results of the 10P Program at CSP-Sacramento, and suggest key lessons and best practices for sustainable VOD initiatives inside prisons.

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Suspension or Restorative Justice? an Experimental Comparison Between Discipline Responses

Lacey N. Pappas, University of California, Irvine

The implications of exclusionary discipline policies on youth outcomes remain salient, given the well-documented relation between suspension and criminal justice system involvement. With the recent shift towards implementing restorative practices in schools, the underlying punishment mechanisms contributing to behavior change among youth remain poorly understood. As such, the present research seeks to understand how both exclusionary and restorative punishment used in schools impact youth perceptions of procedural justice and willingness to change behavior. Youth ($n=360$) were randomly assigned to various discipline conditions to explore the relation between discipline style and various perceptual-based outcomes. Results reveal several interesting patterns including significant differences in perceptions of procedural justice and willingness to change behavior between those in the exclusionary discipline conditions and those in the restorative discipline conditions. The findings are discussed with respect to justice theories and school discipline policy.

Panel 13: Policing on Campus and in Our Communities

A Quantitative Study on Police Behavior in San Diego

Sheridamae B. Gudez, San Diego State University

Recent expansions of social disorganization theory focus on minority communities, highlighting that racial segregation is linked to crime. Existing literature fails to expand on the relationship between non-Black communities, policing, and crime. This study adds to this literature by analyzing San Diego, a diverse community, and assessing if similar relationships between different communities, policing, and crime exist. This study asks: 1) Do communities in San Diego that experience various forms of social disorganization have a greater police presence? 2) Do communities with large minority populations experience more engagement with law enforcement than communities that do not? This study analyzed 21,138 police reports matched to census tracts within San Diego. I estimated multivariate regression models predicting police reports to analyze the relationships between community characteristics and police behavior. Results indicate that communities with greater percentages foreign-born, divorced, or low homeownership are linked to more police reports.

Campus Policing: Through Pandemic and Protests

Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

Campus police agencies face organizational and operational environments that are similar to those faced by their municipal counterparts; at the same time, due to the complexity of modern campuses, campus agencies face unique challenges in dealing with safety and security on campus. These challenges intensified during 2020, when campus law enforcement agencies around the U.S. responded to two monumental crises: the COVID-19 pandemic and social justice movements in response to police killings of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor. Thus, at the same time that campus police were called upon to do more to enforce public health rules to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the roles and even the presence of campus police have been questioned by students, faculty/staff, and community members. This presentation examines and contextualizes campus police responses to these crises, discusses how postsecondary administrators and police researchers can better anticipate the consequences of these changes and highlights effective practices in campus policing through times of a pandemic and protests.

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The Practice of (Re)envisioning Police: an Analysis of How Localities Responded

Brooklyn Rincones, Northern Arizona University

Laura Rethmann, Northern Arizona University

Luis A. Fernandez, Northern Arizona University

The killing of George Floyd in May of 2020 triggered significant protests focusing on Police. Protesters famously called for police abolition and defunding. In the year that followed, multiple cities across the United States felt political pressure to correct police practices. This paper focuses on how cities tried to address these political demands. Specifically, this paper narrows the analysis to cities that attempted to "defund" law enforcement agencies. The paper outlines the different approaches that cities took as they moved resources away from law enforcement and toward other services. To that end, the paper documents and presents an analysis of current practices and responses to social movement demands for racial equality in policing. Finally, the paper concludes with a general classification of approaches to help us understand the types of actions cities can adopt.

College Students' Perceptions of Police Violence on Social Media: A Replicated Study

Raleigh Blasdell, North Central College

Michelle Kilburn, Southeast Missouri State University

This paper, which expands on the work of Campbell & Valera (2020), examines college students' perceptions of police violence on social media. Students completed a questionnaire that examined their engagement with internet videos of police using violence on citizens and/or suspects, reactions to police killings of unarmed Black males, their encounters with police, and assessments on the issue of police violence. The main findings examine the use of social media as a medium to examine and discuss incidents of police violence, the mental health impact of witnessing videos and images of police violence, and socio-demographic differences in perceptions of police violence on social media. The research highlights the importance of increased understanding of the implications of encounters with police, the impact of police violence on the community, and the influence of social media in sharing imagery and facilitating related discussions.

Panel 14: Contemporary Issues in Sexual Offending and Victimization

"Is It Hard to Remember?" Attorneys' Questions about Memory in Child Sexual Abuse Trials

Kelsey Tom, Arizona State University

Stacia Stolzenberg, Arizona State University

Suzanne St. George, Arizona State University

The accuracy of children's memory, and the way they recall their memories, affects the credibility of their reports. Defense attorneys may be motivated to attack the credibility of children's reports by suggesting their memory of events is flawed, inaccurate, or influenced, while prosecutors may try to enhance children's credibility by highlighting the accuracy of their reports. In the current study, we explored if, and how, attorneys address memory concerns in CSA trials. Using a content analysis of 134 transcripts of children testifying about alleged CSA, we assessed the frequency and content of attorneys' questions about memory. We found that memory questions reflected a range of attorney motives, including to refresh children's recollections in court, highlight accuracy of (prior) reports, and imply lying or suggestive influence. We also found attorney differences in the types of memory questions attorneys asked, supporting that prosecutors and defense attorneys have different motives for asking children about memory.

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Do Sanctions Affect Undetected Sexual Offending?

Sharon M. Kelley, Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center

Undetected sexual offenses can be understood as illegal sexual behaviors that could have led to an officially documented criminal charge or conviction had the person been detected of the offense. The issue of undetected sexual offending creates challenges in sexual offense risk assessments since estimated recidivism rates are based on charges or convictions for offenses that were documented in an official criminal history. Recently, Scurich and John (2019) raised concerns about the use of estimated sexual reoffense rates from actuarial risk measures in court when legal issues are primarily concerned with actual (not just detected) sexual reoffense risk. Attempts to quantify the rate of undetected sexual offending has been elusive. The current paper will present the results of a research study examining the rate of undetected sexual offending amongst those who repeatedly sexually reoffended following prior sanctions ($n=200$ cases with 1+ release periods). The results will consider differences of time in the community between sanctions.

The Importance of Disaggregation in the Spatial Patterning of Sexual Crimes

Ashley N. Hewitt, Texas State University

The current study uses police event data to investigate the spatial distribution of sexual offenses that occurred between January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2018 in Austin, Texas ($n=1381$). Disaggregating offenses first by victim age (child versus adult) and then type of sexual act perpetrated (penetration, sexual contact, and sexual non-contact offenses), three measures of spatial clustering, kernel density analyses, and a spatial point pattern test were used. Findings indicate that sexual offenses perpetrated against children and adults were spatially concentrated, but the degree to which they clustered depended upon the type of sexual act committed. Furthermore, spatial point pattern findings suggested that the street segments (and intersections) affected by sexual crime differed according to the nature of the sexual act committed. Implications for situational crime prevention and policing are discussed.

Why Sexual Assault Kits Were Not Tested: A Systematic Review

Joslyn K. Wallenborn, Seattle University

Throughout the United States, hundreds of thousands of sexual assault kits have not been submitted for forensic DNA testing by law enforcement for decades. DNA is a powerful criminal justice tool that can aid sexual assault investigations by identifying suspects, revealing serial offenders, and exonerating the wrongly accused, so it is crucial to understand why police have not been utilizing this vital evidence. Drawing from a body of 18 studies from 2004 through 2021, this paper examines how the routine practice of not submitting sexual assault kits for testing occurred through a systematic literature review. The range of research designs, theories utilized, and findings are identified and evaluated across studies. Through the review it is revealed that research in this area is not dichotomized between practical decision-making and extralegal discretionary factors, rather the studies tell a complex story of why hundreds of thousands of kits remained unsubmitted and how researchers shape this story through the methodological decisions they make. Policy considerations are discussed.

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Panel 15: Contemporary Issues in Policing I

Digital Language Accessibility: How Limited English Proficient Persons Access Police Websites

Meghan M. Ballard, University of California, Irvine

Nancy Rodriguez, University of California, Irvine

Police departments are increasingly relying on technology to strengthen community-police relations. Few studies, however, have explored the ways police departments use digital platforms to meet the needs of community members requiring language services. We use an innovative methodology (WebCA) to evaluate the websites of the fifty largest police departments in the U.S. for the presence of digital language accessibility, a novel measure that captures a police department's efforts to make its programs and services digitally accessible to people who are limited English proficient. Our results suggest that police departments, irrespective of external and internal factors, have largely synonymized digital language accessibility with machine translation - a response that arguably falls far short of meaningful access. Commitment to community policing requires both open and effective communication. As police departments embrace digital platforms as a vehicle for open communication, they ought to prioritize digital language accessibility as a way of establishing effective communication.

Police Misconduct and the U.S. 2020 Election: Comparing Officer Gender and Race Differences

Charles M. Katz, Arizona State University

Hyunjung Cheon, The University of Texas at El Paso

Kayla Freeman, Arizona State University

Police departments and politics have become inexplicably linked in recent years. High-profile police killings of black Americans mobilized political action for progressive policing reform. The politically polarized environment reduced support for law enforcement down to a partisan issue with pro-law enforcement rhetoric from former president Trump drawing wide support from police officers. This charged environment resulted in widespread protests surrounding the 2020 U.S. presidential election. Little is known, however, if or how police activity changed during the time surrounding the presidential election. To address these questions, the current study examines trends in police misconduct at a large police department in a swing state. We offer a preliminary examination of differences by officer gender and race in reported use of force, sustained and unsustained. Research and policy implications will be discussed.

Understanding Resistance in Investigative Interviews: Validating a 360 Approach

Laure Brimbal, Texas State University

Madison K. Doyle, Texas State University

We tested an emerging framework of suspect motivations to resist in investigative interviews. A set of 360 interviews -interviews conducted with interviewers and their subjects regarding their experiences during an interrogation- were previously analyzed. Previous research coded 360 interviews, focusing on identifying underlying suspect motivations to either cooperate or resist as well as identifying the effectiveness of mitigation techniques used by the interviewer. While this research relied primarily on post hoc 360 interviews- subject to participant memory, we used qualitative analyses on a set of the corresponding investigative interviews to assess whether the suspects displayed resistance, why they were motivated to resist, and what mitigation strategies were effective in gaining cooperation. The current study will analyze the original investigative interviews ($n=11$), using thematic analysis to compare similarities and differences between the subjective 360 interviews and objective original interrogations.

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How Should Police Respond to Homelessness? Results from a Survey Experiment in Portland, Oregon
Brett Burkhardt, Oregon State University

Recent years have seen increases in citizen complaints and legislation about homelessness. Police are often tasked with responding to these complaints and legal infractions. This paper asks: What do people want the police to do when they encounter visible homelessness? And how is public support for police response affected by the race and background of homeless individuals? This paper presents findings from a survey experiment delivered to residents of Portland, Oregon, USA. Respondents were given a series of vignettes involving a hypothetical homeless man whose race (Black or White) and background characteristics (substance abuse, mental illness, combat veteran, or control) were randomly assigned. Respondents were then asked to endorse an aggressive ("arrest"), therapeutic ("help"), or hands-off ("ignore") response in eight scenarios. Results from this sample reveal strong support for a therapeutic response to visible homelessness, though this response was mediated somewhat by the background of the hypothetical homeless person.

Panel 16: Contemporary Issues in Corrections I

Examining the Assessment, Collection, and Consequences of Legal Financial Obligations

Jordan Hyatt, Drexel University
Kathleen Powell, Drexel University
Nathan Link, Rutgers University, Camden

Research on legal financial obligations (LFOs) documents the widespread burden of these debts, but less is known about their consequences for social and criminological outcomes, especially from a quantitative standpoint. This deficit is due, in part, to the fractured way that LFOs are imposed and collected by various agencies. To start to bridge this gap, this presentation examines preliminary findings from an analysis of a novel dataset that merges data on LFOs from a county probation department's dedicated collections unit and sentencing and conviction records from a statewide agency. The analysis has two primary aims: (1) to describe patterns of LFO assessment at sentencing by LFO type (restitution and fines) and crime type; and (2) understand how these sentencing variables affect repayment compliance and/or longer-term sanctioning. Results link the initial assessment and ensuing collections process to add to understanding of person-level experiences and outcomes associated with having LFO debt, including sanctions for nonpayment, recidivism, and returns to community supervision.

Just Right: The Impacts of Length of Prison Stay on Recidivism Using Offender Typologies

Christopher Campbell, Portland State University
Kris Henning, Portland State University
Mark G. Harmon, Portland State University

Part of Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative is to reduce imprisonment and prison costs while maintaining public safety. A previous study indicated that length of prison stay (LOS) in Oregon did not have an appreciable impact on recidivism rates of non-violent offenders. The relationship between LOS and recidivism is complex and depends on the specific contexts. The current study expands upon the previous research by assessing violent offenders and offender typologies. The study uses a quasi-experimental design that isolates time-served for individuals released between 2011-2017 with a three-year recidivism follow-up. The study reports on multiple measures of recidivism, including property, drug, and violent offenders for all releases and differences among the offender typologies. The findings provide helpful information on the effectiveness and

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efficiency of our criminal justice system. The results help identify ideal prison stays that minimize recidivism, maximize public safety, and reduce overall costs.

The Nexus of Policy and Practice, Prison Reentry, and Motherhood

Danielle L. Haverkate, Arizona State University

Many women in prison are mothers. When people enter prison, their individual identities, as mothers, students, or employees, are replaced by "nothing more than a number." As women return from prison to their communities, being a mother may motivate or complicate the reintegration process, including the avoidance of crime. People are prepared to leave prison as isolated individuals. This ignores the role that connections to others, such as children, can play in success after release from prison. Using data from in-depth interviews with 25 mothers prior to and after their release from prison, the current study examines how correctional and public policy can better support mothers during the prison reentry process. The current study takes a bottom-up approach to understanding the needs and desires of mothers going through the reentry process, and concludes with recommendations for state agencies, community organizations, and communities.

Examining the Relationship Between Mental Disorder, Substance Use, and Time to Reincarceration

Amanda L. Butler, Simon Fraser University

Hasina Samji, Simon Fraser University

Ruth Lavergne, Dalhousie University

Sheri Fabian, Simon Fraser University

Tonia Nicholls, University of British Columbia

Few Canadian studies have examined mental health needs and substance use disorders (MH/SUD) in prison, and none have examined the relationship between MH/SUD and reincarceration using a population-based prison sample. Methods: This study included all people released from provincial prison in British Columbia, Canada from 2012 through 2014 ($n=13,887$). We examined the relationship between MH/SUD and time to reincarceration over a three-year follow-up using Cox proportional hazards model. MH/SUD and model covariates were ascertained using the Jail Screening Assessment Tool (JSAT), a validated intake screening tool designed for identification of mental health needs. Results: The most important predictor of reincarceration was co-occurring disorder (aHR=1.83, 95% CI 1.71-1.95) followed closely by substance use disorder alone (aHR = 1.72, 95% CI 1.62-1.82). Conclusion: People who abuse substances are at substantially elevated risk of reincarceration, and require an integrated social services, health, and correctional response, as well as continuity of care post-release.

Panel 17: Race, Ethnicity, and Identity in Justice-Related Contexts

Disproportionate Minority Contact: Underlying Conditions for Police to Use Color-Blind Racism

Patrick M. Polasek, Benedictine University

Many questions surround law enforcement in terms of race and crime. Despite persistent racial disparity in stops and arrests, police officers commonly assert they do not practice racial profiling. This defensive response even has led to the denial of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). This study examines 1) if minorities are overrepresented in the Juvenile Justice System in Illinois; 2) if yes, if differential offending or covert racism on the part of white law enforcement is the central cause of minority overrepresentation in the system; and 3) examine the role of education, officer's age, years of the force, and racial make-up of the neighborhood the

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officer grew up in as explanations for why DMC exists in their districts/jurisdictions/beats. These research objectives will be examined through qualitative analysis of 30 law enforcement officers.

Racial Threat and Small-Town Policing in Washington State

Priscilla R. Perez, Central Washington University

The Racial Threat Hypothesis asserts that as racial minorities grow in number and proportion in a city, the dominant race imposes higher levels of social control on the racial minority. While this has received increased attention by researchers, the focus has been primarily on large cities. This paper will present a summary of extant research and how it may apply to small towns. More specifically, a sample of small towns in Washington State with less than 10 police officers was studied. Longitudinal data for 2000-2018 comparing Latino and non-Latino population in terms of crime, economic and related census data. Also, there were zoom discussions with the police chiefs to provide more qualitative analysis. These data will be discussed in terms of the applicability of the Racial Threat Hypothesis.

Speed Dating with a Criminal Record

Douglas N. Evans, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill, Borough of Manhattan Community College

Convictions lead to many consequences. Studies have explored how felony convictions affect employment and housing, but research has only begun to consider how it affects meeting romantic partners, despite positive relationships benefiting desistance. Three recent studies examined how parole disclosures in dating app profiles affect matching with others, but the variety of apps and ease of evading digital communication produced disparate results. Thus, in-person communication with prospective partners that speed dating allows could generate more reliable findings. This study uses an experimental audit design to explore interactive effects of disclosed crime type, race, and gender on partner ratings during speed dating. Three male and three female confederates of different races were randomly assigned to a neutral control or one of three offense disclosure conditions before interacting one-on-one with 100 participants in 4-minute Zoom Q&A sessions. Following each paired interaction, participants rated one another. Data collection is ongoing and preliminary results will be shared.

United We Stand: The Truce between Florencia 13 and East Coast Crips

Alex A. Alonso, California State University, Long Beach

Robert D. Weide, California State University, Los Angeles

After two decades of interracial gang conflict resulting in the deaths of dozens of gang members and innocent victims in South Los Angeles, leaders of Florencia 13 and the East Coast Crips met in 2019 to settle their differences and bring an end to the bloodshed. This section of a chapter from author Weide's forthcoming book, *Divide & Conquer: Race, Gangs, Identity and Conflict*, co-authored with Alex A. Alonso, shares the narrative of how a gang leader serving life in prison initiated a peace process that brought one of the longest running and deadliest interracial gang conflicts in Los Angeles to an end after two decades of gang warfare. With narratives provided by leaders on both sides of the racialized gang divide, we recount the intimate details of how this historic truce was initiated, negotiated, and implemented, giving voice to those who were integral to the peace process. We also assess the state of the truce over two years after its inception and obstacles to its perpetuation presented by law enforcement and prison administration.

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Panel 18: Workshop – Publishing 101

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach
Michael D. White, Arizona State University

This interactive session provides an opportunity for potential authors to pose questions, solicit advice or just learn more about the journal publishing process from submission to acceptance. Do you know how reviewers are selected? Why is it that sometimes you get a new reviewer on a R&R? What is the process for submitting a proposal for a special issue to a journal? What is a desk reject and why do they happen?

Panel 19: Evaluating Local Multi-Agency Working to Prevent Violent Extremism in Europe

A Systematic Review of Evaluation Studies with Focus on Multi-Agency Working on Violent Extremism

Wim Hardyns, Ghent University
Noel Klima, Ghent University
Lieven Pauwels, Ghent University
Lien Dorme, Ghent University
Birte Vandaele, University

Academics agree that evaluations of multi-agency approaches in the field of violent extremism are currently lacking. By synthesising the existing evaluation literature (scientific and grey literature), it is our aim to (1) provide an overview of good multi-agency practices in the context of (de)radicalisation and (2) draw up measurable process indicators that allow to describe and evaluate multi-agency approaches. This will form the basis for a self-evaluation tool for local officials. The analysis is based on eligible literature reporting an evaluation of, or recommendations for, local multi-agency approaches in preventing or identifying individuals at risk for violent radicalisation. Literature was identified through a systematic literature search and through a systematic screening of 44 relevant websites in the field of CVE. Additional literature was retrieved through expert consultation and reference harvesting. More than 60 articles were identified and summarised. The review confirmed the current lack of scientific evaluations of multi-agency approaches in the field of CVE.

Violent Extremism Prevention Through Multi-Agency Working in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany

Noel Klima, Ghent University
Wim Hardyns, Ghent University
Lieven Pauwels, Ghent University
Lien Dorme, Ghent University
Birte Vandaele, Ghent University

The principal aim of this study was to provide an overview of the Multi-Agency Working (MAW) approaches in the context of violent extremism in three countries: Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany. MAW has increasingly been considered an approach in preventing and countering violent extremism focussing on multidisciplinary collaboration on the local level. It allows early and effective identification of individuals who may be at risk of violent radicalisation and breaks down historical silos between agencies. By comparing the Belgian LISC-R (Local Integrated Security Cells Radicalisation), the Dutch CSHs (Care and Safety Houses) and some German MAW approaches, we identify different ways in which MAW can be structured, organised, and interpreted. MAW approaches tend to vary in terms of legislation (e.g.

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on information sharing), structure (e.g. level of organisation, key actors), procedures (e.g. case management) and goals (e.g. target groups, role, and function), despite the geographical proximity of three countries in which the study took place.

A Realist Process Evaluation of Multi-Agency Working to Prevent Violent Extremism

Wim Hardyns, Ghent University
Noel Klima, Ghent University
Lieven Pauwels, Ghent University
Birte Vandaele, Ghent University
Lien Dorme, Ghent University

More than a decade after the conclusion that evaluation in the field of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) is still in its infancy, the field of CVE evaluations remains underdeveloped and evaluations remain scarce. Evaluations of Multi-Agency Working (MAW) approaches in the context of preventing violent radicalisation are even scarcer. The 'Evaluation and Mentoring of the Multi-Agency approach to violent radicalisation' (EMMA) project was established to tackle this lack of evaluations and aims at developing a self-evaluation tool for local MAW officials that will be widely applicable across different MAW approaches in Europe. Through the EMMA project, the question 'What works under what conditions?' is assessed in each country by means of a realist process evaluation. The data for the realist process evaluation were collected via participatory observations of eighteen MAW meetings in nine cities. In addition, 45 qualitative semi-structured interviews were carried out with different participants of the included cities. We included the mayors, different local security actors.

Demonstrating the Societal Impact of Research on Multi-Agency Working to Prevent Violent Extremism

Noel Klima, Ghent University
Wim Hardyns, Ghent University

Societal value creation and societal impact of research gains more and more relevance among European universities and in public research project funding. In this presentation we will demonstrate how societal impact has been developed during the research process in the EMMA project (Evaluation and Mentoring of the Multi-Agency approach to violent radicalisation). The impact can be identified among actors outside academia such as municipal prevention services. An important focus of this analysis lies on the outputs of the project, more concretely a self-evaluation tool to evaluate a service's multi-agency working (MAW). The self-evaluation tool has been developed based on a systematic review, the results of a realistic process evaluation and three focus groups. This tool has been developed to support all local actors involved in MAW to assess their role, service delivery and indicate the shortcomings. The composition of MAW structures are divers and often have characteristic properties specific to the local context.

Panel 20: Advances in Crime and Justice Data Analysis

A Case Study on Felicides in Korea: A Systematic Review on the Past Decade

Myung J. Hwang, Korea University
Woochan S. Shim, Daejeon University

During the past decade, the issue of filicide has been increasingly recognized in Korea. Empirical studies showed that the safety net of our society is critical to prevent child murder cases. However, child care centers and schools failed to manage long-term absenteeism, and thus there was no protection for the affected children. This led to the terrible consequences of murder. After a series of child killings committed by parents, the government of Korea began to conduct a full

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investigation into infants, preschoolers and long-term absentees nationwide, and was preparing late measures such as providing parental education to prevent child abuse and strict investigation activities. This study will use a case analysis method with 14 cases of child murders in Korea between 2011-2021 to identify risk factors: such as parents' abuse experiences in their childhood, parental mental health, and a reporting system of schools for students with absenteeism.

An Exploration of Mass Shooting Violence via Honor Culture Hypotheses

Kyle Cardenas, Radford University
Shawn K. Smith, Radford University
Tayler E. Hover, Radford University

This paper uses The Violence Project Mass Shooter Database to consider the viability of honor culture designation in explaining the geographic concentration of mass shootings throughout the United States. Overarching questions guiding this research consisted of the following: - Are certain locations more prone than others to experience rampage violence - even after controlling for individual effects? - Is the occurrence/frequency of violence and death in mass shootings commensurate with locations identified as carrying a "culture of honor"? Univariate descriptive analysis of the data revealed certain regions and settings are more prone to mass shooting violence even after controlling for shooter and incident characteristics. Further multivariate OLS regression modeling revealed limited, but nonetheless noteworthy relevance for honor culture designation. Implications from the study lean towards pushing for more research, legislation and strategies that aid communities in recognizing the features of locales prone to such violence and acting preemptively.

The Impact of International Trade on Cross-National Homicide

Gary LaFree, University of Maryland

Few researchers have linked globalization to crime rates. Advocates of economic stress perspectives argue that as globalization continues, inequality and poverty separate the economic wellbeing of highly industrialized core nations from that of developing peripheral nations and as this gap intensifies, it leads to crime increases. By contrast, supporters of the *doux commerce* thesis argue that increasing international trade decreases all types of violence, including homicide, by providing individuals with a rational interest in engaging peacefully with others, offering opportunities for cross border commerce and travel, and encouraging greater understanding of diverse cultures. We assemble a large homicide database with observations over five decades, control for a wide range of alternative explanations, and test for an interaction between globalization and GDP. Consistent with the *doux-commerce* argument, we find that rising globalization has resulted in lower cross-national homicide rates during the past half century and that these declines are greatest for low GDP countries.

Panel 21: Innovations in Victimology Research II

Student-to-Teacher Victimization and Its Negative Impact on Teaching: A Propensity Matching Approach

Jaeyong Choi, West Chester University
Sungil Han, University of Louisiana, Lafayette

While there is a growing empirical literature showing the negative impact of student-to-teacher victimization on teachers' perceptions of the work environment and their well-being, limited research is available regarding its adverse effects on teaching. Using data from 1,054 middle and high school teachers in South Korea, this study examines whether student-to-teacher victimization influences teaching. The results from propensity score matching showed no

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significant difference in the student-oriented approach between victims and nonvictims. However, victims were less likely to exhibit pride as teachers, and teachers with victimization experience were more likely to be neglectful towards students. The current findings highlight the importance of developing programs to prevent and intervene students' aggressive behaviors toward teachers.

Victims of State Violence: Internal Displacement on the Mexican Side of the U.S. Border

Nancy Rios-Contreras, Chapman University

Forced migration contributes to displacement within Mexico and drives those impacted to migrate to the United States border. This research adds to existing migration scholarship by using a legal violence frame and exploring the victimization of internally displaced populations in a Latin American context. This study examines the hardships and conditions of social vulnerability of internally displaced migrants in Mexico. Grounded in the qualitative tradition, this research is based on data collected during fieldwork in Tijuana, Baja California, from 2019 to 2020, consisting of semi-structured individual interviews with 36 Mexican migrants and five service providers. The findings reveal that internally displaced migrants are victims of state violence, and migration hardships exemplify what Lara-Millán (2021) refers to as evidence of a successful policy. Findings from this study can assist academics, practitioners, and policy influencers to better understand the experiences of internally displaced groups in the Borderlands and support a shift away from criminalizing migration.

Workplace Characteristics and Fear of Victimization: Workplace Risk Supplement

Jessica M. Rosenthal, Arizona State University

Fear of victimization is widespread in the United States and is also common in workplaces. Yet little is known about what workplace characteristics impact fear of victimization outside of a few specific workplace contexts. The current study seeks to provide a more holistic understanding by considering, how workplace characteristics affect employees fear of workplace victimization, in a nationally representative sample. In order to address the research question, a secondary data analysis using the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Workplace Risk Supplement (WRS) is conducted. Several of the workplace characteristics are found have an impact on employees fear of victimization in the workplace. By developing an understanding of what workplace characteristics increase or decrease employees fear of victimization in the workplace, employers can ensure they are implementing and promoting practices that will make their employees feel safer.

Survival Analysis of Offending and Early Mortality

Jen-Li Shen, Simon Fraser University

Evan C. McCuish, Simon Fraser University

The current study investigates the relationship between offending and early mortality using Tremblay and Pare's (2003) three-part theoretical framework: the general-hazard, occupation-hazard, and strain-hazard models (also see van de Weijer et al., 2016). Is the relationship indirect, direct, or spurious? Do distal risk factors (from childhood) and proximal risk factors (from adulthood) influence early mortality? Using data from the Incarcerated Serious and Violent Young Offender Study, 1,719 formerly incarcerated youth were followed from adolescence into adulthood. Survival analysis was used to examine factors that increase risk of early mortality. During the follow-up period, eight percent ($n=131$) of the sample died prematurely, at an average age of 26 ($R=16-40$). The most common cause of death was overdose.

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Panel 22: Roundtable – Are Scholarly Metrics Relevant to the Real World of Criminal Justice?

David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University
Henry F. Fradella, Arizona State University
Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

We discuss the relevance of scholarly metrics in faculty evaluation. Modern universities count things, meaning quantitative data are needed for hiring, tenure, promotion, and merit decisions. The number of articles and the impact factor of the journals we publish in are widely used assessment inputs. Particularly pervasive is the h-index score, based on a scholar's productivity and citation impact. As numbers have come to define scholarship, chasing these numbers has become what we are expected to do. Our measurements of accomplishment have mutated into our definitions of accomplishment. We rarely consider significance or real-world influence - factors of particular relevance in our discipline. The most insidious consequence of this focus is its impact on the pursuit of science and the research/publishing choices of junior faculty. The present system encourages conformity, tolerates mediocrity, and discourages imagination. Performance metrics only have value when used in the appropriate context and we need to view them in the same critical manner as we do crime statistics.

Panel 23: Contemporary Issues in Corrections II

COVID-19 and Corrections: Canadian Correctional Officers' Experiences of Stress and Mental Health
Kristina A. Kocsis, Simon Fraser University

This national survey research examined the experiences of Canadian correctional officers (COs) in providing essential correctional services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study sampled COs from several provinces across Canada ($n=596$) to understand how the pandemic impacted their stress and wellbeing through seven constructs including resiliency, workplace safety, changes in role or responsibilities, work stress, COVID-19 stress, perceived support, and positive mental health. Scale means were evaluated to determine general descriptives of COs' experiences for each construct. Hierarchical multiple regression modelling was also estimated to identify additive predictors of COVID-19 stress and positive mental health. The results of this study contribute to the emerging literature that examines the global impacts of COVID-19. It has implications for policy planning for the remainder of the pandemic and for future disease planning to lessen the negative impacts on COs' wellbeing.

Pandemic Release: A Qualitative Evaluation of Reentry Service Provision a COVID-19 Labor Market
J. Amanda Sharry, University of California, Irvine

Given the rapid spread of COVID-19 within the California state prison system, the state has entered a period of rapid decarceration amidst a time of extreme economic uncertainty and social crisis. This paper aims to examine how the process of vocational reentry service provision has changed in the era of COVID-19. To best capture the changes that COVID-19 and rapid decarceration has produced on reentry agencies/organizations, I employ the informed grounded theory approach and derive semi-structured interview data from reentry service providers among three California counties. These data reveal important theoretical aspects of reentry provider operations during a new era of increased decarceration and labor market contractions, such as how organizations have attempted to reconcile their institutional goals with changing daily practices, and the role service provision has played within the criminal justice community and the

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welfare state. This study ascribes operational understandings to the mechanical underpinnings and changed processes within vocational reentry service provision.

The Presence of Gangs within Prisons and How Violence Follows: A Systematic Review
Shannon C. Christensen, Seattle University

The presence of gangs within the corrections system has been considered both a present and historical topic of relevance. Assumably, gangs and violence go hand in hand, impossible to have one without the other, the impacts gangs have on rates of violence within corrections is the present issue within this systematic review. Asking how gang membership affects the likelihood of violence within prisons, this review will analyze existing literature and studies in an attempt to answer and understand whether a correlation exists and what facilitates an environment in which violence is the answer. This systematic review will evaluate twenty-one articles ranging from 1991 to 2020, being screened for information including the location, method of study, presence of gang membership indicators, and presence of an assumed likelihood of gang violence correlation. It was found that generally, existing literature identifies a positive relationship between gang membership and violence within prisons, gang membership increasing the likelihood and rates of violence.

[In]coherent Bodies: A Study of California's Transgender Respect, Agency, and Dignity Act
Alexis Rowland, University of California, Irvine

On January 1, 2021, California's, Transgender Respect, Agency, and Dignity Act (TRADA) went into effect. It is a unique law that provides, among other rights, legal and administrative pathways for transgender prisoners to be housed with the gender of their preference. It replaces the previous policy which segregated prisoners according to genital configuration - a practice that is still pervades detention across the United States. The narrative presented by legislators is that of a law which attempts to curb the epidemic rates at which trans women housed in prisons for men are sexually assaulted, and as an endeavor to bring transgender ontology into institutional coherence. However, in retracing TRADA from its conception through its implementation, this project explores the possibility that the penal institution, and its street-level bureaucrats, have undermined both the law's effectiveness and original intent-[re]producing and [re]enforcing the social boundaries that make trans bodies unlivable in the present-whilest securing a symbolic self-legitimizing political gain.

Panel 24: Contemporary Issues in Court Systems I

Effects of Proposition 36 on Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Three Strikes Sentencing
Elsa Chen, Santa Clara University
Emily Chung, Santa Clara University
Emily Sands, Santa Clara University

Proposition 36 to reform Three Strikes was passed in California in November 2012. After Prop. 36, serious or nonviolent new felonies would no longer trigger "third strike" sentences. The change applied retroactively to certain inmates sentenced to 25-to-life for nonviolent, nonserious third strikes, who became eligible for resentencing as "second strikers." Successful petitioners received reduced sentences, and many were released on the basis of time served. Prior research found racial/ethnic and geographic disparities in the application of Three Strikes. By comparing prison data from immediately before Prop. 36 went into effect and four years later, this study examines how much Prop. 36 reduced pre-existing disparities. While Black offenders remain overrepresented among incarcerated third strikers compared to their share of the overall prison

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population, Prop. 36 appears to have reduced the extent of this overrepresentation for those sentenced for drug and property crimes.

Implementing Holistic Defense in a Public Defender's Office

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach
Carissa Ellis, California State University, Long Beach
Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

In June 2020, The Contra Costa County Office of the Public Defender received funding to implement a holistic defense program, with the goal of reducing criminal justice system burden by addressing the underlying needs of misdemeanor defendants and improving their wellbeing. The Contra Costa County Public Defender's Office built the Holistic Intervention Partnership (HIP) - a collaboration among county agencies and community-based partners to facilitate the seamless provision of housing, behavioral health, transportation, and legal services to indigent defendants immediately after arrest. This study utilizes qualitative data from the first two waves of biannual focus groups of key public defender staff and service providers implementing HIP. Using thematic analysis of these focus groups, several themes emerged from the data, revealing how the program was implemented, how it works, preliminary successes, and the barriers and facilitators to implementation. These data can inform stakeholders seeking to implement similar holistic public defense programs.

The Effects of Being Defended By a Public or a Private Lawyer for Drug Offenses in a Brazilian City

Livia Lages, Federal University of Minas Gerais (Brazil)
Vitor S. Goncalves, Texas State University

Studies assessing the difference between being defended by a public defender or a private lawyer have shown mixed results (e.g., Anderson & Heaton, 2012; Hoffman, Rubin, & Shepherd, 2005; Levine, 2015). The current study assessed whether the type of defense affects sentencing time and chances of conviction for drug trafficking cases in the Brazilian city of Belo Horizonte. We tested this hypothesis with inferential statistic models. Preliminary analysis suggests that being defended by a private attorney does not significantly affect either outcome. Drug trafficking cases are usually permeated by informal agreements between judicial operators in Brazil (Sapori, 1995). Moreover, ethnographic studies have shown a close relationship - usually marked by family ties - between public defenders with judges and public prosecutors in the country (Nuñez, 2018). Our hypothesis is that, despite being able to develop a more individualized work for each defendant, private lawyers are generally not part of the "large Brazilian judicial family", which compromises their performance.

The Role of Pretrial Release at Sentencing

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

It is well-established that defendants who are detained pending trial have worse case outcomes than those who are released. Controlling for factors like criminal history and seriousness of the offense, detained defendants are more likely to be sentenced to incarceration, and if they receive an incarceration sentence, more likely to receive a longer sentence. Scholars have suggested a variety of reasons for this, including the ability of released defendants to engage in activities that build a strong mitigation case at sentencing. Relying on observations of sentencing hearings in one federal district, as well as accompanying sentencing documents, including the arguments made by prosecutors and defense attorneys, this paper examines the extent to which judges consider pretrial release behavior as mitigating evidence.

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Panel 25: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory I

Diffusing Translational Criminology: An Intergroup Communication and Accommodation Approach

Edward R. Maguire, Arizona State University
Howie Giles, University of California, Santa Barbara
Shawn Hill, University of California, Santa Barbara

Translational criminology emerged from the evidence-based criminology movement, which relies on rigorous research to amass scientific evidence about how to improve fairness and effectiveness in criminal justice. While evidence-based criminology focuses primarily on developing scientific evidence about which programs, practices, and interventions are most effective, translational criminology is concerned with how to disseminate that knowledge to those practitioners and policy makers who can use it most. Moreover, it is concerned with ensuring that those practitioners and policy makers understand the evidence and know what to do with it. In this paper, we introduce concepts and ideas from the study of intergroup communication and illustrate their utility for understanding and improving translational criminology.

Geographies of Pimping: Mapping Third-Party Facilitation and Sex Work in NYC

Amber Horning Ruf, University of Massachusetts Lowell
Sara Jordenö, Rhode Island School of Design
Punit Motiwala, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

There are few studies about how third-parties perceive their work from a geographical perspective. Using an interdisciplinary approach, Amber Horning, a criminologist, and Sara Jordenö, a visual artist, conceptualized a novel, visual story-telling method. Sixty participants hand-drew mental maps of their operations in urban space. Through analyzing pathways or how participants moved in cities, we classified maps as worksapces, escapes, or hybrid. We sought to qualitatively investigate how participants perceived and felt about these spaces. Mapmakers described feelings of excitement, but those who drew worksapces felt the risk of street-based work and mastery obtained through edgework (see Katz, 1988; Lyng, 2012). Those who drew escapes depicted carnivalesque atmospheres and wild-times. Some participants expressed shame, especially quitters. The emotions conjured through map-making allowed us a glimpse of the emotions derived from pimping.

Masking Criminal Justice Attitudes, or Un-Masking Them?

Jamie Snyder, University of Wyoming
Clair White, University of Wyoming
Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming
Jennifer Tabler, University of Wyoming

There has been much political discourse over masking and other disease mitigation measures during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. However, little research has been conducted to date that examines mask-wearing attitudes in relation to attitudes toward other controversial issues surrounding individual rights and criminal justice issues. The current study used a sample of individuals ($n=562$) who were surveyed on MTurk about various attitudes toward masking, COVID-19, and contentious topics like gun rights, attitudes on the death penalty, and attitudes toward police, as well as views on abortion and body autonomy. Results speak to the complexity of attitudes that have implications for policy.

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What Is Inside of the "Black Box" of Disorder Perception—Is It Disorder or Implicit Biases?

I-Ching Jen, George Mason University

Sue-Ming Yang, George Mason University

Broken windows theory has played a crucial role of law enforcement tactics that focuses on disorder in New York City in the 1990s. However, the research evidence has shown mixed results in terms of the relationship between disorder and crime. Some scholars believe that what matters more is the perceptions of disorder, rather than the actual disorder itself. However, there has been limited amount of research dedicating to the understanding of the meanings of disorder.

Specifically, there has been very little study examining disorder perceptions from different subgroups such as offenders, the police, and residents. Examining the extent of consistency of disorder perception across these subgroups has critical importance to the validity of the broken windows thesis. We used laboratory experimental methods to collect participants' reactions to various environmental attributes (including physical and social disorders) and their assessments of the quality of the environment. The findings will shed light on what inside of the "black box" of disorder perception might be and inform research.

Panel 26: Empirical and Conceptual Examinations of Cybercrime II

Does the Effect of Individual Propensity on Cyberbullying Vary Across Different Online Settings?

Hyojong Song, Korea University

Seong-Sik Lee, Soongsil University

Youngki Woo, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Junghwan Bae, Dongguk University

Heeuk D. Lee, Weber State University

As mobile devices and messaging applications have become inseparable items for youth, it is common that bullying is perpetrated through them among youth. This study aims to examine whether motivational factors for cyberbullying such as online deviant peers and cyberbullying victimization are buffered by individual propensities such as morality and self-control, and whether the buffering effects vary between two different online contexts, group chat and one-on-one chat settings in mobile messaging applications. Based on data gathered from 1,316 South Korean middle and high school students, we found that propensity had significant buffering effects in the one-on-one chat setting, while the buffering effects were not significant for cyberbullying perpetrated in the group chat setting. We discuss theoretical and practical implications of the results.

Employing Qualitative Research to Address "Fake News" and Disinformation Warfare on Social Media

Barry E. Cartwright, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Disinformation activities of the type employed by the Russian Internet Research Agency and its Chinese and Iranian counterparts raise serious concerns about negative influences on and potential damage to democratic institutions and democratic processes. This paper reports on our in-depth qualitative research into the adversarial motives, strategies and information-based techniques of disinformation campaigns mounted by hostile foreign actors on social media. We examine the predominant narratives found in these disinformation campaigns, the similarities and dissimilarities between the approaches used by the various hostile foreign actors, the use of memes, images and videos to convey messaging, and how real information is co-mingled with misinformation and disinformation in order to lend an aura of "authenticity" to the messaging.

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We also review legal precedents that shed light on the complexities that legislators and regulators may encounter when seeking to remediate this threat.

Using Text, Image and Video analysis to detect Fake News and Disinformation Warfare on Social Media

Barry Cartwright, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Social media has been exploited by Russia, China and Iran to manipulate users and groups from afar by weaponizing information by targeting content crafted to specific audiences, where it was expected to cause division and fear. We report on our research into AI algorithms that are designed to detect this type of activity. Content from various known malicious social media feeds was collected and compared to known trusted feeds from the same platforms. Text was analyzed to extract features such as nouns, themes, objects and entities. Images were analyzed for useful objects and text. Videos were analyzed for key frames, objects, and textual content. These features were then used to build machine-learning models where differences between disinformation and real information are distinguished, which can be used to detect malicious content in the future. We will present our interim findings, discuss how a system like this could be used to detect active disinformation campaigns, and used to create counter-disinformation campaigns to protect our democratic institutions and processes.

Panel 27: Innovations in Pedagogy

The Impact of Incorporating Field Experience into the Curriculum for Criminal Justice Majors

Mecca Terry, University of North Carolina, Pembroke

Studies suggest that field experience is beneficial to students across various disciplines. Field experience expose students to new opportunities and networking possibilities as well as enhance skills such as communication, report writing, organization of work, information acquisition, and independency (Baranko, 2018). In addition, it can lead to a higher probability of getting hired (Callanan & Benzing, 2004; Scholz et al., 2004). Although field experience has proven to be effective, not all institutions require or use field experience within their curriculums. The goal of this roundtable discussion is to engage in a dialogue on the importance of field experience for criminal justice majors. The discussion is open to everyone in order to provide a discussion that is diverse and one that can offer various perspectives. I hope to explore if an internship or field experience requirement is required and/or used at their institution; how it is implemented; benefits and drawbacks; and suggestions for the implementation of field experience programs at other institutions.

Cybersecurity Needs and Demands for Criminal Justice Professionals

Anna Kosloski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Caroline Chubb, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Dan Olson, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Gia Barboza, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Kate A. Angulski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Tabitha Sleeper, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

YongJei Lee, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Our research has two focus areas. First, we aim to understand the factors associated with students' interest and awareness in cybersecurity as well as those features that attract them to the field. We are also interested in measuring their learning outcomes and perceptions about the most effective methods of course delivery. Second, we will focus on the cybersecurity knowledge, skills, and

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abilities that are necessary to succeed in various criminal justice professions and agencies. Our research will (1) determine what cybersecurity knowledge, skills, and abilities employers are looking for in new graduates; (2) identify deficiencies and/or gaps common among new graduates from criminal justice programs, and (3) assess how to improve undergraduate cybersecurity education to best meet the demands and expectations of criminal justice agencies.

The Promises and Pitfalls of Hybrid Learning in Criminology

Nick Petersen, University of Miami

In the wake of COVID-19, many educational institutions are re-evaluating the role of technology in pedagogy. While hybrid or "flipped" learning opens up a wide range of new opportunities, it also presents novel challenges for student engagement and learning. This talk draws on longitudinal survey data collected on a hybrid criminology course taught during the spring of 2021 as part of the University's Quality Education Plan. Analyzes of both qualitative and quantitative longitudinal survey data reveal important insights about the promises and pitfalls of hybrid learning in criminology. Drawing insights from these unique data, I propose several practical solutions for helping faculty to realize the full potential of hybrid learning in criminology.

Panel 28: Gender, Power, and Inequality-Understanding Gender-Based Violence and Access to Services in the United States

A Comparative Analysis of Urban and Rural Media Reporting on Violence Against Transgender People

Lisa Olson, Southeastern Louisiana University

This paper examines news coverage about transgender people murdered in Louisiana from 2010 until 2020. We present a content analysis of 84 articles about 16 victims in rural and urban markets. Specifically, we ask, how does community context influence the quantity and quality of reporting on murders of transgender people? Overall, we found that most articles included in this study did not deadname, misgender, or otherwise stigmatize victims. However, we found that misgendering and/or deadnaming is more likely to occur when articles are reporting on official sources such as police reports or court records. Additionally, family members also contribute to confusion in media reports about an individual's name and gender identity. In terms of community context, we found that a larger proportion of rural publications deadnamed or misgendered victims compared to urban publications. Finally, we observe that rural publications may be more likely to engage in deadnaming and misgendering due to a lack of resources and reliance on wire services for content.

Access to Rural Justice: The Unique Service Needs of IPV victims in Rural Kansas

Ziwei Qi, Fort Hays State University

Brandi Hanson, Fort Hays State University

Cristina Jimenez, Fort Hays State University

Viviana Lizarraga, Fort Hays State University

Understanding the experience of IPV among survivors in rural areas is challenging as underreporting is more pronounced, and they often face unique and complex obstacles when attempting to leave abusive situations and seeking services. In this paper, we conducted a pilot study to explore the cost of IPV in rural communities from perceptions of service providers in rural Kansas. It focuses on identifying the costs of victimhood, as well as the prevalence and barriers of gender-based family violence in rural communities. Due to a lack of work eligibility, emotional readiness, access to education, physical and mental health, alongside caretaking

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responsibilities and a possible criminal background, being economically independent can be a significant challenge for survivors. This paper provides detailed qualitative and quantitative data revealed both the short-term and long-term costs of family violence, access to rural justice for special populations, and effective police response to IPV.

Guiding Principles to Inform Economic Empowerment Programming for Survivors of Human Trafficking

Sarah Gonzalez, Futures Without Violence

Carolyn Ouya, Futures Without Violence

As a key strategy to help survivors be safe and remain free from abuse, victim services agencies may provide a range economic empowerment programming—from financial literacy to asset building, to job training programs—to support survivors' immediate and long-term economic independence. While these efforts have existed for decades, evaluation of their effectiveness has been limited. In this literature review we described the range of economic empowerment strategies implemented by victim service agencies—specifically domestic violence and human trafficking programs—and their efficacy, either through research-based evaluation or internal program metrics that serve as potential indicators of success in helping survivors increase their economic independence and thus safety. Research on the efficacy of economic empowerment program is limited, with the greatest gaps empirical evidence included job readiness and career counseling, job and vocational training, and entrepreneurship and micro-enterprise centered programming. Greater investment in research and evaluation of economic empowerment programming would help guide the field as it strives to implement practices that most effectively support survivors as they seek safety and long-term stability.

Panel 29: Examining Corruption, Fraud, Occupational, and Violent Crimes

Challenges in the Criminal Justice System in Post-Duterte Philippines

Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University

President Rodrigo Duterte will finish his six-year term in May 2022. Thousands of suspected drug users and traffickers have been killed in the violent drug war that he has led. Amidst all the killings, government institutions that were complicit in drug war have been losing legitimacy: national police personnel have been accused of engaging in extra-judicial killings, government prosecutors have targeted political opposition and media organizations, and legislators have largely turned a blind eye to official abuses. This paper examines the challenges that the Philippine criminal justice system faces once President Duterte's term ends. Policy implications are discussed.

Corruption on the US-Mexico Border: A Mixed Methods Research

David Jancsics, San Diego State University

This study is based on a mixed methods analysis of 160 cases when U.S. customs officers and border patrol agents were arrested charged and convicted for corruption between October 2004 and October 2015. Using a grounded theory approach, I focused on the action of corrupt officers described in official documents. The documents were obtained via FOIA. I was interested in who border corruption happens. I identified four major patterns of corrupt activities on the border: (1) Allowing vehicles/pedestrians through lane, (2) Manipulating documents or electronic systems, (3) Providing sensitive information, and (4) Smuggling by officer. Theoretical and policy implications of the findings are also discussed.

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Occupational Crimes in Casinos: A Descriptive Analysis of Employee Theft in Macau, China

Christopher Contreras, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Henry N. Pontell, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Jianhong Liu, University of Macau

Li Huang, University of California, Irvine

Soi Wan (Donna) Leong, University of Macau

It is virtually impossible to accurately measure employee theft across the casino industry using official statistics. In this paper, we use the self-report method for measuring crime to (a) estimate the prevalence, incidence, seriousness, and versatility of occupational offending in casinos in Macau, China-the largest casino gambling location in the world; and (b) identify characteristics that correlate with offending. 14% of employees in our sample reported engaging in the last year in at least one of six occupational crimes. 61% of offenders "specialized" in just one of the crimes. Offenders committed their crimes frequently; occupational crimes were costly to casinos in the long run; and, these offenses varied in their severity and extent depending on crime type. Male gender, occupational position, work schedule, and work experience were associated with the commission of workplace crime. Financial pressure and gambling behavior were also significantly related to occupational offending. Criminal motivation could matter in terms of crimes committed by workers in the gaming industry.

Panel 30: Contemporary Legal Issues in Criminal Justice I

A Content Analysis on Clark's Effect on Mental Health Evidence and the Insanity Defense

James A. Purdon, Arizona State University

The United States Supreme Court's decision in *Clark v. Arizona* fundamentally altered the landscape concerning the insanity defense and, as a result, impacted the general use of mental health evidence. In particular, *Clark* and its progeny have effectively narrowed the scope and significance of mental health evidence used at criminal trials for the state of Arizona and any other states which follow a similar model. This has the net effect of limiting or even eliminating potential defenses, as well as evidence to be considered as a mitigating factor for mentally ill defendants. Yet, to date, there has not been a study which has examined the impact of *Clark* on courts' decision making. In order to fill this gap in the research, this study systematically reviews 114 state and federal criminal cases using a qualitative content analysis approach. The implications of the study are discussed.

Do Gang Sentencing Enhancements Promote Rehabilitation

Kevin R. McCarthy, University of California, Berkeley

I conducted 20 qualitative interviews of formerly incarcerated California adults who received the gang sentencing enhancements under California Penal Code 186.22. I evaluated whether they experienced trauma prior to their arrest, whether the sentencing court considered their trauma as a mitigating factor at sentencing, whether they experienced trauma once incarcerated, whether the California Dept. of Corrections provided treatment for their trauma and the causative factors of gang affiliation, and whether the gang enhancement created any reentry barriers. My findings revealed that nearly all interviewees suffered from three main sources of trauma: Domestic, street and state (i.e., trauma caused by law enforcement). I found that the trial court never considered their trauma as a reason not to impose the gang enhancement, or as any other type of mitigating factor. Their trauma was exacerbated by more carceral trauma and the dept of corrections never treated it.

ABSTRACTS

Selling Violent Video Game Solutions Part II: A Look Inside the APA's Internal Notes Leading to the Creation of the APA's 2005 Resolution on Violence in Video Games and Interactive Media

Allen A. Copenhaver, Lindsey Wilson College
Christopher J. Ferguson, Stetson University

Selling violent video game solutions Part II: A look inside the APA's internal notes leading to the creation of the APA's 2015 resolution on violence in video games Abstract The American Psychological Association's Task Force on Violent Media was formed in 2013 to study the effects of violent video games on aggression. The Task Force released its report in 2015, 'confirming' a link between violent video games and aggression and the APA created a new 2015 Resolution on Violent Video Games to update the previous 2005 resolution. Researchers have previously dissected APA internal communications that document the process by which the 2005 resolution was conceived. The purpose of this paper is to do the same for the 2015 resolution by looking again at APA internal communications. These communications reveal the APA continues to "sell" itself as a solution to the alleged violent video game problem. In coming to this conclusion, the paper highlights the methodological flaws of the Task Force's research, as well as concerns from outside

Theoretical Perspectives on Sentencing

Michelle S. Lawrence, University of Victoria

The study of sentencing law is dominated by discussion of the philosophical justifications for punishment, most notably the retributivist theories espoused by Kant and Hegel and the utilitarian theories inspired by Bentham. The practical utility of these theories is limited, however, as they are premised on anachronistic and discredited conceptualizations of the criminal actor. It is argued that the sentencing process - in terms of its function in the criminal justice system and its potential as an instrument for greater social good - would benefit from an interdisciplinary approach. This presentation will explore whether certain criminological theories might better support sentencing courts in the application of Canadian sentencing principles and rules, and in the selection of sentencing options. It also will consider whether advocacy in sentencing hearings might be improved through literary study and the informed construction of narrative, with particular attention to Frye's redemption models.

Panel 31: Trends in Drug Policy and Drug Use I

Life Course Criminology and Opioid and Stimulant Use in the U.S 1976-2016

Alexander Chapman, The Pennsylvania State University

Links between opioid and stimulant use and health have not accounted for variation across time nor the role of marital status, parenthood, and employment. I use nationally representative repeated panel data since 1976 of 30 cohorts of high school seniors through age 30 ($n=99,742$). I consider the health consequences of timing and duration of opioid and stimulant use and the effect of marital status, parenthood, and employment on that relationship. Preliminary findings show that depending on the age of marriage, employment or parenthood, the relationship with drug use changes. This relationship also varies across cohorts. Overall, marriage, parenthood, and employment are protective at older ages but risky at younger ages; how risky or protective varies across cohorts. The final results will provide insight into the ongoing opioid crisis' reach by gauging health consequences beyond mortality. They also build on life course theories of health and deviance by describing how opioid and stimulant use patterns have shifted.

ABSTRACTS

The Adoption of Recreational Marijuana Legalization in the United States, 2012-2019

Burrel J. Vann, San Diego State University

What drives the adoption of progressive drug policy in the United States? This study examines the dramatic increase in the number of states legalizing marijuana from 2012 to 2019. I argue that, beyond structural characteristics, the degree of direct democracy in a state signals the state's openness to progressive policy change, particularly by voters. Results from event history models demonstrate that, net of ideological and geographic diffusion measures, states with stronger direct democracies - those in which it is increasingly easy for voters to initiate policy change by way of initiatives and referenda, and where state legislatures are limited in their capacity to alter successful voter initiatives - more rapidly legalized marijuana for recreational use.

The Impact of COVID-19 on Drug Purchasing Practices in the United States

Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Jianna Florek, California State University, Long Beach

Ryan G. Fischer, California State University, Long Beach

People who use drugs are disproportionately impacted by "Big Events" like COVID-19. This study examines COVID-19's impact on drug use practices and transactions in the United States. Surveys from 257 individuals across 36 states were analyzed. Respondents were predominately white, college educated, polysubstance users earning less than \$46,000. The sample was balanced in terms of gender, sexual identity, and area of residence. We found 42% reported increased drug use. Social drugs (e.g. MDMA) were used less, while sedatives (e.g. Xanax) were used more. Younger LGBQs were significantly more likely to report increases. 40% reported stockpiling drugs; 25% reported drugs being harder to find, deviating from their primary choice, and having acquisitions take longer. Basic safety measures (e.g. social distancing, mask wearing) occurred in half of transactions. More stringent measures (e.g. avoiding cash payment, disinfecting supplies) were rarely used. Implications of the study's findings with respect to vulnerable populations, drug use, and drug markets are discussed.

Three Years In: The Impact of Canada's Cannabis Legalization on Law Enforcement

Andrew A. Reid, Douglas College

Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University

The recreational use of cannabis remains illegal in most countries yet over the past 10 years, a growing number of jurisdictions have instituted legal regimes. Canada is among the most recent to do so, creating a nation-wide legal environment in 2018. Now, three years into legalization, important public policy questions are beginning to emerge regarding the impacts of this historic change. In this paper, we explore the impacts of cannabis legalization on law enforcement. Using a qualitative research approach, we conducted a series of semi-structured in-depth individual interviews with law enforcement personnel who, through their primary roles and responsibilities, have had active roles in cannabis enforcement since legalization. Drawing from their perceptions and experiences, we considered the impact of legalization on cannabis enforcement activities, police effectiveness, the illicit cannabis market, hiring practices, as well as key challenges that still need to be addressed.

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Panel 32: Contemporary Legal Issues in Criminal Justice II

Comparative International Human Rights Effectiveness

Noah Cohen, San Diego State University

This study analyzes the effectiveness of International Human Rights Organizations in Darfur, Sudan. The United Nations Human Rights Council's (UNHRC) purpose is the promotion and protection of human rights around the world. Since its inception in 2006, the UNHRC has been instrumental in the advancement of humanitarian action internationally, however, it has struggled in the protection of human rights in locations when they are under the most duress. Struggling with factors such as politicization and power blocking, the UNHRC has not been able to implement strong actions for the preservation and protection of civilians during times of extreme violence, a similar situation that was pervasive within its predecessor, the UN Commission of Human Rights (UNCHR). This paper reports on the backgrounds of these organizations, delineates the human rights crisis in Darfur, explores theoretical explanations for the crisis, proposes aspects of structural change to increase effectiveness, and describes data and sources to be used for completing the study.

Felon Disenfranchisement: Origins, Legislation, and Policy Recommendations

Kallee McCullough, California State University, Bakersfield

Natalie Velasco, California State University, Bakersfield

The purpose of this research paper is to investigate the relationship between felon disenfranchisement legislation and civic engagement within minority communities in the United States. State-level jurisdictions within the U.S. have well-established laws that temporarily or permanently prohibit people who have been convicted of a felony from voting in elections. Existing research indicates that these laws not only negatively impact voter turnout amongst Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) communities, but they have also influenced the outcome of several major elections. Using the problem definition framework and critical analysis techniques widely employed by public policy and administration scholars, this paper will explore the origins and impact of felon disenfranchisement. State legislation will be analyzed to establish the current climate of felon disenfranchisement. Finally, policy recommendations, including incremental implementation of voting rights and elected official community outreach tactics, will be proposed to improve civic engagement.

Panel 33: Youth and Justice

Explaining the Relationship between Family Size and Delinquency

Brian Stults, Florida State University

Daniel P. Mears, Florida State University

Nicole L. Collier, California State University, San Bernardino

Studies have examined the relationship between delinquency and the number of children in a family, yet few have assessed the theoretical mechanisms that may explain it. To address this research gap, the current study provides an empirical test of one mediating mechanism—the social control bond—that may explain why family size may be associated with delinquency. Results of the study are discussed along with their importance for advancing scholarship not only on family size but also on the role of families in contributing to or inhibiting offending.

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Judicial Application of the IRCS Disposition: A Review of the Case Law

David M. MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

Farzana Kara-MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

In 2003, Canada's youth justice law was reformed through the implementation of the Youth Criminal Justice Act passed the previous year. That reform included a number of revisions to the sentencing process for young offenders. One of those reforms included the adoption of a new disposition, referred to as the "Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision Order' (IRCS). This disposition provides an alternative for the most serious offences. It allows secure placement for treatment, followed by highly intensive supervision and support in the community. This relatively expensive and intrusive disposition was initially rarely imposed in many parts of the country. This paper reviews the judicial application of the IRCS provision from its inception through to the end of 2021 using case law accessed through Lexis Advance Quicklaw.

Risk and Protective Trajectories, Community Context, and Juvenile Recidivism

Katherine Jackowski, Youth Opportunity

Kevin T. Wolff, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Michael T. Baglivio, Youth Opportunity

The current study aims to identify the distinct trajectories in dynamic risk and protective factors among youth on probation and assess whether different patterns in risk over time are associated with continued offending. Group-based trajectory modeling was used to identify distinct trajectories across multiple domains of risk/need and then logistic regression was utilized to assess the association between the resulting trajectories in risk/need and the incidence of continued offending. Results suggest that a sizable combination of risk/needs trajectories exist among youth on probation. These distinct trajectories are differentially associated with individual and neighborhood characteristics. A select number of trajectories appear to be indicative of continued offending both while on probation and post completion. Findings have implications for the use of dynamic risk assessment for youth on probation in the community as well as neighborhood and crime research more generally.

You're Not the Boss of Me: Social Controls in the Legal Socialization Process

Shana Ruess, Simon Fraser University

Stephanie Wiley, Simon Fraser University

Legal socialization is the process of socializing children to act in normative and pro-social ways by following formal and informal rules, obeying authority, and accepting the enforcement decisions of those authorities. Inadequate legal socialization is linked to the development of legal cynicism and low trust in legal authority figures, such as the police. The legal socialization process is further influenced by racial differences in how children are socialized towards formal authority, due to past experiences and future expectations of racial bias from formal legal authorities. Despite the relevance of the legal socialization process to the study of race and juvenile delinquency, it remains an understudied area in criminology. Using data collected for the second multi-site National Evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program, we apply social control theory within the legal socialization framework to test the effect of the legal socialization process on future delinquency among White, Black, Latinx youth.

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Panel 34: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory II

Legal Reasonableness, the Ecology of Punishment, and the Toxic Prison

Anthony M. Triola, University of California, Irvine

This presentation will interrogate the ways in which legal reasonableness adapts or responds to conditions stemming from contemporary ecological and public health crises. Both the notion of the "Green Prison" and the changes institutions have made in response to the pandemic are emblematic of processes that, under the guise of progressive reforms or custodial care, preserve the structure of the carceral state and modulate the violence it dispenses. This nexus is clear in the cases of prisons or jails sited on toxic land. In California, the prison boom resulted in many facilities, at least eight, being built on soil containing the fungus that causes the disease Valley Fever. Construction over this type of soil sends these fungal spores into the air, and individuals who are not from affected areas generally do not gain natural immunity to the virus and are therefore more susceptible. The expansion of prison building and the geographic and social displacement of individuals that are prominent features of mass incarceration, then, can be theorized as large-scale teratogenic factors.

The Effects of Negative Life Events on Nonfatal Overdose, Attempted Suicide and Criminal Offending

Amy K. Cook, Virginia Commonwealth University

Nancy A. Morris, Virginia Commonwealth University

Several leading theories, such as general strain theory, hypothesize exposure to negative life events and adverse childhood experiences are related to increased criminal offending and drug use. Additionally, evidence suggests that males and females may respond differently to negative life events and adverse childhood experiences, suggesting the experience of strain is gendered. This has led to calls to examine a wider array of deviant outcomes that reflect the gendered nature of deviant and criminal choices. We use general strain theory as the theoretical framework to examine the effects of negative life events and adverse childhood experiences on a range of deviant outcomes among males and females. Using self-report data for over 300 incarcerated individuals, we examine if negative life events and adverse childhood experiences have different effects on self-reported nonfatal overdose, attempted suicide, drug use and criminal offending. Finally, we examine if certain types of negative emotions, such as depression, impact male and female deviant outcomes differently.

Turning Points: An Analysis of Participation in Supportive Employment Programs

Karma Rose Zavita, The University of California, Irvine

Employment programs targeted at marginalized and vulnerable clientele seek to alter the trajectory of participants' lives by acting as a turning point. Previous research on turning points typically shows employment as a turning point, while this research explores how participation in employment training programs can act as such. A case study of one culinary certificate issuing non-profit is highlighted in order to understand how they serve their vulnerable and marginalized clients and the outcomes of student participation. This mixed-method project includes a content analysis of publicly available online materials, a self-administered survey, and in-depth interviews. The research sought to explore the participants' experiences and address to what extent participation in the program acted as a turning point in their lives, especially as it relates to reentry and employment.

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Rethinking Prosecutorial Discretion: Toward a Moral Cartography of Prosecutors

Diego Tuesta, University of Toronto

This article examines the justifications that a group of prosecutors employs when coordinating human trafficking investigations in the Amazon. The study is based on interviews with officials who work in Madre de Dios, Peru, a region affected by small-scale gold mining, whose demand for labour has increased the incidence of human trafficking. I draw from Boltanski and Thévenot's polity model to elucidate three moral principles regularly endorsed by prosecutors in the course of criminal investigations: efficiency, civic and domestic values. Together these comprise a moral cartography of prosecution. This study from the Global South contributes to a more holistic-and pragmatic-understanding of prosecutors' charging decisions, complementing research approaching this topic from the perspective of bounded rationality.

Panel 35: Contemporary Issues in Policing II

"To Maintain at All Times" Defund the Police: Policy and Service Delivery in British Columbia's LMD

Erin Osterberg, University of the Fraser Valley

Irwin Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley

Rachel L. Oueis, University of the Fraser Valley

The Defund the Police movement has recently garnered extensive media attention. The movement has forced Canadians to assess the effectiveness of the police, specifically in their interactions with persons with mental illness, those experiencing homelessness, and those struggling with addiction. Moreover, the question as to whether these societal issues should fall to the police as the first responder is still widely debated. This major paper serves to contribute to the limited academic literature on this topic by obtaining the perspective of a sample of police leaders in British Columbia's Lower Mainland on the Defund the Police movement and examining the potential policy implications of this perspective for the police, the communities they serve, and the partner agencies they serve alongside. From the interviews, three main themes emerged, including differing perceptions of what is "core policing", the effects of "defunding" on police, and the effects "defunding" might have on partner agencies and the community at large.

Assessing Public Confidence in Police and Desire for Reform During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Mary Ann Probst, Pennsylvania State University, Altoona

Nathan E. Kruis, Pennsylvania State University, Altoona

Payton M. Perry, Pennsylvania State University, Altoona

This exploratory study used preliminary data collected from a representative sample of more than 1000 Americans to measure public confidence in police and to examine public support for policing reform. The study used a mixed method analysis to assess these concepts. Findings suggest that most participants expressed moderately high levels of confidence in their local police department, however, the strength of this confidence varied across demographic groups. Despite this confidence, findings also revealed that nearly two-thirds of the sample favored reforming their local police department. The types of policing strategies most desired by the public include those intended to increase officers' training on mental illness, substance use dependency, and de-escalation techniques; reduce bias while enhancing officers' capabilities of handling critical incidents involving vulnerable populations; implement policing models that incorporate community input and oversight; and increase officer transparency and accountability. Policy implications based on these findings are discussed within.

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Comparing Critical Incident Investigation Models in the U.S., U.K., and Canada

Joséph T. De Angelis, University of Idaho
Richard Rosenthal, Simon Fraser University

The question of how police officers use force has emerged as one of the public's most pressing concerns over the last ten years. In response, local jurisdictions are increasingly implementing or strengthening existing police oversight agencies to reduce the frequency and seriousness of critical incidents. Unfortunately, relatively little is known about the organizational structure of agencies involved in this type of work. To fill that gap, we conduct a comparative organizational analysis of one specific type of police oversight, popular in Canada and the U.K, but less common in the U.S., the independent critical incident investigation agency (ICIIA). Drawing from archival sources, this paper analyzes similarities and differences in the jurisdiction, organizational structure, resources, and legal authority of ICIIAs found in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. We find that agencies in the U.S. have fewer resources, more limited authority, and more circumscribed jurisdiction than agencies in other Western nations. Policy implications are discussed.

Does Jiu Jitsu Training Reduce Use of Force and Injuries?

J. Pete Blair, Texas State University
Jake King, Marietta Police Department
M. Hunter Martaindale, Texas State University

Police use of force has been a topic of great public concern for some time now. Recently, some have suggested that training police officers in Jiu Jitsu should be mandatory and departments across the country are adopting police jiu jitsu programs. Yet, to date, no research has attempted to assess the impact of jiu jitsu training on police use of force or injuries to either officers or suspects. This paper presents a post hoc evaluation of a police jiu jitsu program that has been running for a few years in a mid-sized Georgia police department. The initial results of this program appear promising.

Panel 36: Re-Examining the Carceral Setting from New Perspectives

More Than "Time In": Variable Nuance & Its Potential Impact on What We Know & What We Need to Discover

Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University
Chelsea Foudray, George Mason University
Shannon Magnuson, George Mason University

Across quantitative prison research, scholars use independent/control variables of "time in" to either predict outcomes and/or contextualize results. This variable refers to the length of time incarcerated. However, relying on this measure of the incarceration ignores the prison experience as complex and dynamic, and simply assumes everyone's "time in" is the same. The present study disaggregates "time-in" into smaller experiences and recommends more nuanced measures for future prison research. This research uses interview data with 495 individuals incarcerated across nine state prisons, and a mix of inductive and deductive analysis to disaggregate various prison processes and experiences often aggregated to "time in." Findings indicate individuals contextualize: relationships, risk, health, culture and climate, with previous experiences. This includes previous experiences with peers, staff, housing, and other institutions. However, these relevant comparisons differ across focal areas. These findings suggest the need to dig deeper into how we capture variance in prison measures.

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The "Curious Eclipse" of Carceral Ethnography in International Comparison

Ashley T. Rubin, University of Hawai'i, Mānoa

In the early 2000s, prison scholars sounded the alarm about declining access to carceral facilities and a move away from traditional micro-sociologies of prison. This shift has often been discussed in comparison to the apparently better access prison scholars in other countries have enjoyed in the same period. Two recent empirical studies of U.S. doctoral dissertations, however, found that far from declining, research conducted in carceral facilities or with their administrators' assistance has increased over the last four decades. Building on these two previous studies of U.S. dissertations, this study examines whether similar trends in U.S. dissertations are reflected in English-language doctoral dissertations from Canada, Ireland, and the UK in 1980--2019. This study also discusses the implications of its findings for the emerging global criminology.

The Risks of Redemption: Rhetorics of Rehabilitation & Responsibilization in Parole Board Hearings

Kimberly Richman, University of San Francisco

Due to several recent legal reforms, court-ordered pressures to reduce the prison population, and the massive COVID-19 contagion crisis of the last two years in California's prisons, the California Board of Parole Hearings has been far more active in overseeing the release of long-term offenders. This new study examines the workings of the California parole board from the perspective of recent scholarship on penal consciousness and rehabilitative language. Based on live virtual observation of 20 parole board hearings and qualitative analysis of a representative sample of 120 recent parole board hearing transcripts, I analyze the role and diffusion of what I call "Group Talk"-the name prisoners give to the specialized vernacular learned in prison rehabilitative programs-in the parole process. The analysis reveals a mutually reinforcing pattern of purposive language acquisition, designed to signal-and possibly induce-over-responsibilization and extreme culpability.

An Evaluation of the New Jersey Swift-Certain-Fair Parole Program

Clarissa Iliff, University of California, Irvine

Lowry Heussler, BOTEC Analysis

Richard Hahn, University of Maryland

Due to high rates of opioid overdose among people on parole in Ocean and Monmouth Counties, NJ, the State Parole Board (SPB) initiated a pilot supervision regime that paired swift-certain-fair behavioral responses with extensive treatment services, including providing a dedicated recovery coach to each person on parole. The objective was to evaluate the effects of this program on rates of overdose, new crimes, and revocation. Individuals were randomized into the control or treatment conditions, and administrative data was collected by NJSPB staff. The RCT did not meet its enrollment goal, and therefore suffers from being underpowered. Despite that, evidence suggests that although rates of positive drug screenings were similar across control and treatment groups, treatment participants who were eventually returned to prison spent longer on the program and were able to utilize services to a greater extent. SPB's preference for mild but certain punishments rather than revocation may have kept clients out of prison longer, giving them time to change behavior through access to services.

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Panel 37: Theory and Prediction across Time and Place

An Experimental Evaluation of the Impact of Statistically-Derived Behavioral Profiles on Burglary

Bryanna Fox, University of South Florida
David P. Farrington, Cambridge University

Law enforcement agencies are increasingly turning to evidence-based strategies to improve the process of deterring and apprehending offenders. In general, violent crimes receive the most attention, despite the fact that property crimes such as burglary are the most common, but least solved, of all major offenses (less than 15% of burglaries are solved each year). One strategy developed to combat burglary is the statistical patterns of offending typology (SPOT; Fox & Farrington, 2012, 2016), which are statistically-derived behavioral profiles based upon regularities between offending behaviors and the characteristics of those who committed the crime. These behavioral profiles are then used by police to generate leads when none exist. A quasi-experimental evaluation of the SPOT strategy found that it was associated with a 300% increase in burglary arrests for the treatment agency one year post-implementation. This study presents the results of an experimental evaluation of SPOT in active police investigations based upon multiple agencies in the treatment ($n= 6$) and control ($n= 1$) groups.

Developmental Patterns of Diffusion of Responsibility and Co-offending

Zach Rowan, Simon Fraser University

Reiss's (1986, 1988) seminal work set an empirical agenda for the study of co-offending by arguing that co-offending is essential to understanding crime and criminal careers. Although scholarly work has examined patterns in co-offending over the criminal career, less attention is placed on understanding precisely why such patterns emerge. Diffusion of responsibility has been argued to be a critical benefit of co-offending and yet, is also attributed to a feature psychosocial maturity that is expected to develop with time. The current inquiry seeks to evaluate the co-developmental of diffusion of responsibility and co-offending to examine whether differences in the capacity to diffuse responsibility shape one's involvement in co-offending. This study utilizes a longitudinal sample of serious adolescent offenders from the Pathways to Desistance Study to explore whether there is variability in the capacity to diffuse responsibility and how it is related to involvement in co-offending.

Does Cumulative Exposure to Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Predict Poor Mental Health and Substance Use

Kimberly L. Henry, Colorado State University
Thomas A. Loughran, The Pennsylvania State University

To assess the effect of cumulative exposure to disadvantaged neighborhoods from 14 to 23 years of age on depressive symptoms, substance use, and involvement in crime at age 30. Methods. We will use data from the Rochester Youth Development Study, a prospective cohort study of 1,000 seventh and eighth graders in Rochester, New York who were followed from 1988 to 2007. A census-based area deprivation index will be used to identify latent classes of exposure to neighborhood disadvantage during adolescence and young adulthood. Variation in depressive symptoms, substance use, and involvement in criminal behavior at age 30 will be examined as distal outcomes of neighborhood disadvantage class membership.

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Control the Narrative: A Post-Modern Criminological Analysis of Police Killings

Lish Harris, Dixie State University

Language is not a neutral medium. The official language used by police after extra-judicial killings does not often provide an accurate depiction of the incidents in question. This presentation will provide an analysis of the language used by police departments and unions after alleged extra-judicial killings and will try and determine the impact this language has on the narrative and general understanding of the incident.

Panel 38: Innovations in Crime Analysis I

A Tale of Two Spikes: Hospitals and Homicides During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Matthew Renner, University of California, Irvine

Peter A. Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and its attendant lockdowns, there was a dramatic rise in the homicide rate to levels not seen in decades. Despite claims among partisans and pundits that we were witnessing a return to the "bad old days" of the years before the crime drop, other crime rates have remained relatively stable. Within the homicide literature, the "murder and medicine" hypothesis examines the impact that the quality of medical care has on the homicide rate, predicting that improvements in medical care will reduce the homicide rates as more victims will survive their injuries. In this study we evaluate how much of the rise in homicides might be attributable to strained hospital resources due to the pandemic. Findings from this study may shed light on a puzzling phenomenon.

Inequality, Racial Heterogeneity, and Neighborhood Crime Trends in Los Angeles

Xiaoshuang Iris Luo, University of California, Irvine

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Extensive research has revealed an association between economic inequality or racial/ethnic heterogeneity and neighborhood crime rates, and this research has been conducted at various geographic levels, such as tracts, cities, or broad metropolitan areas (SMSAs). One notable limitation of much of this prior research is that it has relied primarily on cross-sectional data. Drawing from the theoretical frameworks of relative deprivation, strain theory and social disorganization theory, we hypothesize that changes in economic inequality and racial/ethnic group inequality are associated with changes in violent and property crime. Using latent trajectory models and longitudinal data in Los Angeles city measured annually between 2000 and 2010 at egohoods, we assess how inequality, racial/ethnic heterogeneity and racial/ethnic group inequality measured at different geographic extents are related to crime trends from 2000 to 2010 in the city of Los Angeles.

Introducing the Weighted Naïve Bayes for Recidivism Forecasting

John E. Eck, University of Cincinnati

SooHyun O, Tarleton State University

YongJei Lee, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

The present study introduces a unique and superior method to forecast offender recidivism based on naïve Bayes analysis. Since all prior factors of offenders are assumed to have equal contributions in naïve Bayes, we suggest relaxing this assumption to estimate the weights of prior factors on recidivism. Using logistic regression in the form of naïve Bayes classifiers, we estimate the weights of prior factors on recidivism based on the training data. We then apply the estimated

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weights of prior factors to the modified naïve Bayes classifier to predict the probability of recidivism in the test data. Evaluations of our forecasting method using Brier scores, racial fairness measures, and accuracy metrics show that weighted naïve Bayes outperforms and is more applicable than existing forecasting methods. We suggest future studies to compare their forecasting methods with our weighted naïve Bayes.

The Intangible Benefits of Criminal Mentorship

Frédéric Ouellet, Université de Montréal
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University
Valérie Thomas, Université de Montréal

Individuals who report having had a mentor also tend to report higher levels of criminal achievement. Prior studies focused on indirect yet tangible outcomes of mentorship, however, telling us little about what exactly is transmitted and what the direct benefits are for the mentee in these relationships. In this study, we analyze the content of 28 life story narratives of offenders to examine the effects of mentor-mentee relationships. Half of the participants reported having had a mentor, but many did not meet our definition of mentorship emphasizing the provision of direct support for criminal activities. Participants described many intangible benefits of mentorship that we classified in two general categories: benefits to one's criminal capital (high-level career advice, practical skills), and to one's social capital, in the form of either criminal partnership, an enhancement to one's reputation or protection, or providing mentees with the independence necessary to succeed on their own.

Panel 39: Contemporary Issues in Restorative Justice II

Bridging Movements through Intersectionality: Creating Coalitions between Members of Criminal Justice

Vicente C. Mata, University of California, Irvine

In the United States, Black men are five times more likely to be incarcerated than white men and Latino men constitute over 90 percent of undocumented deportees. These trends have fueled the growth of social movement organizations aimed at immigrant rights and criminal justice reform. Using data from 30 interviews, this paper examines individual participation patterns and mobilization strategies of single-issue organizations that focus on immigrant rights and multi-issue organizations (e.g., immigrant rights and criminal justice reform). Findings show that single-issue organizations are more likely to mobilize members based on a single master status identity. In comparison, multi-issue organizations mobilize individuals to engage in collective action by emphasizing shared experiences with the judicial system and similarities across state-sponsored oppression, such as deportation and incarceration. This research reveals the role of intersectionality in building multi-issue social movements through shared experiences and intersectional consciousness.

Paradigms of Pacific Islander Criminology: Relational Justice, Social Controls, and Tauhi Va

Moana Hafoka, Dixie State University

Pacific Islander criminology is in its infancy and developing a paradigm is critical in producing avenues of discourse and collaboration. In this paper I discuss concepts such as relational justice and social controls in a Pacific Islander context. Concepts and theories established by Western paradigm dominate criminology so special features of a Pacific Islander context could establish a space to discuss, contrast, and compare ideas.

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Restorative Justice in Prison: Bringing Police and Prisoners Together

Joaquin F. Jordan, California State University, Chico

Sarah M. Smith, California State University, Chico

Our study analyzes the Cultural Relations and Community Engagement Healing and Accountability Program, a restorative justice program bringing together police officers, incarcerated offenders and community stakeholders within a California state prison. This program offers a novel restorative justice application in an area where such a model is greatly needed. Many communities with high crime rates have been either over- or under-policed and subject to police violence in the U.S., exacerbating community-police relations and leaving unaddressed the reasons such areas are prone to crime. Involving convicted offenders and law enforcement officers in a program with the goals of repairing harm caused by crime, attending to victim needs and addressing poor community-officer relations may serve an integral role in redressing the impacts of our nation's troubled history. We examine the extent to which language used in the program exemplifies or problematizes the transformative aspects of restorative justice and report on our qualitative observational analyses of the sessions.

Panel 40: Innovations in Victimology Research III

Assessing the Impact of Acoustic Gunshot Detection Technology on Levels of Gun Violence

Zachary R. Hays, California State University, Bakersfield

ShotSpotter is an increasingly popular acoustic gunshot detection technology that allows law enforcement agencies to identify precise gunshot locations and rapidly deploy a police response. Previous research examining ShotSpotter has focused primarily on whether the technology can accurately identify gunshots vs. other loud sudden noises. Other research has examined whether it aids in saving lives by decreasing police response times. Less research, however, has considered whether ShotSpotter can help reduce gun-related violence. This research analyzes three years' worth of ShotSpotter data (from implementation to now) and calls for police services in order to determine whether the use of ShotSpotter may actually lead to a decrease in gun-related violence or a decrease in community reports of gun violence. Preliminary results of early data suggest that there is no significant relationship between ShotSpotter and levels of gun violence or calls for police services. New analyses will consider the possibility of a lagged effect. Implications for policy and theory are discussed.

Outreach to Victims Reporting Crime Through an Online System: Improving Public Confidence in Police

Brian Renauer, Portland State University

Christian Peterson, Portland Police Bureau

Katie Wuschke, Portland State University

Kimberly Kahn, Portland State University

Kris Henning, k Portland State University

Lizzy Dreyer, Portland Police Bureau

Stephen Yakots, Portland Police Bureau

Public trust in the police reached historic lows in 2020. Policy makers and police administrators have sought to regain public support through measures to increase transparency and oversight. A relatively unexplored avenue for impacting public support involves enhanced outreach to crime victims. Victimization can contribute to negative attitudes towards the police, particularly among people who use impersonal online crime reporting systems. The Portland Police Bureau is addressing this by enhancing victim follow-up in select neighborhoods. Officers try to contact each victim two weeks after their report. Using a script, they communicate concern, provide an

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opportunity to voice complaints about their experience, and offer guidance on preventing revictimization. Preliminary findings indicate that victims who receive follow-up contact are significantly more likely to be satisfied with the overall police response as compared to victims who were not contacted (46.2% vs. 14.9%; $n=220$). Additional findings and implications for improving police-community relations will be shared.

Simulated Deadly-Force Encounters and the Role of Post-Traumatic Stress Symptomatology

Elizabeth J. Dotson, Naval Postgraduate School

Societally, we have given police high discretion and relative autonomy regarding the application of force, and as such, identifying the mechanisms which lead to such decisions is vital. Within a sample of patrol officers, the purpose of this study was to examine the effects of PTS symptomatology on police officer deadly force judgement and decision-making performance, particularly in the areas of situational awareness, officer demeanor, and de-escalation. 80 experienced patrol officers from a single agency in the Pacific Northwest participated in two to four separate 5-hour sessions in the laboratory. Each session included six deadly force scenarios within high-fidelity simulators where performance was observed and demonstrated behavior was recorded. PTS symptomatology was assessed with the PCL-C, a highly validated measure of post-traumatic stress. The findings of this study build upon the police use of force literature by expanding the influence of PTS on performance, particularly the impact of individual PTS domains on specific measures of officer performance.

Panel 41: Crossing Borders: Crime, Justice, and Social Work in International Spaces

Experiences of Victims Who Lost Their Pets from the Use of Humidifier Disinfectants in South Korea

Woochan Shim, Daejeon University, Department of Social Welfare

Gyeongwoo Jang, Soongsil University

Jinhee Pang, Korean Bible University

Seongho Kim, Korean Bible University

This qualitative study explores the experience of nine victims who lost their pets due to a humidifier disinfectant scandal in South Korea. About 37.83 million people (16.6% of the population) were using the substance. Of those, about 90,000 were diagnosed with a specific disease related to the humidifier disinfectant. While there has been some research on the experiences of victims who lost their family members' lives or their health, studies of the victims of humidifier disinfectants who lost their pets' lives. Findings suggest that legal battles that required victims to prove they were 'real' victims and therefore deserving of compensation were extremely traumatizing and only delayed their mourning process. When mourning without knowing the cause of death, they suffered from vague feelings of regret for not being a better companion. Soon after they encountered the news report on the harmfulness of humidifier disinfectants, their vague feelings of regret turned to guilt as a perpetrator or killer of their own pets. Policy implications related to victim experiences are suggested.

Fulbright in the Time of COVID-19

Alison Burke, Southern Oregon University

I moved to Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina (BiH) in mid-February 2020 as a Fulbright Scholar. The Fulbright Program, administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, offers international educational and cultural exchange programs for accomplished scholars, teachers, artists, students, and professionals to pursue meaningful research and projects. I planned on teaching a Women and Crime class at the Faculty of Criminology,

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Criminalistics, and Security Studies at the University of Sarajevo and researching the victimization of women during the Bosnian War. By early March, the Coronavirus became bigger news and after one day in the classroom, the university and the city of Sarajevo closed. Then the airport closed and I was stuck. The following presentation is about the lessons I learned as a Fulbright Scholar trapped in a foreign country during a pandemic.

Going Global: An Assessment of CJ Programs' Incorporation of Comparative Courses and Study Abroad
Diana Falco, University of Washington Tacoma

With the increasing globalization of crime and criminal justice policy and practice over the last few decades, there is a growing need for comparative studies in criminal justice curriculum. Despite this, current criminal justice curricula often focus on USA-centric versions of crime and punishment and many students have limited knowledge of alternative strategies used around the world. This presentation will focus on an assessment of criminal justice degree programs ($n=576$) and the extent to which each program offers comparative/international criminal justice courses, whether those courses are required or electives, and the availability of discipline specific study abroad programs. The initial analysis suggests that only 55.8% of undergraduate programs offer a comparative/international course and of those, only 12.5% require it. Discipline specific study abroad programs are available in 30% of programs.

A Qualitative Analysis of Transformative Learning in CJ Study Abroad
Jeffrey Cohen, University of Washington, Tacoma
Myung J. Hwang, Korea University

Study abroad programs in criminal justice provide students with opportunities to explore systems of justice grounded in non-U.S. cultural, social, and historical contexts. Through these explorations, students are better equipped to problematize and critique U.S. CJ systems, policies, and practices and imagine new possibilities and solutions to existing problems within U.S. systems. While these represent important learning opportunities for students, study abroad programs also create opportunities for self-exploration, including opportunities to identify and engage with global dynamics of inequity, oppression, and injustice. Moreover, through critical self-reflection, students can begin to (re)envision themselves and their potential roles as future CJ professionals. These types of learning align with transformative learning models aimed at helping students develop a more inclusive, discriminating, and permeable worldview. Through qualitative analysis of students' journals, this study assesses the relationship between participation in study abroad and transformative learning among a group of study abroad students in criminal justice. Implications for the design of criminal justice study abroad programs are discussed.

Case Analysis of Child Murders in South Korea
Myung Jin Hwang, Korea University

During the past decade, the issue of filicide has been increasingly recognized in Korea. After a series of child killings committed by parents, the government of Korea began to conduct a full investigation into infants, preschoolers and long-term absentees nationwide, and was busy preparing late measures such as providing parental education to prevent child abuse and strict investigation activities. This study uses a case analysis method with 14 cases of child murders in South Korea between 2011-2021 to identify risk factors: such as parents' abuse experiences in their childhood, parental mental health, and a reporting system of schools for students with frequent absence. Findings suggest that it is necessary to identify and address these and other risk factors. While it is certainly important to emphasize the effects of social and criminal policies

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related to family, a more urgent issue is to establish a social atmosphere that respects and loves children in order to prevent child murders in South Korea.

Panel 42: Survivor Criminology: A Radical Act of Hope

Balancing the Dual Roles of Sex Crimes Researcher and Rape Survivor: A Collaborative Autoethnography

Alexa D. Sardina, California State University, Sacramento
Alissa Ackerman, California State University, Fullerton

This paper explores the unique contributions of two scholars, who are both sex crimes policy scholars, and survivors of sexual violence. This collaborative autoethnography begins by providing a literature review of the prevalence of sexual violence in the U.S. with a brief overview of the evolution, successes, and limitations of survivors' awareness. We discuss the challenges associated with undertaking autoethnography as a methodology in the social sciences and pay specific attention to objectivity and insider/outsider status. We go on to discuss the specific analytical method of collective autoethnography, using this method to highlight the commonalities and differences in our experiences of sexual violence within the 'survivor scholar' context. Finally, we discuss the policy implications and the limitations of this research.

Surviving Death by Incarceration: Life Without Parole (LWOP) Steven Green, California State University, Fullerton

The author of this paper was 18 years old when he was sentenced to life without the possibility of parole. He spent nearly 28 years behind bars until Gov. Jerry Brown granted him clemency. His story of survival provides an ethnographic exploration of his traumagenic roots of family and community violence and its connections to criminological research. His story highlights the transformative impact of education as part of his reentry success.

Survivor Criminology: A Radical Act of Hope Stacy L. Mallicoat, California State University, Fullerton

This paper focuses on the introduction of a new subfield within criminology: survivor criminology. Survivor criminology focuses on a trauma-informed approach to the study of crime and justice that stems from the lived experiences of crime, victimization, and the criminal legal system to document how their status as "survivors" has informed their research and commitment to the field. We believe that a spotlight on survivor criminology will give both a greater understanding to issues of victimization, and give a voice to those who use such experiences as their foundation for criminological research, advocacy and policy development.

Navigating Survival: Contemplating Adversity and Resilience in Academia Monishia Miller, California State University, Fullerton

This presentation examines the life of a throwaway kid from the foster care system who became a successful youth advocate and criminal justice professor by taking her Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and making them a defender for protection and survival for herself and her students.

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Panel 43: Roundtable – Rethinking the Curriculum: Making a Criminology Curriculum for the 21st Century

Gabriele Plickert, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Peter A. Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Criminology - and criminal justice - departments at different institutions tend to have pretty similar curricula. Obviously, any department needs to teach some core of common classes in order to fall within a discipline. However, does the uniformity found in criminology departments stifle innovation and prevent departments from adapting to rapid changes in society and the needs of our students? In this informal session, we hope to spark a discussion about what a criminology curriculum should look like. Which courses do we teach out of necessity and which do we teach out of habit or to "fit in"? Where are we failing to prepare our students for the professions - and world - they are about enter? What innovative courses and practices have you encountered or implemented? We aim for this session to be an open discussion in which we can all share ideas and learn together.

Panel 44: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory III

"When" a Person Is or "Who" a Person Is? a Cohort Analysis of Formerly Incarcerated Youth

Evan C. McCuish, Simon Fraser University
Jen-Li Shen, Simon Fraser University
Patrick Lussier, Université Laval

Accounting for the historical context a person is embedded within is a central pillar of life-course criminology. Neil and Sampson (2021) revived attention to this pillar by examining antisocial propensity and macrohistorical environment as competing explanations for inter-cohort differences in arrest probabilities. They found that persons born in 1996 with high levels of impulsivity experienced an arrest probability similar to persons born in 1986 with low levels of impulsivity. Further research is needed given that impulsivity is a weak indicator of antisocial propensity, especially compared to psychopathy. We used data on ISVYOS participants who were born between 1979 and 1997 and who had criminal history data coded through 2021. We examined whether differences in offending were best understood through (a) differences in psychopathy and other indicators of propensity or (b) inter-cohort differences in, for example, exposure to justice system policies. Justice system differences between Canada and the United States are discussed in consideration of the findings.

"Handing Out Cannabis to Everyone Like Jesus Christ:" Social Learning and Criminal Achievement

Naomi Zakimi, Simon Fraser University
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University
Frédéric Ouellet, Université of Montréal

While human and social capital have been traditionally used to explain success and achievement in legitimate work, criminologists have demonstrated that these concepts can also be used to understand criminal achievement. Current research proposes that violence may be beneficial for offenders who are willing to use violence in particular circumstances; however, unnecessary and excessive violence may be detrimental to their economic goals. The current study aims to explore this relationship by employing a mixed effects model to analyze changes in illegal earnings over time for a group of active offenders using violent crimes as a predictor. Findings may have

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significant implications for the ways in which we measure criminal human capital and offenders' achievement.

Belief in Redeemability: What Individual Factors Influence Public Perceptions of Reform?

Kimberly R. Kras, San Diego State University
Sheridamae B. Gudez, San Diego State University

Do members of the public believe formerly justice involved people can be redeemed from a criminal past? What about members of the public who have histories of conviction or victimization? While desistance theories focus on rehabilitation and reintegration processes to support redemption from one's past self, little is known about public perceptions of redemptive processes, or a belief in redeemability. This study uses a public opinion survey of 1,000 U.S. adults to explore which factors correlate with the belief that legal system-involved people can be redeemed from a criminal past. Regression analysis reveal those factors influencing this belief as well as comparative analysis between respondents who have or have not been justice involved. Results inform our understanding of belief in redeemability beyond justice systems and extends to the general public.

Self-Control and Delinquency in China: Examining the Mediating and Moderating Effects

Matthew Gricius, Arizona State University
Wenrui Zhang, Intralox
Xia Wang, Arizona State University

Since Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) proposed the general theory of crime, the direct link between self-control and delinquency has gained strong empirical support. The indirect link, however, remains understudied. Meanwhile, although Gottfredson and Hirschi argued that self-control theory can be applied in all cultural contexts, its generalizability needs to be tested under different circumstances. This study addressed these gaps by assessing the relationship between self-control and delinquency in China and introducing thoughtfully reflective decision making (TRDM) as the mediator of this relationship. Using self-reported data from the city of Changzhi, China, this study finds that 1) self-control is closely related to TRDM, 2) low self-control is a significant predictor of general and nonviolent delinquency for those with low morality, and 3) TRDM mediates the effect of low self-control on delinquency for those with low morality. We discuss these findings and their implications for theory, research, and policy.

Panel 45: Predictors and Outcomes of Public Perceptions of Police

Call Me Maybe? The Role of Race in Desire to Call the Police

Charis Kubrin, University of California, Irvine
Justin L. Sola, University of California, Irvine

Surveys reveal heterogeneity in calls for service across the US. What drives this heterogeneity? We conduct a nationwide survey experiment to explain heterogeneity in desire to call the police, measuring participants' desire to call the police and perception of threat across vignettes that vary in 1) situational severity and 2) ethnoracial composition. We sample from a nationwide pool of U.S. adults, collecting participant demographics, neighborhood characteristics, and experiences of the police. Data collection and analyses are ongoing but initial findings reveal significant heterogeneity in desire to call the police among participants associated with key covariates at the individual, interactional, and neighborhood levels. As heterogeneity in calls for service may result in skewed risks of police interaction, with heightened risks for marginalized groups such as

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young men of color, our research contributes to a growing literature on policing and collateral consequences.

The Role of Context in Assessing Perceptions of Officer Appearance: An Experimental Test

Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Elise Sargeant, Griffith University

Previous research has consistently demonstrated the effects of officer appearance on public perceptions of police. As part of the present research, we expand upon existing literature by experimentally testing the effects of uniform and accoutrement combinations on participants' perceptions of police in the context of several different policing environments (e.g., high risk vs. low risk situation, enforcement vs. non-enforcement contact, etc.). Our results reveal that officer appearance exhibits perceptual effects and that such effects can sometimes vary as a function of context. We discuss our findings with respect to policing research, policy, and practice.

Unpacking Public Perceptions of Police Dog Units

Ryan Sandrin, Simon Fraser University

Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Janne Gaub, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Police dog units play an important role in service delivery. They are used for many different purposes, including as compliance tools, agents of force, and at public events to help foster public-police relations. With that being said, little known research has examined how the public perceives such units in the context of their utility. As part of the present research, we use a between-subjects mixed-method design to examine public perceptions of the utility of police dog units as well as how police officers are perceived in the presence of police dogs. We discuss our results with respect to research and practice.

Why Do Children Cooperate with Police? Authority Relations and Cognitive Developmental Perspectives

Adam D. Fine, Arizona State University

Kelsey E. Tom, Arizona State University

The authority relations and cognitive developmental perspective are two prevailing frameworks within legal socialization. The former indicates that police exposure drives individuals' views of police and willingness to cooperate (WTC), and the latter posits that age-graded cognitive enhancements enable children to begin critically evaluating police actions. Utilizing a sample of 424 community youth (ages 7-11; 37.97% Hispanic/Latinx), this study tested three hypotheses at the nexus of these frameworks: H1) age is negatively associated with the WTC and normative alignment; H2) normative alignment is positively associated with WTC; and H3) normative alignment should be more strongly associated with older youths' WTC. All hypotheses were supported. Youths' negative views of police should not be discredited as developmentally normative features of anti-authority tendencies emerging in late childhood; instead, they reflect how children experience and interpret their lived reality and have significant impacts on their willingness to cooperate.

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Panel 46: Understanding Sexual Offending and Victimization

#MeTooMilitary: A Content Analysis

Samuel G. Vickovic, California State University, Long Beach

Tiffany C. Pascua, California State University, Long Beach

Military sexual assault (MSA) has afflicted the military institution, and incidents of sexual harassment and assault continue to rise annually. MSA prevails due to unique military structural and cultural factors. Research suggests that MSA has several negative outcomes for victims. Further, MSA scandals have proliferated the media. One of the most popular MSA-related hashtags is #MeTooMilitary, which is an offshoot of the MeToo hashtag and social movement. Considering the momentum of the #MeTooMilitary movement, the methodology used for the current study is an ethnographic content analysis to examine/interpret the emerging themes of tweets tagged by #MeTooMilitary. Understanding how the media plays a role in the #MeTooMilitary movement is imperative because media mobilizes individuals and organizations of social movements to foster social change and provides the general public information on this topic. The results are discussed in relation to policy implications regarding MSA.

Breaking Silos - Improving Screening for Sex Trafficking in Health Care Settings

Alexis M. Kennedy, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Andrea Cimino, Johns Hopkins University

Research is beginning to reveal that health care settings, particularly emergency or urgent care, are critical opportunities to identify sex-trafficked individuals (Kennedy, Arebalos, Ekroos, & Cimino, 2021). There is a disconnect between the social science explorations and medical science publications. Prior research has shown that health care providers often do not know whom to call or how to provide assistance to trafficking victims (Titchen et al., 2017). This presentation will talk about the gap in education for medical professionals with the goal of moving beyond knowing trafficking exists to understanding how to intervene. Data for this presentation was collected from 83 18-24-year-olds sex-trafficked before 18. This data was collected as part of a larger mixed-methods project supported by a National Institute of Justice grant. Some of the most problematic injury patterns seen (i.e., 60% reported being strangled) and those health implications will be discussed and tied to lessons learned from interpersonal violence research.

Child Sexual Abuse in the French Catholic Church

Amelie Pedneault, Washington State University

In October 2021, the world took stock at the publication of a report documenting the scale of sexual abuse by the Catholic Church in France over the last 70 years, adding to prior reports written about this problem in other countries. In the current presentation, I will conduct a review of the findings and local characteristics of the sexual abuse documented in the French report. I will also position these findings in a broader discussion of the systemic factors endemic to the Catholic Church as a whole, and in the French context specifically. The social-ecological perspective will be utilized as an organizing tool to further contextualize risk factors for sexual abuse perpetration and discuss prevention implications.

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Exploring the Shades of Gray: Campus Sexual Violence
Samantha LN. Tjaden, Washington State University

Campus sexual violence is a problematic issue. It is estimated that one in four college women will be sexually assaulted. Despite the statistics showing the high prevalence of sexual violence for college women, very few cases will result in a conviction. In the current paper, I explore the gray zones of consent in the context of campus sexual assault, as many such cases do not fit the classic rape scenario and consent is often unclear. Specifically, this study tests how characteristics of the offender, victim, and the assault, as well as the survey respondent themselves, shape the perception of non-consent in a campus sexual assault scenario. This was done through the use of vignettes describing a realistic sexual encounter occurring on campus that includes dimensions measuring offender and victim race, sex, relationship, and intoxication level along with how consent was communicated within the scenario. The results will be presented, and the implications will be discussed, to address specifically how intersectionality of identities (i.e., race and sex) impact such perceptions.

Panel 47: Contemporary Issues in Policing III

Assessing for Evidence of Racial Disparity in Traffic Enforcement: A case study in the Western US
Christina Sanders, Washington State University
Dale Willits, Washington State University
David Makin, Washington State University
Megan Parks, Washington State University
Michael Gaffney, Washington State University
Season Hoard, Washington State University

Racial disparities in policing and perceptions of police are again receiving much-needed attention over the past several years, as more media and public attention has focused on law enforcement agencies and their relationship with residents and communities, especially communities of color. This study examines whether racial disparities are evident in the enforcement actions of a state law enforcement agency in the U.S. West Region. Examining more than 5 million contacts with the public over a five-year time frame, we use various analyses, including logistic regression, to examine traffic-related stops, searches, citations, and arrests. We find that in particular areas of the state black, Hispanic, and/or Native American drivers are more likely to be searched. We also find that Hispanic and Asian drivers in some areas are more likely to receive a citation/arrest, while Black and Native American drivers are less likely to receive this outcome.

Effect of Defund the Police Policies on Illicit Fentanyl
Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach
Jessica M. Frantz, California State University, Long Beach

The recent high-profile incident involving the use of lethal force against George Floyd sparked protests around the world. With increasing scrutiny of police practices and the relationship between the police and marginalized communities, politicians and legislators have sought to achieve systemic changes in policing. Over the past year, several cities in the United States have implemented "defund the police" policies by either reallocating police budgets toward other social services or simply shrinking the size of their police force. Through semi-structured interviews, focus groups and case file review, this study examines the effect of such policies on the Long Beach (CA) Police Department (LBPD) Drug Investigation Section and their ability to investigate illicit fentanyl distribution. This study adds to the scarce amount of literature on the effects of "defund the police" policies.

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The Effect of Social Media on Public Perception of the Police

Stephanie R. Gonzales, California State University, Long Beach

The recent focus on police-community relations brings up the need to measure how people view the police and how the media can impact these views. This study discusses the types of content that may influence people's perception of the police. Due to the increased use of social media and police content in media, this study was designed to assess whether and how social media use and police content has affected perceptions of the police. Student participants were surveyed and were asked to share information about their social media use including the content they viewed, their views of police, and if and how social media has influenced their views of the police. Findings revealed that social media has influenced students' perceptions of the police. Students reported that most law enforcement-related content portrays law enforcement negatively, but they acknowledged both positive and negative aspects of law enforcement. Though most students responded that they trust the police and generally have neutral and positive views, findings suggest that their perceptions are indifferent.

The Journey Through Racial Impact Statements: Maryland Police Reform & Accountability Act of 2021

Charles Adams, Bowie State University

Matasha Harris, Bowie State University

Sean Coleman, Bowie State University

Shannell Thomas, Bowie State University

In this paper, we address the utilization of Racial Impact Statements in Maryland. Specifically, we explore the journey of Racial Impact Statements from the initial phase to comprehensive police reform passed during the 2021 legislative session. The partnership with the Maryland Department of Legislative Services, context of the project, data collection and analysis, and the impact of proposed bills on racial and ethnic minorities will be discussed. Lastly, an overview of Maryland Police Reform Accountability Act of 2021 will be provided.

Panel 48: Gender, Disability, and Justice: Views from Victims and Police

The Uniqueness of Injuries to Transgendered and Gender Non-Conforming Bias Crime Victims

Frank S. Pezzella, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Kwan Blount-Hill, Borough of Manhattan Community College

Matthew D. Fetzer, Shippensburg University

Over the past decade a plethora of hate crime research has found that bias crime victims suffer more severe injuries than their ordinary crime counterpart. In addition, an emerging scholarship increasingly posits that the victimization of transgendered and gender nonconforming (TGNC) bias crime victims may be uniquely injurious. Although some research has reported that not all bias crimes are equally injurious, there is a dearth in research on the relative severity of injuries to TGNC victims. We explore this phenomenon by examining the nature of injuries to TGNC bias crime victims using the 2019 National Crime Victimization Survey. We hypothesize that the nature of injuries to TGNC victims may be more physically, psychologically, and emotionally severe relative to other bias and ordinary crime victims. Given that only 18 states statutorily include gender identity as a protected bias crime category, our findings suggest a policy review on decisions to exclude gender identity in hate crime legislation.

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Perceptions of and Responses to Online Identity Theft Victimization

Caitlyn N. Muniz, The University of Texas, El Paso

Christian J. Howell, The University of Texas, El Paso

Victims of identity theft have consistently emphasized a general lack of services for their victimization, including adequate police response and techniques that may aid in the prevention or mitigation of this type of crime. In most cases of financial fraud, victims indicate the incident was financially resolved by their financial institutions; however, these victims often felt their cases were not fully resolved by law enforcement. To better understand perceptions of, and responses to, identity theft victimization, the present study surveys college students ($n=300$) about their victimization experiences. Results of this study can aid in better understanding the notification and reporting processes for ID theft victims to increase reporting behavior as well as develop effective mitigation and prevention techniques.

Victims with Intellectual Disabilities and Testimonial Injustice

Jonas-Sebastien Beaudry, McGill University

Victims of sexual crimes with intellectual disabilities experience a number of practical, procedural and legal obstacles to introduce evidence during a criminal trial. I examine the kinds of injustice that this causes (e.g. access to justice; epistemic injustice; stigmatization); how these injustices are made possible by legal doctrines, procedures and traditions, and I explore alternative and potential means of collecting evidence fairly.

COVID-19, Police Culture, and Gender:

An Analysis of Police Fathers' Experiences During the Pandemic

Danielle E. Girard, University of Waterloo

Debra Langan, Wilfrid Laurier University

Carrie B. Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

We explored how police fathers perceived their experiences at work and at home approximately five months into the COVID-19 pandemic. Drawing on Campeau's (2015) theorizing on police culture as a resource, we illustrate how various resources from the macho police culture 'toolkit' are used to navigate pandemic times differently depending on the context - that is, in the presence of either their colleagues, the public, or their families. Our findings demonstrated their investment in macho police culture when they were doing police work, whereas with their families they both intensified and transcended their investments in traditional, masculine gender roles. A cultural reframing of police services is required to recognize and embrace the care work aspect of policing. Additionally, police services need to work toward abandoning stigmatizing organizational attitudes that solely cast fathers as breadwinners and promote contemporary ideologies that support the involvement of fathers at home.

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Panel 49: Dazed and Confused? Race, Crime, and Drug Policy II

A GIS Framework to Explore Opioid-Related Drug Overdose Fatalities and COVID-19 Policy Interventions

Gia Barboza, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Kate A. Angulski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Lisa Hines, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Philip Brown, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

This study uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to assess the relationship between neighborhood area deprivation, fatal drug overdoses and policy interventions aimed at minimizing the impact of COVID-19 between March 24 and August 11, 2020. Multivariate Geary's C methodology was used to test the joint spatial autocorrelation of a stay-at-home index based on foot traffic data and the opioid overdose fatality rate at the census block group level. A multivariate conditional autoregressive (MCAR) model was used to analyze the joint outcomes of staying-at-home and the opioid-related overdose fatality rate controlling for area deprivation. Our results identified ($n=281$) cluster centers of positive spatial autocorrelation in the bivariate analysis indicating areas of higher percentages of persons staying-at-home and higher opioid related fatalities. We found no relationship between area deprivation and higher levels of both staying-at-home and opioid-related overdoses. We conclude by discussing the policy implications of COVID-19 mandates on drug overdose interventions.

Dazed and Confused: Police Experiences Enforcing Oregon's New Marijuana Laws

Greg Stewart, Portland State University
Kris Henning, Portland State University

Oregon was one of the first states to legalize the production, sale, and use of recreational marijuana (MJ). This followed earlier legislation allowing MJ for medical purposes and concurrent changes that regulate the production of hemp. The resulting combination of laws and oversight by different agencies has created difficulties for officers who are still expected to enforce the remaining MJ prohibitions. The goal of this study was to document these difficulties by surveying officers and deputies in the state. Additional questions explored officers' perceptions about trends in MJ-related problems like DUI, export, and overdoses. The survey findings ($n=301$) highlight the challenges officers face differentiating legal from illegal activities under the new laws. More than three-quarters of respondents agreed that the state's MJ laws are hard to interpret (83%), hard to enforce (85%), and that the laws need to be simplified (84%). Additional findings from the survey will be presented and implications for Oregon and other states legalizing recreational MJ will be discussed.

Good Samaritan Laws and Overdose Mortality in the United States in the Fentanyl Era

Leah K. Hamilton, Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Institute
Corey S. Davis, Network for Public Health Law
Nicole Kravitz-Wirtz, University of California, Davis
William Ponicki, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
Magdalena Cerdá, New York University Grossman School of Medicine

Good Samaritan laws provide limited criminal immunity to individuals who request help in an overdose. These laws may be particularly important in the current heroin and fentanyl-driven wave of the overdose epidemic. GSLs vary in their level of protections from criminal sanctioning. Using overdose mortality data from 3109 counties, we examined the association of GSLs with protection from arrest and GSLs with more limited protections with overdose mortality between

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2013-2018. We examined the effect of GSLs separately and in conjunction with Naloxone Access Laws (NAL) using hierarchical Bayesian spatiotemporal Poisson models. Enactment of GSLs with protections against arrest an NAL was associated with a 7% reduction in rates of all overdose deaths (RR: 0.93% CI: 0.89-0.97), and greater reductions were seen in opioid and heroin/synthetic opioid overdoses specifically. Significant reductions in overdose mortality were not seen for GSLs with less robust protections. Findings suggest that GSLs greater protections from arrest should be enacted to address the current overdose epidemic.

The Canadian Cannabis Case Study: Drug Legalization in Federalist Constitutional Democracies
Daniel Alati, Grant MacEwan University

The Canadian Cannabis Case study was generously supported by a MacEwan University SSHRC Institutional Grant. It has since produced an in-press book publication with Routledge. This presentation will highlight the results of the study and speak to ongoing research within this field of research focus. When Justin Trudeau announced a 2015 federal election campaign promise to legalize marijuana, few if any could have foreseen what legalization would look like country-wide some six years later. Using a socio-legal and inter-disciplinary methodology, the Canadian Cannabis Case study: provides a comprehensive history of federal drug policy in Canada and engages in a critical appraisal of the provincial implementation of said policy; situates Canadian legalization comparatively through analyses of other federalist jurisdictions; sheds light on factors that drive differential implementation of federal law (racism, classism, stigmatization, politics, etc.); engages members of key Indigenous and industry communities; and, finally, provides for lessons learned and future recommendations.

Panel 50: Contemporary Issues in Corrections III

A Descriptive Evaluation of the South King County Pretrial Assessment and Linkages Services
Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University
Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University
Kim Satterfield, Seattle University

King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention implemented the Pretrial Assessment and Linkages Services (PALS) pilot program from September 2020 through December 2022 to offer a jail alternative for eligible and appropriate felony pretrial defendants in South King County, Washington. The PALS Pilot addresses service gaps of pretrial defendants entering into the criminal legal system in South King County, Washington using a human services approach by providing responsive services and support as an alternative to incarceration including substance use disorder treatment, opiate disorder treatment (Buprenorphine/Suboxone), counseling services, mental health and behavioral health services, cognitive-behavioral intervention, acupuncture services, and GED preparation and testing services. A descriptive evaluation was conducted examining program referrals from participating superior, municipal, and district courts. Data was collected on program elements, participant demographic characteristics, and program outcomes.

A History of Gruvberget: A Correctional Institution Providing Recreation for Incarcerated People
Carina Gallo, San Francisco State University

This presentation focuses on Gruvberget; an open correctional institution founded in 1972 that provided recreation for incarcerated people. Incarcerated people could apply for a temporary two-week placement at the institution to participate in courses focused on sports, parenting, fishing, etc. In 2020, Gruvberget was temporarily converted to an open correctional institution due to overcrowding in Swedish prisons. The course activities are currently suspended. I will present the

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first preliminary results of a historical analysis of Gruvberget. Which conditions made it possible to establish a prison focused on recreation in Sweden? How did Gruvberget endure almost 50 years? This project will add to the literature by providing an analysis of Gruvberget in a changing landscape of crime policy. It will draw on interviews, archival material, government material, and media. The project is significant, not only because it fills a gap in research and can undo myths about policies in the Nordic countries, but it can also be used to improve policies in the United States.

Shame and Guilt: Moral Injury Exposure in Former Lifers
Joanne DeCaro, University of California, Irvine

A significant increase in the number of formerly incarcerated individuals who served life sentences (i.e., lifers) in California has created the opportunity to study aspects of their psychological wellness for the first time. Moral injury may be a particularly relevant factor to consider in this population, but has not been previously studied. We examined the prevalence and nature of moral injury exposure in this population and explored the relationship between moral injury exposure and the potential for its influence on flourishing. To our knowledge, this study is the first to explore moral injury exposure in a formerly incarcerated population. This is a mixed-methods study that uses survey data and oral history interviews.

The Only Way out of Prison: Commutation Grants and Life-without-Parole Sentences in California
Doris Schartmueller, California State University, Chico

For those serving life-without-parole (LWOP) sentences in the United States, commutation usually offers the only glimpse of hope for release from prison. How the process of commutation works, what exactly goes into the decision-making process, and how those serving LWOP benefit from commutations is often little to not at all understood. This study analyzes the content of 156 commutation grants for LWOP handed out by two different governors, Jerry Brown and Gavin Newsom, in between 2018 and 2020. The purpose of this research is to explore how the commutation grant decisions for those sentenced to LWOP are communicated to the public. More specifically, this study analyzes the content of the commutation grant summaries that are made available to the public on the Governor's official website. Findings suggest that apart from institutional conduct and programming, governors also based their decisions on factors unrelated to how prison time was served. Specific consideration was given to age at the time of the governing offense, culpability, and community references.

Panel 51: Innovations in Victimology Research V

The Victims' Right to Review Prosecutorial Decisions: Comparative Perspectives
Marie Manikis, McGill University

While several models of victim review schemes of prosecutorial decisions have started to develop across the world, the acceptance of these schemes within the common law remains divided. For instance, while the United Kingdom has had a long history of initiatives that recognize victims as agents of prosecutorial accountability in matters of prosecutorial discretion, Canada and the United States have generally continued to resist the adoption of such mechanisms of prosecutorial accountability. The following presentation discusses the different approaches and their supporting rationales within the common law, as well as the factors that have contributed to these differences. It then suggests that although there is resistance in some jurisdictions, there is increasing recognition that such mechanisms can lead to greater accountability and confidence in the administration of justice.

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Investigating Divergent Explanations of Gunshot Mortality During School Shootings in the United States

Brent R. Klein, University of South Carolina

Cory Schnell, University of South Carolina

Steven M. Chermak, Michigan State University

Joshua D. Freilich, Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Previous research has struggled to empirically disentangle the effects of attackers' intentions to kill and the firearm's deadly properties on mortality rates during school shootings. This study addresses each of these effects in two principal ways. First, drawing from The American School Shooting Study (TASSS) database, we developed a multi-dimensional construct that captures indicators of school shooters' sustained motivation to kill their victims. We examined the differential influence of the deadly motivation and indicators of firearm lethality (e.g., caliber, type, etc.) on fatality rates in school shooting incidents ($n=354$) in the United States from 1990 to 2016. Second, we accounted for other salient influences on gunshot mortality which include situational factors, neighborhood context, and emergency medical response. Our findings indicate that the relationship between deadly motivation and gunshot mortality is more complicated than previous studies have observed. We discuss the implications of this research for criminology and gun violence reduction policies.

Predictors of Suicide By Firearm in Colorado

Meagan Docherty, Bowling Green State University

Joanna Kubik, Rider University

Grant Drawve, University of Arkansas

Suicide remains a leading cause of death in the US, and firearms are the most lethal suicide method. This study focuses on both individual and external risk factors that predict suicide with a firearm, compared to other types of suicide. Data came from the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment, reflecting suicide decedents who were reported as part of the NVDRS. Data include suicide decedent reports from 2009-2017 along with many demographic, incident, situational, geographical, medical, and law enforcement related measures. Logistic regression models predicting suicide method indicated that various personal and contextual factors - including alcohol use and living in rural areas - were associated with either greater or lower odds of firearm use. We also explored age-specific models to determine salient risk factors in early, middle, and late adulthood. This study highlights the need for a comprehensive prevention approach that considers both individual and contextual risk factors to reduce the risk of suicide.

Understanding the Threat of Victimization Across Immigrant Generations

Yue (Wilson) Yuann, San José State University

Susan McNeeley, Minnesota Department of Corrections

Chris Melde, Michigan State University

The current study examines the relationships between immigration, social ties, and perceptions of safety. We extend prior research by examining the influence of not only the number of friends who live nearby, but also the quality of those social ties on respondent fear and perceived risk of victimization. Methods: The study uses a representative sample ($n=3,756$) from a major U.S. city with a high concentration of Latinx and Asian immigrants to examine perceptions of safety across immigrant generations, and whether the number and quality of social ties influenced respondent fear and perceived risk of victimization. We estimated immigrant generation by race/ethnicity interactions to uncover unique patterns across subpopulations of immigrants while controlling for important neighborhood contextual factors. Results: Immigrant generation was negatively

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associated with feelings of fear. First-generation Asian immigrants reported the greatest level of fear in the sample. High-quality social ties were negatively associated with fear of crime.

Panel 52: Analyzing Crime through Space and Time

Cold Cases: An Analysis of Definitional Issues, Prevalence, and Investigative Methods

Kamali'ilani Wetherell, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Terance D. Miethe, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

The term "cold cases" has been increasingly used to describe incidents of unsolved crimes. While often applied to homicides, cold cases may also refer to other incidents like unsolved property crimes, sexual assaults, suspicious deaths, and missing persons. The cold case crisis in the U.S. is reflected in national crime data. Less than 50% of serious violent crimes known to the police are cleared by arrest (UCR, 2019) and over 85,000 active missing persons cases were under investigation in 2019 (NCIC, 2019). The current research provides a critical evaluation of what is known about cold cases, how they are defined, the nature and distribution of these incidents, and current investigative methods for increasing solvability. Questions about the measurement and external validity of national data as well as biases in the formal designation of who/what constitutes a "cold case" and "missing person" are discussed. Case studies of successful investigations are also presented to help guide local, multi-jurisdictional, and national policies in better identifying and solving these cases.

Neighborhood Context, Strategic Parenting, and Social Control: A Study of Arab Immigrant Families

Amarat Zaatut, Temple University

Shannon K. Jacobsen, Drexel University

This study examined how urban disadvantage shapes Arab immigrant parents' child-rearing practices and the social control they exert over their second-generation children. Based on in-depth interviews with first- and second-generation Muslim- and Christian-Arab immigrants ($n=91$) living in an Arab ethnic enclave in the northeastern U.S., we find that parents' child-rearing strategies were influenced by the disadvantaged context and further exacerbated by the fear that their children would assimilate to the urban underclass culture they were surrounded by. Muslim and Christian parents navigated these challenges in different ways. Specifically, Muslim parents limited their children's interactions with American peers, who they deemed to be criminogenic; strictly imposed curfews; enforced gender separation; and placed extra restrictions on their daughters' activities. Conversely, when Christian parents imposed similar restrictions, they faced more resistance from their children. Theoretical implications related to immigration, acculturation, and crime will be discussed.

Measuring Neighborhood Crime: A New Paradigm

Marilyn Ee, Sam Houston State University

Yan Zhang, Sam Houston State University

Traditionally, crime has been measured by frequency or counts. More recently, scholars have been exploring a new way of measuring crime - by levels of harm, through the creation of crime harm indexes (CHIs). Though CHIs have been developed in several countries, they have received relatively little attention in the United States. This study expands on a previously developed CHI - the California CHI (CA-CHI) - and uses it to measure crime in Los Angeles, California. Using spatial analysis, the distribution of crime harm is compared to the distribution of crime counts. The relationships between the different measures of crime and neighborhood characteristics are then analyzed and compared.

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Are Risk and Protective Factors Similar for Violent and Drug Crimes at Micro-Geographic Places?

Clair White, University of Wyoming

David G. Weisburd, George Mason University and Hebrew University

Kiseong Kuen, Mason University

The current study examines the social and physical environment of crime hot spots to identify factors associated with violent and drug crime incidents on street segments. We use unique, primary data collected on 449 street segments in Baltimore City that includes residential survey, physical and social observations, along with land use and crime data. Multilevel negative binomial models are estimated to examine violent and drug crime incident counts in 2017, using a number of characteristics of the street, such as collective efficacy, disorder, and opportunity factors measured in 2012. Furthermore, the street segments are nested in 52 communities, so we also account for the level of concentrated disadvantage in the community. Our results suggest there are important differences in the factors that explain violent crime versus drug crime on the street.

Panel 53: Contemporary Issues in Court Systems II

Changes in Neighborhood Environment after Involvement with the Criminal Justice System

Meagan Robbins, Texas State University

Ashley Arnio, Texas State University

Studies on neighborhood selection in post-prison populations have documented that those released from prison often return to neighborhoods exhibiting high levels of disadvantage. Further, research on neighborhood attainment has observed differences across racial and ethnic groups in upward or downward residential mobility for the formerly incarcerated. However, very little is known about whether short-term detention can affect an individual's neighborhood environment, especially for those detained but not convicted. This study uses socioeconomic and demographic data from the ACS and administrative data from a central magistration facility in a large Southern U.S. county to track the residential history of a sample of individuals arrested for a new crime in 2018 and 2019. Specifically, it pairs charge history for those with a prior arrest within the same county to explore changes in neighborhood environment after formal involvement within the criminal justice system. The findings contribute to the national discussion regarding the collateral consequences of pretrial detention.

Spatializing Low-Level Justice: Do Municipal Violations Map Evenly Across Communities?

Kristina J. Thompson, Georgia Southern University

Traffic violations and low-level infractions are the primary way that most citizens come into contact with the criminal justice system. Importantly, prior and emerging research suggests that such infractions - where punishment is typically confined to a monetary sanction - are not distributed evenly across space. Such differences might be explained by variation environmental design that make some areas violation "attractors." Yet, more work is needed to understand the extent of spatial differences, how disparities across place overlay on particular social contexts (e.g. communities), and how localized policies and procedures may exacerbate or mitigate such differences. Drawing from longitudinal municipal court data that spans over ten years, we explore the prevalence of low-level charges and their consequences for defendants across a large midwestern city. Findings will be placed within broader calls to identify and effectively resolve sometimes benign mechanisms that can produce inequality across place.

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Predictors of Sexual Assault Case Prosecution: An Examination of Legal and Extralegal Factors

Laura L. King, Boise State University

Lisa M. Growette Bostaph, Boise State University

Jacqueline G. Lee, Boise State University

John W. Ropp, Michigan State University

The prevalence of sexual assault case attrition is a recognized and widespread issue. Of those assaults that are reported to police, only a small portion result in arrest, prosecution, or conviction. Research has identified a number of legal and extralegal factors that influence whether and how a case progresses through the criminal justice system. The present study analyzed a random sample of sexual assaults reported to police in one medium-sized jurisdiction in the western United States. Data from police reports, court records, and prosecutor case notes were analyzed to determine the impact of several legal and extralegal factors on whether the case was referred for prosecution and whether charges were filed. Implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

Panel 54: Contemporary Issues in Corrections IV

A Formative Evaluation of Washington Prison Animal Programs

Kim Satterfield, Seattle University

With the ever-growing prison population in the United States, it is imperative to continue to examine programs that may foster reductions in recidivism rates. In the minimal observatory studies that have been conducted on animal programs in prison, it has been concluded that these programs have a positive effect on the inmates, prison environment, the animals, and the community. Implementations of these programs are in place nationwide, but thorough research and evaluation of methods and outcomes of these programs remain scarce. This research investigation will obtain data through one-on-one interviews with individuals who have successfully completed a prison animal program in Washington State. The purpose of the research investigation is to understand the personal and community impacts of such programs to assist in future implementations. Lastly, implications for future research, practice, and policy are discussed.

Motherhood in Pieces: New Perspectives on the Lived Experience of Incarcerated Mothers

Amelie Couvrette, Université du Québec en Outaouais

More women are incarcerated in Canada, in the U.S. and generally everywhere around the world. As most of these women are mothers, being a mother and being incarcerated at the same time poses many challenges. Few studies have attempted to address these challenges but have not been able to grasp the intricacy of the situation in which these mothers find themselves, once incarcerated. The aim of this presentation is to deepen our understanding of these women's motherhood experience, of their mothering practices and of their identity as an incarcerated mother. Drawing from Canadian and American qualitative studies, a thematic analysis was done, which meant a deconstruction of original studies to identify explicative themes that clarify the complexity of their experience. Four themes were identified: 1) prison as an opportunity to build their mothering identity, 2) strategies to (re)build their identity as a good mother, 3) the meaning associated with being a mother, 4) attempts to mother (or not) their children from prison. Clinical implications for incarcerated women will be discussed.

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The Construction and Validation of the Colorado Pretrial Assessment Tool - Revised

Kyle Ward, University of Northern Colorado
Victoria Terranova, University of Northern Colorado

This multi-year project set out to revise and validate the Colorado Pretrial Assessment Tool (CPAT), a risk assessment tool used in 25 jurisdictions throughout Colorado. Based on stakeholder feedback and working with seven counties throughout the state, a revised version of the tool, the CPAT-Revised (CPAT-R) was constructed and piloted for three months across the seven counties. The revised tool was constructed using machine learning, LASSO, and random forest regression techniques. The tool was then assessed and subsequently balanced for predictive bias across race/ethnicity, sex and residential status (e.g. housed and homeless). Data were collected by pretrial officers on 5,263 pretrial defendants. The recommended revised version of the CPAT-R was found to validate with a higher AUC score (.65) compared to the CPAT (.60). The analysis of predictive bias identified two risk factors that potentially maintained predictive bias and which were ultimately removed from the tool.

The Reentry Challenges Faced By Justice-Involved Parents: An Analysis of the Role of Public Policy

Steven Keener, Christopher Newport University

The challenges and barriers present in the reentry process for justice-involved individuals is well documented; however, more attention is needed upon how the process uniquely impacts parents and families. This study addresses that gap by examining the reentry experiences of formerly incarcerated parents, with a focus upon the role of public policy in creating these issues. A qualitative methodological approach using in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with parents that have been through the reentry process. Directed content analysis of the data illuminated that parents face unique challenges connected to their period of incarceration and reentry. These ranged from the stigmatization associated with being involved in the justice system to findings about how factors like visitation policies, which became more restrictive during the COVID-19 pandemic, damaged family relationships and increased burdens during reentry. The policy implications of the results are explored, with a particular focus upon specific structural reforms needed to address these challenges long-term.

Panel 55: Empirical and Conceptual Examinations of Cybercrime III

Cryptomarket Analysis: Dark0de Vendors and Products

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University
Shu Qi Liu, Simon Fraser University

Cryptomarkets are online marketplaces that allow vendors and buyers to trade for illicit goods and services. 44,740 product listings were collected from Dark0de in two months from June to July 2021. Drug types were manually coded and the drug amounts coded with python. Drug listings account for 86.3% of all purchased products and 88.7% of Dark0de's revenue. 98.7% of the purchases were for personal use. There have been at least 392.7 kilograms of drugs shipped based on reviews. Vendors selling blueprints of 3D firearms only had digital listings and did not specialize in firearms. Vendors selling fentanyl made 25.2% of their earnings from fentanyl sales on average. Drug vendors were more likely to offer worldwide shipping when there was less domestic demand and as the vendor gained more experience. Vendors offering to ship worldwide may increase buyers and the risk of more seized packages. Shipping procedures and policies can restrict vendors from shipping worldwide, as seen in the rates of listings offering worldwide shipping for different countries.

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Deploying Artificial Intelligence to Respond to Online Human Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation

Barry E. Cartwright, Simon Fraser University
Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University
Tiana Shariffi, Sexual Exploitation Education

This paper reports on the development of an artificial intelligence tool that will assist law enforcement agencies in proactively detecting and responding to the use of digital technology by perpetrators of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In this regard, we are cooperating with the RCMP's Integrated Child Exploitation Unit and the Sexual Exploitation Education outreach organization. We are focussing on classified websites and social media sites and how they are used to market the victims/ services of victims of sexual exploitation/trafficking. We are deploying our custom-designed web crawler and AI (machine-learning) technology in order to scan classified advertisement websites and social media sites that are known to be used for the marketing of victims/services of victims of sexual exploitation/trafficking and retrieving and analyzing that evidence. We are also extending our AI technology to allow for the automated identification, collection and processing of images and symbols.

Openly Accessible: An Analysis of Open-source Data on Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure

Naomi Zakimi, Simon Fraser University
Noelle Warkentin, Simon Fraser University
Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University
Yuxuan (Cicilia) Zhang, Simon Fraser University

Increasingly Critical Infrastructure (CI) devices are connected to the internet and exposed to malicious cyberattacks. During a planned cyber-attack, Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) tools could help hackers gather data from publicly available platforms, identify vulnerabilities, and develop attack strategies against targeted CI sectors. The purpose of the current study is to explore and identify the types of OSINT data useful for individuals intending to maliciously attack the CI industry. Over 4000 search results posted between 2015-2020 were found through keyword queries in four open-source platforms. Using thematic content analysis, 250 results were found to provide information related to cybersecurity and hacking of CI, including: indirect reconnaissance data, proof-of-concept codes, and educational materials. The results from this study reveal an increasing amount of open-source data useful for malicious attackers against the CI industry, and the need to develop policies and preventative strategies to protect and secure industrial systems and CI.

The Dark Figure of Reporting: Measuring Ransomware Attacks on Businesses in British Columbia

Barry E. Cartwright, Simon Fraser University
Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Ransomware attacks are vastly unreported and under-represented in the official crime statistics. This paper reports on the interim results of an online survey of businesses regarding their experiences with ransomware attacks. The study, funded in part by a SSHRC Partnership Cooperation Grant, involves a collaborative effort between Simon Fraser University's International CyberCrime Research Centre in Burnaby, B.C., and the "E" Division Technological Crime Unit, Cyber and Technical Investigation Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in Surrey, B.C. Amongst the major concerns of the RCMP's Technological Crime Unit are that: 1) incidents of ransomware victimization involving businesses may be vastly underreported; 2) the actual volume and prevalence of such incidents is an unknown quantity; 3) little is known about how businesses respond to ransomware attacks; and 4) little is known about whether or not

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businesses report victimization incidents to the police, or if they do, what assistance they receive from police in addressing their concerns.

Panel 56: Contemporary Issues in Gender, Sexuality, and Crime III

Mistreatment of Women in Mental Health Systems

T. Avra Rossman, San José State University

Women worldwide have disproportionately been diagnosed with mental illness and mistreated in mental health systems. This tactic has often been used to deprive women of human and civil rights. Objective reports show that women who did not conform to social norms were easily institutionalized. Data suggest that the reasons women are more frequently diagnosed with severe mental illness are not due to actual mental disorders. Psychiatric misdiagnosis and treatment are largely based on medical insurance codes from the Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM) published by the American Psychological Association (APA). DSM Task Force psychiatrists, responsible for adding new psychiatric diagnoses to each DSM, reported financial ties to pharmaceutical companies that benefited financially from adding specific diagnoses. This review of diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders in women analyzes data through the dual lens of feminism and objectification theory. Research implications include the negative impact of patriarchal, socio-cultural, and economic systems that exploit and marginalize women.

Police Avoidance: Sexuality Minority Identities and Hate Crime Reporting Attitudes

Jordan C. Grasso, University of California Irvine

Stefan Vogler, NORC at the University of Chicago

Valerie Jenness, University of California Irvine

Criminologists, policymakers, and police scholars have long studied crime reporting correlates. However, questions remain unanswered about sexual minorities' (SMs) hate crime reporting. This article assesses factors that shape the probability that SMs report bias-motivated crime victimization to the police. Specifically, we ask: (1) Does SM identity impact the likelihood of reporting future hate crime victimization, (2) Does SM identity impact views of the legal system and police, and (3) How do legal cynicism and perceptions of police legitimacy shape the likelihood of legal mobilization among SM hate crime victims? To answer these questions, we utilize survey data collected by the Vera Institute of Justice that captures experiences with hate crime victimization and reporting, as well as legal cynicism and perceptions of law enforcement. We find that SM identity does not directly affect hate crime-reporting behavior. However, SMs are more likely to express legal cynicism and less likely to view the police as legitimate, influencing reporting behaviors and police avoidance.

The Role of Sexual Identity Changes during Young Adulthood on Crime and Substance Use

Nayan G. Ramirez, California State University, Northridge

Cathrine Jacobsen, California State University, Northridge

We explore the relationship between changes in sexual orientation identity and criminal involvement during young adulthood. Specifically, we examine whether sexual identity mobility, or the process of changing sexual orientation identity over time, affects individuals' engagement in violent crime, non-violent crime, and substance use behavior. Theories of identity development suggest that changes in sexual orientation identity may increase stress in individuals' lives due to poor social support or environmental responses leading to potentially adverse outcomes. Using Add Health longitudinal data, we examine how changes towards a more same-sex-oriented identity or towards a less same-sex-oriented identity compare with the effect of a stable sexual

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orientation on individuals' propensity to commit crime or use drugs. Preliminary results suggest that changes towards more same-sex-oriented identities increase the level of criminal involvement, but we also find evidence of differences based on gender and the outcome behavior.

Time After Time:

Examining Trends in the Portrayal of Intimate Partner Violence in Law and Order: SVU

Mary E. Miller, Washington State University

According to the Center for Disease Control, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is pervasive in society today, with over twelve million victims each year. Furthermore, IPV is frequently portrayed in popular and reality TV shows, which can shape societies' perceptions. Therefore, it is critical to examine the average citizen's understanding of IPV. However, public perceptions about violence have shifted over time; these changes may be reflected in the narrative portrayed on television. In order to study the trends in the portrayal of IPV, I analyzed all episodes in the first 21 seasons of the popular, long-running TV show *Law and Order: Special Victims Unit* that contained IPV, which resulted in a sample of 55 episodes. I will specifically present trends in victim-blaming, perpetrator exoneration, and IPV minimization through the first 21 seasons. Results will be discussed, utilizing basic descriptive quantitative, triple comparative design, and storyline graph qualitative analysis of transcripts from selected episodes, and implications relative to public discourse surrounding IPV.

Panel 57: Contemporary Issues in Policing IV

The Role of Training and Retraining in Fatal Felonious Law Enforcement Traffic Stop-Related Deaths

Michelle Rippy, California State University, East Bay

Summer M. Jackson, California State University, East Bay

Traffic stops are a staple of law enforcement and the most prevalent contact officers have with the community. Through a systematic review of fatal felonious law enforcement officer deaths from 1990 to June 2021, we discovered the average age of law enforcement officers killed during traffic stops was 37 years, with an average tenure of 9.6 years of service. An analysis of the states and local agencies where the most law enforcement officers were killed revealed a lack of continued training and retraining on traffic stops, in addition to no specific training on maintaining vigilance. The average hours spent on traffic stops in the academy training was 31 hours or 4.87% of the total academy time. Annual training requirements showed 13 hours of mandated training being required, with only one state requiring traffic stop-related training every four years. The average tenure showed that more seasoned officers were being killed during traffic stops, possibly related to training and the absence of retraining when away from patrol while on a special assignment.

"Defund the Police:" Perceptions among Protesters in the 2020 March on Washington

Jennifer E. Cobbina, Michigan State University

Soma Chaudhuri, Michigan State University

Ashleigh LaCourse, Michigan State University

Christina DeJong, Michigan State University

Using qualitative interviews, this study examines how Black and White protesters with varying levels of commitment to the Black Lives Matter movement perceive and define defund the police. Findings indicate while a small number had reservations regarding the term, the vast majority of protesters associate defunding with reduction of police budgets leading to reallocation of these resources towards much needed community services. Findings did not reveal much difference

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between racial identity of protesters and understanding of what defunding the police implied. However, prior engagement with protesting and the level of commitment did play an important role in being able to provide nuanced context to the call for action. Implementation of reduction of police budgets indicates a need to reimagine the role and function of police in most affected communities. In addition, there is a need to reinvest in local resources that would provide the much needed support towards marginalized communities.

Edge Computing and AI for Public Safety

Hamed Tabkhi, University of North Carolina, Charlotte
Shannon E. Reid, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

To enhance national security and improve public safety, this project is a multidisciplinary transformative approach to address community challenges in intelligent policing. The research integrates recent advances in machine vision and deep learning to the community territorials by creating a collaborative research team, across community stakeholders, domain experts, and computer and information engineers. In smart policing, the aim is to reduce public safety incidents while reducing bias in identification to minimize the tension and achieve a much higher coverage in community environments, filtering out unnecessary calls while maintaining the privacy of community members. The strong community engagement with a local community college helps build in roads with communities that may be critical of AI and monitoring.

Student Perceptions Social Workers Employed in Policing Contexts

Adam Vaughan, Texas State University
Richard H. Morley, Texas State University

Recently, there has been a push for communities to generate and/or expand collaborative programming between social workers and local police services. Unfortunately, the level of support from academics, policy makers, and field-level practitioners in this area lacks consistency. Moreover, the perceptions of these initiatives from those who are likely to be involved in shaping the future of both these fields of work is largely unknown. The aim of this study is to explore student perceptions of collaborative tasks that exist between social workers and police officers. Through a cross-sectional design, criminal justice and social work students from a large public university in the American southwest were surveyed. Results indicate that criminal justice students tend to be more supportive of social workers being involved in partnerships with the police on mental health and substance use events and those related to domestic violence. On the other hand, social work students were more likely to support of social worker tasks and roles related to traditional crime and law enforcement events.

Panel 58: Understanding Extremism

Female Extremists in the Criminal Justice System

Omi Hodwitz, University of Idaho

Academics and practitioners alike recognize that there are notable disparities in criminal justice procedures and outcomes for select populations. This is particularly apparent when examining gender and sentencing. While gender-based disparities in sentencing has been identified in countries around the world, the focus has been placed almost exclusively on apolitical offenders. Despite an emphasis on apolitical populations, scholars have generalized their findings to include extremist or political offenders. This study tests the assumption that apolitical gender-based disparities in the criminal justice system are also present for extremist offenders. Using the Terrorism Recidivism Study (TRS), the study examines aggregate sentencing patterns among

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female-assigned and male-assigned extremist populations in the United States between 2001 and 2020. Results indicate that female-assigned extremists experience differential treatment in sentencing, although these results are limited to decisions regarding incarceration.

Islam, Sharia, and the Carceral State

Khirad Z. Siddiqui, University of California, Irvine

This presentation offers a framework to understand why Islam, as it currently exists within the U.S. prison system, is associated with radicalism and treated with surveillance and suppression. By exploring the history of sharia and complicating existing ideas of legal pluralism and religious tolerance, I will argue that the position of sharia is one that is incommensurable with Western governance. Thus, as early incarcerated Muslim activists in the 1950s and 60s used sharia in their fight against prison conditions, they cemented an antagonism between Islam and carceral authority that still lives on in the treatment of incarcerated Muslims today. This tension manifests itself in the religious surveillance and suppression incarcerated Muslims face today, and also helps account for the trouble Islamic advocacy groups have as they attempt to reframe Islam as a moderating religious force within the prison. These tensions lead to a framework and a set of guiding questions for ongoing interviews with incarcerated Muslims.

Much Ado About Trump:

The Impact of the 2016 Presidential Election on Right-Wing Terrorism in the United States

Sara Doering, Simon Fraser University

Recently, right-wing political parties have been receiving increased electoral support, including the election of former President Donald Trump, which has been hypothesized to have mobilized far-right extremist groups and increased the amount of violence perpetrated by these individuals. As this hypothesis has not been formally addressed, this study examines whether there are changes in the annual prevalence of right-wing terrorist attacks in the U.S. since the 2016 presidential campaign and subsequent election of former President Donald Trump while controlling for relevant socioeconomic conditions. Results show that the election of former president Trump did not significantly impact annual changes in the rates of a right-wing terrorist incident occurring, and that right-wing terrorist attacks were significantly less likely to occur in states with higher Republican support. Results illustrate that violent acts of hate were steadily increasing years prior to former President Trump's presidential campaign, and will likely continue to be a salient concern within American society.

Extremism in Uniform: A Study of Extremist Groups in the U.S. Military

Stephanie R. Brown, North County Counseling Associates

Timothy C. Brown, San Diego State University

Addressing the Department of Justice in 2021 Attorney General Merrick Garland stated that the "most lethal elements of the domestic violence extremist threat are racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists, and militia violent extremists". Furthermore, he remarked on the targeting of service members by these organizations. In fact, active military personnel and veterans were found to be over-represented among the first arrests relating to the Capitol insurrection. While 1 to 10 percent of Service members are estimated to be involved in criminal organizations, their distribution in extremist/militia groups vs. traditional gangs is less clear. Additionally, research on the relationship between U.S. Veterans and both groups is relatively scant. Through in-depth, intensive interviews with Veterans with knowledge of criminal organizations in the Military, this research fills this gap by focusing on the prevalence, impact,

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and distribution of military related extremist groups as well as their motivations, attitudes, and goals.

Panel 59: Dazed and Confused? Race, Crime, and Drug Policy III

"Our Hearts Are Not at Rest": A Critical Look at the Adequacy of Indigenous Death Investigations

Steff King, Simon Fraser University
Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University
annie ross, Simon Fraser University
Gail S. Anderson, Simon Fraser University

Across Canada, hundreds of Indigenous testimonies have reported deficiencies in how police and medicolegal professionals investigate their deaths. The problem, however, is that there are limited tools for these individuals to challenge investigators and few cases that have done so successfully. This research establishes a comparative model to assess death investigative inadequacy by examining if procedural conduct aligns with standard investigative practice requirements. Three Indigenous case studies involving the suspicious deaths of young individuals in Prince Rupert, BC serve as the primary sample for this method in a qualitative design. The results present a central theme of inadequacy across all three cases, primarily in improper evidence collection, general procedural follow-through, and withheld information. The outcomes of this research suggest a need for future research and academic dedication to examine investigator accountability and critically look at how colonial powers limit investigative effectiveness for Indigenous cases.

Assisting the Immigrant Community: Narratives from Service Providers in Maricopa County, AZ

Lidia E. Nuño, California State University, Fullerton
Veronica M. Herrera, California State University, Fullerton

Despite a downward trend in immigration over the past decade, inflammatory rhetoric and partisan political agendas during the Trump Administration generated and perpetuated fear of undocumented immigrants amongst American citizens. The political shift towards aggressive policies targeting undocumented immigrants affected not only those directly targeted but also the broader immigrant community, and those that provide them services. The present study examines the results from qualitative interviews with stakeholders that work directly with undocumented immigrants in Maricopa County AZ. This study will help facilitate an informed narrative that combines different stakeholders' accounts of the wide-ranging issues undocumented immigrants encounter with health care, social services, and the criminal justice system and help identify potential barriers and "best-practices" or "what-works" when working with this population in the aftermath of anti-immigration policies.

The Cannabis Lie: Why the Promise of Legalized Cannabis Failed

Geneva Brown, DePaul University

The State of Illinois proclaimed that legalized cannabis would be an apparatus to correct the wrongs of the past. The Illinois Cannabis Act legalized recreational cannabis use in January 2020. The State touted social equity ownership and criminal record expungements as game changing programs. Illinois acknowledged over enforcement of drug arrests and convictions in communities of color, especially the Black community. The Cannabis Act promised through its Social Equity program, people of color would become dispensary owners and operators. The promise failed miserably. The first seventy-five dispensary licenses yielded only one Black owned dispensary and 3 Latino owned dispensaries. Dispensary licenses are now mired in political gamesmanship and litigation with no new licenses being awarded in the near future. The

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promise of creating equity and wealth for people of color failed. The promise of addressing past wrongs never materialized. Thus, the State of Illinois concocted the cannabis lie.

The Moderating Effects of Social Capital on Spatial Mismatch for Justice-Involved Women

Ariel L. Roddy, Michigan State University

Marva V. Goodson-Miller, Vanderbilt University

This research considers whether spatial mismatch, or the disconnection of women's residences from areas of job growth, affect the employment outcomes of women on probation and parole. Further, this work advances theory by examining if social network characteristics, specifically activated financial support and geographic dispersion of network members, affect the degree to which spatial mismatch is associated with employment. For 160 justice-involved women, we find evidence that the economic opportunity in women's census tract of residence (i.e. spatial mismatch) affect employment and network characteristics moderate these outcomes; specifically, for women with low geographic dispersion in their social networks, and for women with low financial support from network members, the economic conditions of the areas in which they live are largely predictive of their employment outcomes. The results of this research have distinct policy implications regarding the necessity of state support for women with a criminal history.

Panel 60: Innovations in Crime Analysis II

Clustered Aggression: Spatial Patterns of Violence Under Civil Gang Injunctions

Alexis Norris, California State University, San Bernardino

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Shuryo Fujita, California State University, San Bernardino

While accumulating evidence shows that focused-deterrence strategies stand to significantly reduce street-gang violence, the benefit of targeted crime control efforts will be undone if gang conflict is merely displaced. This paper investigates the cumulative effect of civil gang injunctions on gang violence in Los Angeles. We mapped violent conflict from 993 cases (1998-2013) and compared the spatial patterns of conflict pre- and post-injunction, as well as between the least and most aggressive gangs. Nearest neighbor analysis, Ripley's K, and hot spot analysis (Getis and Ord G^*) revealed significant shifts in the patterns of conflict across levels of aggression. This study evidences the importance of investigating potential displacement by tracking the spread of conflict as greater numbers of the most violent gangs are enjoined.

The Debt Crisis, Austerity Measures and Suicide in Greece

Bradley J. Bartos, University of Arizona

Charis Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

Richard McCleary, University of California, Irvine

This study examines the link between economically-driven austerity measures implemented during a recent economic downturn-the Greek debt crisis-and suicide for the population as a whole, as well as for men and women separately, using a synthetic control design. This quasi-experimental approach allows us to causally model the relationship between Greece's International Monetary Fund-imposed austerity measures and suicide, something that has hampered prior research efforts. In the analyses, we utilize a 50-nation panel containing annual suicide counts and population demographics for the years 1995-2015 from the World Health Organization's Mortality archive. Findings show austerity policies corresponded with increased suicide rates in Greece for the population as a whole, and for men and women. Robustness tests

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confirm these results. We discuss the implications of the findings for the current economic crisis associated with the COVID19 pandemic.

The Misuse of School Exclusions: Pathways to Child Criminal Exploitation By County Line Gangs
Abbie J. Lake, Anglia Ruskin University

This critical discussion is comprised of a systematic literature review surrounding the misuse of school exclusions and the pathway to child criminal exploitation (CCE) by county line gangs (CLGs). This work seeks to support the notion that there is a direct relationship between school exclusions, referrals to alternative providers of education and pathways into gang recruitment, as well as a greater risk of CCE by CLGs for excluded young people. This work also provides evidence of the various systemic social injustices that vulnerable young people experience, which contributes to an increased risk of CCE by CLGs. This work will offer an overview of the contextual factors which, contribute to the pathway to exploitation for vulnerable young people. Current responses and education polices surrounding the use of school exclusions, CCE and CLGs involvement will be critically discussed and evaluated. Finally, a conclusion will be drawn that recommends changes to be made in order to effectively safeguard vulnerable young people from experiencing school exclusion and subsequent CLG CCE.

Capitalizing on Patrol Intelligence: Practitioner Views on Patrol-Driven Intelligence-Led Policing
A. Jon Bottema, University of Southern Mississippi
Cody W. Telep, Arizona State University

Intelligence-led policing (ILP), a model that emphasizes intelligence analysis and problem solving to disrupt, reduce and prevent crime, is utilized globally in a myriad of ways. Typically, law enforcement agencies approach this using top-down approaches or through using dedicated task forces. One unique approach to using ILP has been the Phoenix Police Department's (PPD) Intelligence Officer Program (IOP) which capitalizes on being patrol-driven. This presentation explores the receptivity of practitioners to such an approach. More specifically, it compares views of patrol officers, intelligence officers, and intelligence officer supervisors on the value of the program to patrol activities and the patrol function more broadly. Implications of these findings, limitations, and directions for future research will be discussed.

Panel 61: The Many Faces of Justice Reinvestment: Findings and Lessons from Oregon

Describing Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative

Brian Renauer, Portland State University
Chris Campbell, Portland State University
Chris Dollar, Washington State University
Mark G. Harmon, Portland State University
Mauri Matsuda, Portland State University

The purpose of the present study is to describe the types of programs funded through Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) and implemented by Oregon's 36 counties. Drawing on county applications for state JRI funding, we created a database of JRI programs at the county and biennium level, coding programs according to their stated efforts at fulfilling two of JRI's primary objectives: prison and recidivism reduction. Of the 93 programs implemented across all counties in the 2017-19 biennia, approximately one in four programs were rated as having a strong focus on recidivism reduction and about 30 percent were rated as having a strong focus on prison reduction. The majority of programs provided a mix of direct services, supervision/sanctions, and counseling/treatment. We discuss the different approaches taken by

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counties to reduce recidivism and prison use, contrast them with the original goals of JRI, and discuss the potential lessons for JRI in Oregon and elsewhere.

Doubling Down on Reducing Prison: Examining the Longitudinal Impact of Justice Reinvestment

Christopher Campbell, Portland State University
Christopher Dollar, Washington State University
Mauri Matsuda, Portland State University

Many correctional jurisdictions across the United States have adopted justice reinvestment initiatives (or JRIs) as a means for reducing the use of incarceration and mitigating large correctional budgets. In spite of this widespread adoption, however, little empirical research has explored the impacts of justice reinvestment policies. This study employs an interrupted time-series regression analysis using more than a decade of state correctional data to examine JRI legislation in Oregon to ask the question: What effect has justice reinvestment efforts been on carceral outcomes? The data were provided by the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission and range from January 2008 to December 2019. Results show significant effects for the prison population as well as for jail usage.

Quantifying the Impact of JRI: Findings From County Level Panel Data

Christopher Campbell, Portland State University
Mark G. Harmon, Portland State University
Mauri Matsuda, Portland State University

Codified into law in 2013, Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative provides striking similarities to how many JRIs operate nationwide. Like many states and the federal government, Oregon provides JRI grants to each county for the localized efforts of reducing prison and recidivism. Although it allows flexibility, this practice adds substantial difficulty to assessing the effects of JRI efforts, as they can take many different shapes. Relying on monthly and annual state data of the 36 Oregon counties from 2009 to 2019, we provide an assessment of JRI in Oregon over time and within county-effects. Generalized linear mixed models reveal that JRI can be effective at reducing prison and recidivism, but the effects are dependent on county resources and use of grant funds. We provide a discussion of these findings and their national implications for JRI.

Why So Many Faces? Explaining County-Level Justice Reinvestment Diversity

Brian Renauer, Portland State University
Mark G. Harmon, Portland State University
Mauri Matsuda, Portland State University

Oregon's Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) incentivized counties to help stabilize and reduce prison population growth while maintaining local public safety. Counties were given broad discretion to fund and implement the types of JRI approaches and programs they wished. Subsequently, there is unique diversity in JRI approaches across Oregon. Using an inductive and qualitative approach this paper develops a theory to explain and predict the types of JRI approaches counties are likely to be drawn towards given the organizational, institutional, and political dynamics and contexts in place. The implications of such theory testing for improving JRI implementation and effectiveness is discussed.

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Examining Pretrial Release Decisions in Oregon

Kelsey Henderson, Portland State University
Christopher Campbell, Portland State University
Brian Renauer, Portland State University

Jurisdictions across the United States are re-evaluating their pretrial release systems in an effort to reduce pretrial detention rates and costs, reduce crimes committed while on pretrial supervision, and increase court appearance rates. Using a mixed method approach (i.e., secondary data analyses, survey of counties, and 71 interviews with legal actors), we examined decision-making processes of those making or contributing to pretrial release decisions. We first present on the factors that best predict the likelihood of pretrial detention based on quantitative analyses (e.g., risk score, defendants' criminal history, charge type and severity). Then, we use our survey and interview data to unpack the quantified relationships (e.g., the impact of treatment facilities on willingness to release pretrial, determination of monetary bail amounts). Ultimately, these data inform our understanding of the factors that influence the decision to detain (quantitative), and how those decisions are made (qualitative). Results will be discussed in relation to policy and pretrial reform.

Panel 62: Criminal Justice Reform, Criminal Law, and Public Policy

Defunding and Reimagining Police, Safety, and Social Control

Erik Luna, Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law
Luis A. Fernandez, Northern Arizona University

In the summer of 2020, Black Lives Matter protesters demanded an immediate change in policing practice. The demands produced a sense of urgency for cities across the United States to address racial disparities and to engage in meaningful systemic change. In the subsequent period, cities adopted different approaches to transforming the role, scope, and function of policing. Some sought to disband police departments entirely (and failed). Others reallocated police funding toward marginalized communities or removed officers from schools. Still others diverted service calls away from law enforcement and toward social service providers. This paper will examine some of these approaches, presenting different conceptualizations and implications of defunding strategies. The paper will also outline efforts and responses taken by various jurisdictions to date, concluding with an analysis of potential obstacles facing these endeavors.

Sentinel Event Reviews: A New Tool for Addressing Police Excessive Use of Force

Valena Beety, Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law

Although sentinel event reviews are not panaceas to all police-community tension and mistrust, they have significant potential to improve conditions in two principal ways: First, if conducted properly, with complete disclosure to the review board of all relevant information about a critical incident, they can rebuild trust among review board members who, in turn, are in a position to report the transparency-even if they must preserve the confidentiality of some information-to the wider community; second, and most important, is that sentinel event reviews, properly conducted, are more likely to yield a range of tangible changes and improvements in policies, procedures, practices, and equipment that, working together, can reduce future risks of similar harmful incidents from occurring. The very process by which sentinel event reviews work-combining an expert review of a wide range of causal factors and conditions with a high degree of transparency, independence, and objectivity-increases the probability of a genuine commitment to making positive changes among the key decision-makers.

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Strict Liability Abolition

Michael Serota, Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law

This presentation reinvigorates the case for abolishing strict liability in the criminal law. I spotlight two fundamental assumptions that have fueled strict liability's historic rise and current deprioritization in this time of criminal justice reform. One assumption is that eliminating culpable mental states from criminal statutes is an effective means of reducing crime rates. The other is that adding culpable mental states to criminal statutes is an ineffective means of lowering imprisonment rates or promoting racial justice. I argue that both of these assumptions are wrong. Synthesizing decades of social science research, I first explain why there is little reason to believe that strict liability promotes public safety. Next, building upon the first-ever legal impact study of an individual mens rea reform, I explain how adding culpable mental states to individual criminal statutes could reshape charging practices and conviction rates. I then demonstrate the racial justice benefits of universal mens rea standards by highlight

The Fictional Plea and the Sex Offender

Ben A. McJunkin, Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law

J.J. Prescott, University of Michigan Law School

Fictional pleas permit guilty defendants to plead to crimes other than those they have actually committed. Courts have upheld such pleas as an appropriate exercise of prosecutorial discretion, and progressive prosecutors have embraced the practice as a means of securing convictions and appropriate punishments by leveraging collateral consequences of particular salience to defendants, such as deportation or social stigma. In the era of sex offender registration and notification requirements, however, fictional pleas have pernicious potential. Because sex offender registration laws vary by state, and are premised on the agreed-to offense rather than the offense actually committed, a prosecutor and defendant may choose to negotiate a plea that requires registration in the state of conviction but not elsewhere. This Essay examines two potentially troubling aspects of this possibility: fictional pleas as a form of modern-day banishment and fictional pleas in one state to evade sex-offender registration in another state.

Panel 63: Contemporary Issues in Forensic Science and Psychology

Searching for Clues Under Uncertainty: Insight on Crime Scene Examiners' Decision-Making

Rémi Boivin, Université de Montréal

Vincent Mousseau, Université de Montréal

Despite a sustained preoccupation with prioritization in the deployment of forensic resources within police forces, decisions made during crime scene investigations remain little studied. Only a few researchers have taken interest in the real practices of crime scene examiners (CSEs), so far highlighting the large disparities between the way investigations are conducted by different CSEs on a priori similar crime scenes. This research thus aims to better understand the decision-making processes underlying how CSEs elaborate their inspection strategies. The presentation draws on data collected via participant observation at real crime scenes in Quebec and via 16 semi-structured interviews with CSEs. Our results shed light on the prioritization system by which CSEs select some inspection strategies rather than others when searching for clues on crime scenes, highlighting some elements they particularly value in their decision-making. The presentation therefore calls for a better consideration of the social dimension of the scientific investigation of crime scenes.

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Using Unsolved Homicides as Opportunities for Professional Socialization in Forensic Science

Kylie Parrotta, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

Krystal Hans, Purdue University

In order to assess students' perceptions of exposure to violence and victimization and to humanize some of the course concepts in an Investigating Forensic Science course, we had students review news clips and listen to an audio recording about an unsolved homicide. The narrative account was provided by the sister of the victim and included details about events leading up to when her sister was reported missing, when the remains were found, the few leads the investigators have in the case, her feelings of survivor's guilt, as well as the support network and advocacy work that the student has done as a result of the tragic loss of her sister. Data for our paper come from student reflections on this unsolved homicide case that were collected from an Investigating Forensic Science course taught at Purdue in the Spring 2020 ($n=90$) and 2021 ($n=122$). Findings reveal students reported empathy, noting that listening to the narrative account made crime "real," and that it made them aware of how emotions are part of work in the field. We discuss implications for curriculum design.

Expert Opinion and Parole Decisions: How Risk and Recommendation Affect Parole Decision?

Chloé Leclerc, Université de Montréal

This presentation seeks to understand the structuring effect of expert opinions on parole decisions. It focuses on the effect of expert opinion on the inmate's decision to waive parole and on the parole board to deny or grant parole. The analysis is based on statistical data from a cohort of 3,161 individuals detained in provincial prisons in Quebec and eligible for parole. Residual analysis is performed to predict the probabilities of granting for inmates who waived. The results suggest that, based solely on expert opinions, three quarters of them have «rational reasons» for waiving since their probability of granting is rather low (less than 30%).

Risk Taking & Criminal Behaviors Among Those Involved in the Commercialized Sex Industry

Anna E. Kosloski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota

Chris Carey, Portland State University

Molly McDade-Hood, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

In the majority of the United States, the selling and purchasing of sex is illegal. This paper examines what other types of risk taking and crime are committed by those involved in the industry. Specifically, the presentation will utilize findings from self-reports of behaviors from men and women who purchase sex across the United States. Data will also include justice system data on men and women involved in all elements of the commercialized sex exchange (buyers, providers, and pimps). Taken together, this work will provide a strong overview of how participating in the commercialized sex market overlaps with other criminal activities. Implications for future research will be discussed.

Panel 64: The Evolution of Gender-Responsive Strategies: Past to Present

Implementation Lessons and New Developments with the Women's Risk Needs Assessment

Emily Salisbury, University of Utah

It has been 20 years since the original cooperative agreements from the National Institute of Corrections funded the development of the Women's Risk Needs Assessment (WRNA) suite of instruments. The WRNA is the only validated, peer-reviewed risk/needs/strengths assessment

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specifically designed by and for justice-involved women, and is most often implemented among agencies that support (or are attempting to support) gender- and trauma-responsive practices. Because it has been implemented in over 50 jurisdictions across the world, many lessons have been learned with how best to consider implementation among agencies. This presentation will focus on some of these lessons, as well as new developments with the instrument, including a pilot project for its use with justice-involved men with serious mental illness.

The Evolution of Gender-Responsive Strategies: An Overview

Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University
Stacy Calhoun, Sonoma State University

In 2003, the National Institute of Corrections published a groundbreaking report, "Gender-Responsive Strategies: Research, Practice and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders" (Bloom, Owen, & Covington). This report documented the need for a new vision that recognized the behavioral and societal differences between men and women. Gender-responsive means creating an environment through site selection, staffing, program development, content, and material that reflects an understanding of the realities of women's lives. These approaches are multidimensional and are based on theoretical perspectives that acknowledge women's pathways into the criminal justice system. They address social (e.g., poverty, race, class, and gender inequality) and cultural factors, as well as therapeutic interventions. Gender-responsive policies and practices have been adopted by correctional agencies throughout the U.S. and internationally. This presentation will discuss the evolution of this approach to include expansion of gender-responsive interventions to men, transgender, and gender-diverse individuals.

Why Gender Matters: Creating Trauma Services for Justice-Involved People

Stephanie Covington, Center for Gender & Justice

With the increased awareness of the impact of trauma on people's lives, criminal justice professionals are beginning to consider what this means in their specific settings. There is a growing evidence-base documenting the impact of child neglect and abuse (as well as other forms of trauma) on health, mental health, and the risk of criminal justice involvement. While research and clinical experience indicate a high incidence of trauma and co-occurring disorders in people's lives, program providers often struggle with the realities of providing effective, integrated, and trauma-focused services. Historically, "gender responsive" referred to women's services. Today we have expanded our understanding of gender and its importance in providing effective interventions to include men, transgender, and nonbinary clients. This presentation discusses the specifics of becoming gender-responsive for all populations, as well as defining the three levels of trauma work: trauma informed, trauma responsive and trauma specific.

Essential Components for Enhancing Women's Recovery

Nena Messina, University of California, Los Angeles
Stacy Calhoun, Sonoma State University

This presentation will focus on two decades of research on gender-responsive and trauma-specific programs for incarcerated women in California. The initial experimental study compared outcomes of 115 women randomized to gender-responsive treatment or treatment as usual ("Helping Women Recover" and "Beyond Trauma" or a therapeutic community model). The experimental treatment group had greater reductions in post-release substance use, remained in aftercare longer, and had reduced recidivism. The next wave of research focused on trauma-specific programming. Pilot studies assessed the efficacy of a 6-session manualized intervention ("Healing Trauma: A Brief Intervention for Women") among 1,113 women. The women showed

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improvement across measures of depression, anxiety, PTSD, aggression, anger, and social connectedness. In summary, the content of the interventions and the applicability to the needs of the population are the essential components for enhancing women's recovery.

Panel 65: Race, Ethnicity, Crime, and (In)Justice

Distinctive Characteristics of Racial Bias Homicides and Interracial Homicides in the United States

Brent R. Klein, University of South Carolina
Jeff Gruenewald, University of Arkansas
Kayla Allison, University of Arkansas

Explanations of interracial crime have often focused on macro-structural correlates of interracial violence while blurring the conceptual lines between interracial (non-bias) crime and racially motivated (bias) crime. In this study, we draw from a situational doing difference theory of bias crime to comparatively examine offender, victim, and incident characteristics of anti-race homicides and interracial homicides between 1990 and 2016. By analyzing the micro-situational processes that uniquely shape racial bias homicide and interracial homicide, we overcome the limitations of prior research by clarifying the extent to which they are distinctive forms of violence. We draw on racial bias homicide data from the U.S. Bias Homicide Database with a matched sample of interracial homicides from the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports to address our research aims. Consistent with the growing scholarship on hate crimes, the results from logistic regression models suggest that anti-race homicide remains a unique type of racial violence that warrants future theoretical attention.

Galvanizing Iron: Racial Justice Protests and Gun Desirability in the United States

Bryan L. Sykes, University of California Irvine
Justin L. Sola, University of California Irvine

Research shows that thousands of homicides and suicides are committed annually with guns (Azrael et al. 2017). Yet, an evaluation of the causes of gun desirability remains relatively unexplored in previous sociological and criminological research, highlighting this area of scholarship as a significant arena for potential policy interventions around violence and self-harm. In this article, we leverage a unique dataset created from multiple data sources (a video experiment, protest turnout, and census data) to examine how the Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests in Spring 2020 affected local and national gun desirability. Preliminary results show that exposure to the BLM protest movement significantly increased gun desirability for conservatives while reducing desirability among liberals. Our findings illustrate how perceived criminal threats and responses to neoliberalism structure gun desirability during social movements for racial justice and a global pandemic.

The Role of Radio RTLM in the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda

Hollie Nyseth Brehm, Ohio State University
Trey Billing, Ohio State University

Researchers have long debated how media impacts genocide. The case of the Rwandan genocide, during which Radio RTLM broadcast discriminatory messages encouraging the slaughter of Tutsi, has become central to this debate. In 2003, a UN Tribunal convicted the founder of Radio RTLM, suggesting that the station was responsible for the violence. However, Straus (2007) prominently argued that the radio likely played a much more limited role than assumed, drawing on interviews with those who committed genocide. Yet, a subsequent analysis attributed 51,000 perpetrators to the effects of Radio RTLM (Yanagizawa-Drott, 2014). We draw on a novel

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dataset of post-genocide trials and new estimates of Radio RTL M coverage to test two hypotheses: 1) stronger Radio RTL M coverage is associated with higher genocide participation levels and 2) stronger Radio RTL M coverage is associated with the timing of genocidal onset. Our results indicate that the radio indeed influenced the speed of genocidal onset, but not participation rates.

Panel 66: Contemporary Issues in Corrections V

An Empirical Examination of Average Life Expectancy Among Correctional Officers

Samuel G. Vickovic, California State University, Long Beach
Weston Morrow, University of Nevada, Reno

Due to the distinctive and stressful work environment experienced by correctional officers, this unique workplace has received considerable attention from correctional scholars. Research suggests that correctional officers have high levels of problematic workplace variables like job stress and job burnout. As a result of the unique work environment, correctional officers compared to other occupational groups have elevated levels of cortisol, heart disease, diabetes, asthma, respiratory impairment, sleep problems, ulcers, hypertension, PTSD, and depression. This research suggests that it is necessary to examine how correctional work may influence the average life expectancy of those working within this field. The present paper examines the average life expectancy among correctional officers employed within the United States. The findings are discussed within the context of policy implications regarding prospective correctional officers, correctional unions, and correctional management.

An Exploration of Canadian News Media's Portrayal of Prisons and Prisoners During A Global Pandemic

Ihsan Hage-Hassan, Simon Fraser University

Using a qualitative content analysis of 84 newspaper articles published online by Canadian news outlets, this study explores how the news media portrayed Correctional Service Canada (CSC) penitentiaries and prisoners detained in these federal institutions during the first 11-months of the COVID-19 pandemic. This presentation will highlight key themes, including how the media portrayed prisoners as victims to the virus and as human beings that are entitled to exercise their rights until they were prioritized for vaccinations, at which point there was a shift towards their portrayal as an undeserving underclass. CSC institutions were portrayed as flawed and dangerous spaces in which CSC failed to protect both prisoners and correctional officers. Ultimately, the media portrayed CSC as a system that is broken and imprisonment as an ineffective response to criminal behaviour. The implications of these findings - including the need for a "radical rethink" of federal imprisonment - and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Reentry and Reintegration in Virginia, U.S.

Benjamin Mackey, George Mason University
Danielle S. Rudes, George Mason University
Madeline McPherson, George Mason University

In 2017, Virginia's (VA) Governor, Terry McAuliffe announced that VA achieved the lowest recidivism rate in the U.S. at just 23.4%. Both the Governor and the state's Attorney General credit this low rate to Virginia's active and intentional approaches to reentry. However, limited scholarly research exists to back up these claims or to understand what the VA rate means, how it was calculated, and if it is influenced by any reentry approaches in VA's prisons, jails, or communities. We use publicly available data to determine the scope of VA's reentry and

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recidivism framework. We compare VA's definitional framework to other models. We then delve into VA's recidivism statistics and offer an overview of various approaches to recidivism, reentry, & reintegration within VA. We also examine existing scientific knowledge regarding evidence-based practices both in custodial settings and the community to determine if, where, and how VA's approach follows current evidence-based strategies. We conclude with recommendations for VA and other jurisdictions to learn from the many lessons VA provides.

The Integration of Prison Yards in California

Gabriel J. Rosales, University of California, Irvine

The California prison system has historically been segregated by racial groups when people self-identify with a particular demographic upon entering a carceral facility. Aside from these racial groups that have signified the most distinct categorization of groups in California prisons, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) housing designations have depended on other factors such as type of crime, involvement in a high-profile case, and whether the individual has been identified as an informant. Most recently, the non-designated programming facility (NDPF) is CDCR's latest policy not only integrating racial groups but excluding designations in the housing implementation. There is little information about this new 2018 policy and what dynamics were involved in various institutional integration processes. This paper traces CDCR's integration policy history, its public justifications for major changes, and CDCR procedures used to create some of the most controversial yards in recent times.

Panel 67: Drugs and Communities

Addressing Opioid Response Alternatives to Police: A Case Study in Washington State

Christina Sanders, Washington State University
Season Hoard, Washington State University

While COVID-19 has re-directed media and public attentions from the opioid crisis, opioid misuse and overdose continues to be a significant issue for communities and has had an outsized impact on rural communities. These issues have only been exacerbated during the COVID19 pandemic. Many communities have created opioid response plans that focus less on policing and more on providing service and treatment to these individuals. In this study, we conduct a program evaluation of a county's plan in Washington State that had the highest overdose rates in Washington State. This county created a network to address the problem that included numerous organizations, eventually leading to the creation of an opioid response team to provide ongoing treatment for individuals. We use surveys and secondary data analysis to assess program effectiveness and offer recommendations for improvement.

Community Solutions to Address Substance Abuse in the Criminal Justice System

Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Erin Srstka, University of South Dakota
Michelle Boyd, Minnehaha County Sheriff's Office

This presentation will discuss the community efforts of Minnehaha County in South Dakota to shift towards a public health response to substance abuse issues. Discussions will include efforts to begin an adult diversion program, transitional housing, and the development of a community triage center. Presenters will discuss processes of gaining community buy-in and initial lessons learned.

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Examining Illicit Opioid Markets in Local Communities: A Novel Approach for Community Intelligence

Glenn E. Sterner, III, The Pennsylvania State University
Shannon Monnat, Syracuse University
Ashton Verdery, The Pennsylvania State University
Scott Yabiku, The Pennsylvania State University
Gary Zajac, The Pennsylvania State University

This presentation highlights the results of a National Institute of Justice funded project to examine illicit opioid networks and hotspots of illicit opioid activities in local communities. To accomplish these aims, we utilized several sources of data including: administrative police incident and seizure data; court sentencing data; casefile data; and focus group data. Of particular innovative nature is the method for capturing focus group data through the use of project-developed software with a user interface for notating geographic locations of illicit activity by local residents. To explore hotspots of illicit activities, we utilized geospatial analyses to examine trends of criminal drug-related incidents over time. We then compared these locations to resident identified locations, and we examine similarities and differences among these data. We explore policy and practice implications of opioid and other substance markets.

Neighborhoods and Drug Crime:

Ecological Continuity and (Dis)continuity in Neighborhood Drug Activity

Christopher Contreras, University of Massachusetts, Boston

In this paper, I put forth an ecological model of neighborhood drug activity that treats drug activity as a static and dynamic characteristic of neighborhoods. This model suggests that ecological continuity in neighborhood drug crime may be due to agglomeration effects-that is, stability in neighborhood drug markets can be attributable to retail market dynamics. But, change in drug crime rates-that is, ecological discontinuity-can be accounted for by structural effects (i.e., social disorganization) and situational effects (i.e., neighborhood disorder). At the same time, the effects of disorganization and disorder on drug crime might be conditioned by criminal opportunity.

Panel 68: Innovative Applications of Criminological Theory IV

Data Driven Policies in Criminal Justice: Discrepancies between Criminal Justice and Victim Survey

Myung J. Hwang, Korea University
Sungjoo Choi, Korea University

This study is aimed at examining a model that explains the crime victimization including unreported crime incidents. A national survey (Korean Crime Victim Survey) administered by the Statistics Korea, is constructed based on the taxonomy of crimes that systematically classifies reported crime incidents according to the combination of answers to a set of questions. KCVS provides useful information that is used in establishing policies for preventing crime and for protecting and supporting crime victims. However, there is a big gap between Criminal Acts and the Statistical Agency's classification standards about victimization surveys. Therefore, this study reviews and analyzes criminal justice acts and victimization surveys across the countries(The US, Japan, Germany) and examines how and why there are fundamental differences between the legal viewpoints and the perspectives of victimization surveys in terms of understanding crime incidents. Statistical Classifications that are inconsistent with Criminal Act will be considered to get modified as part of policy implications.

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Decision-Making and Victimization: Consequences for Crime and Health

Anastasiia Timmer, California State University, Northridge

It is well established in the literature that victimization can lead to subsequent criminal behavior as well as various health issues. Yet, there is still a gap in the literature addressing under which conditions victimization is more/less likely to affect various important life outcomes. I draw on and extend novel decision-making perspectives and use the first two waves of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health to analyze how both direct and vicarious victimization and decision-making combine to influence crime and health. I specifically focus on adolescents as adolescence is a vulnerable period of life when decision-making is easily compromised, and criminal involvement reaches its peak. I find that the ability to make thoughtful and reflective decisions shapes the role of victimization experiences in crime and health among youth. I outline avenues for future theoretical development of integrated frameworks of decision-making and crime and discuss policy implications aimed at ways to help individuals who experienced victimization.

The Role of Physiological Rewards in the Relationship Between Impulsivity and Decision Making

Hsin Sydney Jaw, University of Maryland

Using the dual-process framework of decision making, I explore the dynamics between impulsivity, perceived physiological rewards (i.e., thrill), and self-reported offending. I specifically examine (1) whether the relationship between impulsivity and offending is indirect through physiological rewards (mediating relationship), and (2) whether individuals are more susceptible to physiological rewards depending on their impulsivity (moderating relationship). From the Pathways to Desistance study, I find that physiological rewards partially mediate the relationship between impulsivity and offending. However, there is no statistically significant moderating relationship. My findings suggest that individuals who are more impulsive perceive greater physiological rewards, which leads to more offending, compared to those with lower levels of impulsivity. The results do not suggest that individuals with higher levels of impulsivity are more sensitive to physiological rewards of crime.

Was Our Billy Born a Criminal: Parental Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency

Quianna J. Glapion, Texas Southern University

Many youths, in the penal system, enter the theoretical purview of society by way of the negative stereotypes of our day. Many troubled youths have been stigmatized as violent, aggressive, anti-social, and inconsistently disciplined by their parents or guardians. The genesis of these caricatures is rooted in the historical milieu of murder and perceived as relevant to the production of criminology theories. In this paper, I have analyzed the representations of factual serial killers, as troubled youth, from Charles Manson in Vincent Bugliosi's *Helter Skelter*, Edmund Kemper in Margaret Cheney's *The Co-ed Killer*, and Edward Gein in Harold Schechter's *Deviant*. My analysis of these texts identifies the portrayals of these serial killers as the explanatory subjects who represent serial murder because of juvenile delinquency and lack of parental involvement. I conclude this analysis by examining Robert Ressler's Criminal Personality Research Project to propose a synergetic reply to the theories and templates that lead to serial murder.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 69: Contemporary Issues in Policing V

21st Century Police Accountability: Practice's and Effectiveness of Civilian Review Boards
Elycia S. Daniel, Clark Atlanta University

While police brutality is not a new phenomenon to American policing, recent events have called for nationwide police reform. The world has witnessed the killings of Michael Brown, Alton Sterling, and Philando Castile to name a few with no significant movement. The culminating events of the killing of George Floyd by a police officer in Minneapolis, Minnesota on May 25, 2020 has called both law enforcement agencies and local governments to the carpet to ensure major police reform. While several recommendations have been proposed, the creation and/or restructuring of civilian review boards have been a point of major discussion. Most major cities have civilian review boards which operate at some capacity; most with limited powers. This study examines and analyzes existing civilian review boards across the country in terms of subpoena, investigatory, and disciplinary powers.

Culture Wars? An Analysis of Politics, Race & Value Identities Shaping Police (Ab)use of Force
R.C. Morris, Weber State University

Public discussion of police (ab)uses of force tends to cast the issue as "a few bad apples." Partial support for this comes from research finding roughly 2% of officers' account for 50% of abuses; policy drawing upon such numbers lends itself to an individual responsibility model as opposed to a systemic breakdown of policing culture. This study takes an antecedent step further by looking at the role public opinion plays in the creation of a broader American culture tolerant of police abuses. We find that as the following increase: identification with value-identities based in Conformity, Security, and Tradition, anti-social attitudes about racial threat, and conservative political identities there is a statistically significantly increase in self-report support for police use of force among a nationally representative sample of U.S. participants. This work concludes with a call to reengage with broader American perceptions supporting excessively punitive policing practices. Future research will need to tease out the nuanced linkage between public opinion, policy, and use of force.

Masked Emotion: Police Officer Perception of Threatening or Nonthreatening Expressions in COVID
Carolyn Coles, University of California, Irvine
Emily Owens, University of California, Irvine

This project compares the accuracy of 800+ police officers (patrol officers and detectives) in assessing a non-verbal expressed emotion in the era of covid-19. We will test first their accuracy of detecting emotion and their assessment of that emotion as threatening or nonthreatening behind a simple, non-medical coronavirus mask. Eligible officers will be asked to accurately assess the expressed emotion in a photograph. There will be one control group and one treatment group. The control group will be given a set of unmasked emotive pictures to assign and the treatment group will be given a set of masked emotive pictures. This pilot will serve as a temperature gauge on the non-verbal communication skills and de-escalation tactics of police officers as it relates to facial expressions. We hypothesize that detectives will be more accurate than patrol officers in assigning accurate facial expressions and that patrol officers will be more likely than detectives to assign 'threat' to masked expressions. Our pilot project will serve as a first measure of need for further training.

ABSTRACTS

Assessing Police Department Climate and Support for Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion Work in Policing

Diana L. Falco, University of Washington, Tacoma

Janelle Hawes, University of Washington, Tacoma

The current project focuses on the results of interviews and focus groups within one city police department in Western Washington. One-on-one interviews and focus groups were conducted with sworn officers and civilian staff ($n=27$) to assess the current climate within the police department as well as the levels of support for future diversity, equity, and inclusion work. Topics discussed included police-community relationships, effectiveness of previous DEI trainings, inclusion/exclusion among officers, areas for improvement, and support for future work.

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