Western Society of Criminology

49th Annual Conference
February 2-4, 2023

Conference Program

The Sheraton Vancouver Wall Centre

Vancouver, British Columbia

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

2023 CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

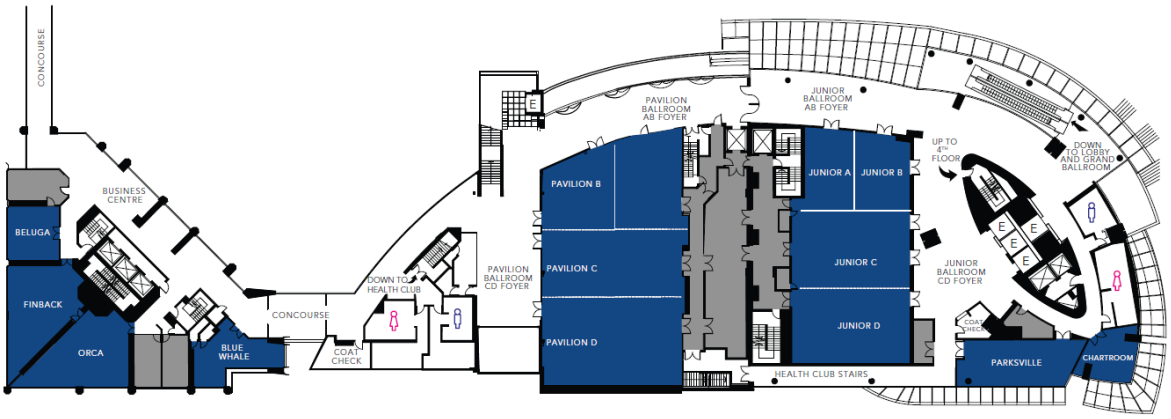
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2	EVENTS	LOCATION
3:00 PM to 5:30 PM	Registration Check-In	Pavilion Foyer
3:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Parksville
5:30 PM to 7:00 PM	President's Welcome & Reception	Constellation
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3	**EVENTS**	**LOCATION**
7:30 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Registration Check-In	Pavilion Foyer
7:30 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Book Exhibit	Pavilion Foyer
7:30 AM to 9:30 AM	Coffee & Light Breakfast	Pavilion Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 1–8	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 9-16	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
11:00 AM to 12:15 PM	Panel Sessions 17-24	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
12:30 PM to 1:50 PM	Awards Luncheon	Pavilion Ballroom
2:00 PM to 3:15 PM	Panel Sessions 25-32	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
3:30 PM to 4:45 PM	Panel Sessions 33-40	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
5:00 PM to 6:30 PM	Poster Session	Pavilion Ballroom & Junior Ballroom
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4	**EVENTS**	**LOCATION**
7:30 AM to 11:30 AM	Registration Check-In	Pavilion Foyer
7:30 AM to 11:30 AM	Book Exhibit	Pavilion Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 41–48	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 49-56	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
11:00 AM to 11:30 AM	Book Sale	Pavilion Foyer
11:30 AM to 12:45 PM	Keynote Brunch	Pavilion Ballroom
1:00 PM to 2:15 PM	Panel Sessions 57-64	Beluga, Finback, Orca, Blue Whale, Junior A, Junior B, Junior C, Junior D
2:30 PM to 4:00 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Parksville

HOTEL MAP

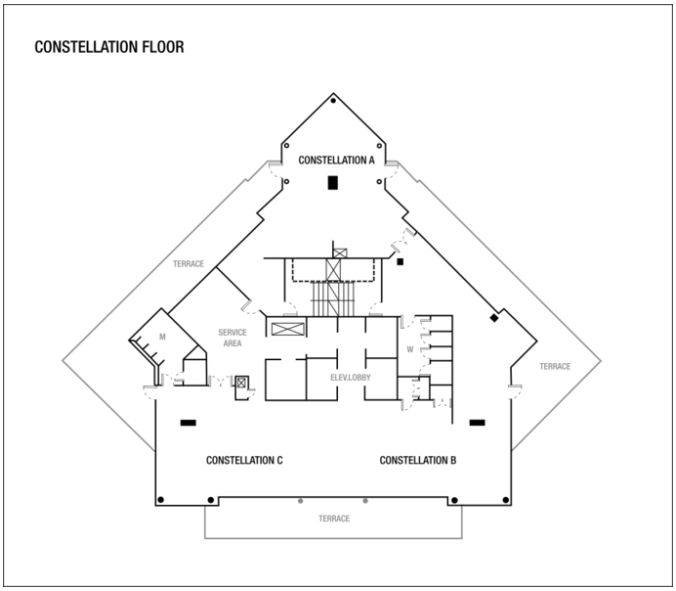
MAP OF SHERATON VANCOUVER WALL CENTER CONFERENCE SPACE

SOUTH TOWER | NORTH TOWER

THIRD FLOOR



CONSTELLATION ROOM (34TH FLOOR, SOUTH TOWER)



PROGRAM DETAIL FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND

3:00 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.	**CHECK-IN**	**PAVILION FOYER**
3:30 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.	**EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING**	**PARKSVILLE**
5:30 P.M. TO 7:00 P.M.	**PRESIDENT'S WELCOME RECEPTION**	**CONSTELLATION**

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 4th at 11:00 A.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 3RD

7:30 am to 12:15pm & 1:30pm to 5:00pm — **REGISTRATION CHECK-IN & BOOK EXHIBIT** — **PAVILION FOYER**

7:30 am to 9:30 am — **COFFEE & LIGHT BREAKFAST** — PAVILION FOYER

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

8:00 am – 9:15 am — Beluga

Panel 1: Prison Ethnography and Perspectives on Prison

Chair: Ariana G. Wilson, Gonzaga University

Melissa Munn Okanagan College Sacha Alfonzo Villafuerte UBC - Okanagan	"No Further Articles on Penology and Criminology": Prison Ethnography Meets Censorship
Doug N. Evans Fairleigh Dickinson University Kwan Blount-Hill Arizona State University	Vignette Study of the Effect of Criminal Records on Dating Interest
Bethany Sanjenko UBC – Okanagan Melissa Munn UBC – Okanagan	Santa is a Con: Contestation and Manipulation of Christmas Iconography by Prisoners
Ariana G. Wilson Gonzaga University Olivia D. Linke Gonzaga University Andie M. Cohen Gonzaga University	College Students' Perspectives on Prison Abolition: Assessing Their Beliefs and What Shapes Them
Korri Bickle Trent University	Relationships with Youth in Custody: Benefits, Concerns, and the Ideal Relationship

8:00 am – 9:15 am — Finback

Panel 2: Correlates of Violent Extremism

Chair: Omi Hodwitz, University of Idaho

Mackenzie B. Hart Simon Fraser University	Kids These Days: An Investigation into Children's Involvement in Violent Extremism
Shreshtha Alok Seattle University	Women Terrorists of ISIS: Roles and Motivations
Willa L. Greythorn University of New Brunswick	How Women Commit Acts of Violence: The Nexus Between Gender and Violent Extremism
Omi Hodwitz University of Idaho	Female Extremists in the Criminal Justice System

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

8:00 am – 9:15 am Orca

Panel 3: Pedagogy and Teaching in Criminal Justice and Criminology

Chair: Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Fahid Qurashi University of Salford	Teaching a Decolonized Criminology
Amin Asfari Regis University Anas Askar Bowie State University	Islamophobia by Another Name: How Criminology Courses Perpetuate Anti-Muslim Sentiments
Jimin Pyo California State University, Northridge Michael G. Maxfield John Jay College of Criminal Justice Nerea Marteache California State University, San Bernardino	Coproduction of Research Methods Knowledge in Criminology and Criminal Justice
Mecca K. Terry University of North Carolina at Pembroke	The Impact of Guest Speakers on Student Learning, Curriculum Retention, & Career Exploration

8:00 am – 9:15 am Blue Whale

Panel 4: The Sexual Victimization of Minors Using the Internet: Results from the PRESEL Project

Chair: Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Université Laval

Sarah Paquette Sûreté du Québec & Université Laval	Patterns of Adolescent Sexual Victimization Online
Francis Fortin Université de Montréal	Technological Expertise of Online Sexual Offenders
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin Université Laval	Police Interviewing in Online Sexual Crime Cases

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior A

Panel 5: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime I

Chair: Ashley Kyne, Simon Fraser University

Jessica T. Bundy University of Toronto	African Nova Scotians, Anti-Black Racism, and Police
Isabel Scheuneman Scott University of Alberta	"Nowadays the Government Plays Creator": Indigenizing Canada's Prison System
Shana Ruess Simon Fraser University	Systemic Factors in Indigenous Youth Sentencing
Ashley Kyne Simon Fraser University L. Maaike Helmus Simon Fraser University	A Culturally-Informed Examination of Correlates of Crime Among Indigenous Peoples

Michaela M. McGuire Simon Fraser University Danielle Murdoch Simon Fraser University	Rhetoric Versus Reality: Exploring Federally Sentenced Indigenous Women's Portrayal in Canadian News

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior B

Panel 6: Policing Research at Simon Fraser University

Chair: Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Nathan Twa Simon Fraser University Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University	Police in the News: A Content Analysis of News Articles Regarding Officer-Involved Shootings
Taylor Dube-Mather Simon Fraser University Gail Anderson Simon Fraser University	The Civilianization of Forensic Identification Units: A New Future?
Ryan Sandrin Simon Fraser University Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University Janne Gaub Simon Fraser University	Search, Bite, or Sniff? Examining Public Support for Police Dogs and their Utilities
Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University	"Dispatch, I'm Code 4": Officers' Perceptions of Risk at Calls for Service

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior C

Panel 7: Policing Practices and Encounters

Chair: Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Emma M. Wong Simon Fraser University	Asian-Canadians' Relationship with Local Police and Likelihood of Reporting
Christina L. Richardson Washington State University David Makin Washington State University Megan Parks Washington State University	Operationalizing Police Interactions: Assessing Differential Duration of Police Encounters
Joshua Chanin San Diego State University Burrel Vann, Jr. San Diego State University	Policing Legalized Marijuana: The Effects of Race on Dispensary-Related Enforcement
Tarah Hodgkinson Wilfrid Laurier University Tullio Caputo Carleton University	The Alignment Gap in Policing: Addressing Police Change through Unit-level Strategic Planning

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior D

Panel 8: Legal Issues in Criminal Justice I

Chair: Payten A. Smith, Simon Fraser University

Akiko M. Owens Seattle University	Creating a Pathway to Citizenship for Deferred Action of Childhood Arrival
Soyoon Park Simon Fraser University	Criminal Justice System Challenges Regarding Complex Business Schemes Involving Multiple Ordinary Victims Crime
Jaycynda Trifone-Woodruff California State University, Northridge	Trafficking in a U.S. Hotspot: California Responses to Human Sex Trafficking and the Need for Change
Payten A. Smith Simon Fraser University Gail Anderson Simon Fraser University	Exoneree Reintegration: Availability, Accessibility and Effectiveness of Post-Release Resources

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

9:30 am – 10:45 am Beluga

Panel 9: Intimate Partner Violence and Issues Related to Victimization

Chair: Thomas Page, California State University, Long Beach

Amanda V. McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Manmeet Gill University of the Fraser Valley Kia Neilsen Simon Fraser University Mikaela Gratton University of the Fraser Valley	Increasing Service Provider Awareness of Intimate Partner Violence Related Brain Injuries
Thomas C. Page California State University, Long Beach	Results from the 2022 U.S. National Transgender and Nonbinary Victimization Survey
Danielle C. Slakoff California State University, Sacramento Wendy Aujla University of Alberta Stacie Merken Indiana University South Bend Lauren Moton John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Canadian & American Service Providers' Suggestions for Better Supporting Immigrant IPV Survivors
Teresa Marie University of Nevada, Las Vegas Savannah Clouse University of Nevada, Las Vegas Alexis M. Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Barriers Upon Barriers: Obstacles to Receiving Medical Care Following Victimization

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

9:30 am – 10:45 am Finback

Panel 10: A criminal AI? An Autonomous Virtual Agent (AVA) for Risk Assessment Training

Chair: Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal	Risk Assessment Training and the Relevance of a Virtual-Based Learning Experience
Manon Duval Université de Montréal Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal	Design and Development of an Autonomous Virtual Agent for Risk Assessment Purpose
Léanne Dauphinais Université de Montréal Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal	Development Process of a Realistic, Credible AVA
Ann-Pierre Raiche Université de Montréal Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal	The Benefits of an Autonomous Virtual Agent (AVA) for Training in Risk Assessment: Effects on Self-Efficacy

9:30 am – 10:45 am Orca

Panel 11: Law and Legislative Response to Investigating Sexual Assault

Chair: Laura L. King, Boise State University

Jodie Murphy-Oikonen Lakehead University Karen A. McQueen Lakehead University	Gatekeepers to Justice: Police Officers' Experiences Responding to Sexual Assault
Mazarine Higgins Washington State University Amelie Pedneault Washington State University	The Sexual Assault Kit Backlog: A Statutory Analysis of State Legislation and Testing Practice
Laura L. King Boise State University Lisa M. Growette Bostaph Boise State University	The Effect of Officer Displays of Doubt on Sexual Assault Case Outcomes and Victim Participation
Karen A. McQueen Lakehead University Jodie Murphy-Oikonen Lakehead University Lori Chambers Lakehead University Ainsley Miller Lakehead University	Sexual Assault Investigative Challenges: The Voices of Police Officers

Hana Georgoulis Simon Fraser University Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University Julien Chopin Simon Fraser University	Crime Scene and Victim Characteristics in Sexual Homicide Cases Where the Body is Openly Displayed

9:30 am – 10:45 am Blue Whale

Panel 12: Perceptions of Police and Analysis Within the Police Force

Chair: Carolyn Green, Athabasca University

Dominic Kudlacek Hochschule Bremerhaven	Multi-Agency Cooperation Between Police and Civil Society Against Right-Wing Extremism – Results from a Survey Among Law Enforcement Agencies
Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University Brandon Bledsoe Seattle University Shannon Christensen Southern Illinois University	Improving Public Safety Through Precinct and Neighborhood-Based Community-Police Dialogues
Carolyn Green Athabasca University Maria Jung Toronto Metropolitan University Marta-Marika Urbanik University of Alberta	Can Cops be "Good"? Perceptions of Police from Inner-City Toronto Residents

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior A

Panel 13: Examining Police and Police Culture

Chair: Chris Giacomantonio, Dalhousie University

Danielle E. Thompson University of Waterloo Debra Langan Wilfrid Laurier University Carrie Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University	Policemen, COVID and Police Culture: Navigating the Pandemic with Colleagues, the Public, and Family
Michael Ouellet Ontario Tech University	Police Perception of Danger
Chris Giacomantonio Dalhousie University	Theories of Policing in a Context of Civilian Crisis Response Models
Tullio Caputo Carleton University Tarah Hodgkinson Wilfred Laurier University	The Governance Gap: Examining Police Governance in Canada

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior B

Panel 14: Geography and Crime

Chair: Bryce Barthuly, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Bryce Barthuly John Jay College of Criminal Justice Gohar Petrossian John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Trends and Factors Associated with High-Risk Transshipments
Cheyenne Hodgen University of California, Irvine Kathryn Wuschke Portland State University	The Grass is Always Greener: Analyzing Crime in and Around Greenspaces in Portland, Oregon
Claudele Gagnon Université Laval Nadine Deslauriers-Varin Université Laval	Testing a Place-Oriented Approach to Study the Geography of Crime: A Latent Transition Analysis
Samantha Henderson Wilfrid Laurier University Tarah Hodgkinson Wilfrid Laurier University Carrie Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University Camie Condon Seneca College	Crisis in the Downtown: Comparing Micro-Place Incident and Perception Data
Ashely N. Arnio Texas State University Donna M. Vandiver Texas State University	Linking Exposure to Nature to Levels of Crime in a US City: San Antonio

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior C

Panel 15: Experiences of Incarceration

Chair: James Gacek, Regina University

Beck M. Strah Roger Williams University	A Longitudinal Analysis of Deviant Masculinities & Maladaptive Inmate Behaviors
Trip Finity Taylor University of Idaho Omi Hodwitz University of Idaho Steff King Simon Fraser University	Belonging and Social Acceptance in Prison
James Gacek Regina University Amin Asfari Regis University Muhammad Asadullah Regina University	The 'Living Damned': Experiences of Muslim Women in and after Prison

Amin Asfari Regis University James Gacek University of Regina	The Crescent Moon and the Carceral Space: The Benefits of and Challenges for Prison Imams
Britni Adams University of Nevada, Reno Michelle Abraczinskas University of Florida Erin Vines University of Florida	Youth Participatory Action Research: A Youth-Centered Look at Parental Incarceration

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior D

Panel 16: Results of Treatment in Childhood on Adults and Victimology

Chair: Anne Wingert, Sam Houston State University

Anne Wingert Sam Houston State University	Child Maltreatment and Adulthood Criminal Justice Involvement: Does CPS Intervention Matter?
Britni Adams University of Nevada, Reno	Youth Perspectives of Childhood Maltreatment During the Transition to Adulthood
Kamali'ilani Wetherell University of Nevada, Las Vegas Terance Miethe University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Missing Persons: National Survey Insights into Case Outcomes

TIME BLOCK C: 11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Beluga

Panel 17: Understanding Recidivism and Reentry

Chair: Steven Keener, Christopher Newport University

Mark Leymon Portland State University Christopher Campbell Portland State University Kris Henning Portland State University	The Connection and Effect of Length of Prison Stay and Offender Typologies on Recidivism in Oregon
Emily Troshynski University of Nevada, Las Vegas Carolyn Willis University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Understanding the Realities of Previously Incarcerated Persons Involvements with "Recidivism"
Steven Keener Christopher Newport University	A Critical Interrogation of Changes to State-Level Reentry Policies

Noam Haviv Ashkelon Academic College, Fellow at Arizona State University Badi Hasisi Hebrew University of Jerusalem David Weisburd George Mason University	Ethnicity, Risk Factors, and Recidivism: Differential Effects of Work-Release Program on Arab and Jewish Inmates

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Finback

Panel 18: Propaganda and Ideology in Terrorism

Chair: Kelley Massingale, Simon Fraser University

Kelley Massingale Simon Fraser University	Believe Me I'm a Prophet! Understanding NRMs in Relation to Terrorism and Extreme Violence
Nahil Boussiga Université Laval Stéphane Leman-Langlois Université Laval	Variations in Salafi-Jihadi Groups' Propaganda Narratives: A Sentiment Analysis Approach
Celinet Duran Jimenez The State University of New York, Oswego	Extremism in America: Explaining Variations in Ideologically Motivated Fatal Violence
Logan D. Macnair Douglas College	Reject Modernity, Embrace Tradition: Fashwave, Nostalgia, and the Extreme Right

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Orca

Panel 19: Criminal Transactions, Extremist Discourse, and Cyber Attacks

Chair: David Decary-Hetu, Université de Montréal

Noelle Warkentin Simon Fraser University	Honour in the Dark - Establishing Trust in an Anonymous Marketplace to Facilitate Drug Transactions
Ashley S. Peckford Simon Fraser University	Right Wing Extremist Discourse in the Reddit GamerGate Community r/KotakuInAction
Isabelle Rochelle Université de Montréal Fyscillia Ream Université de Montréal Benoit Dupont Université de Montréal	Cyberattacks Against Critical Infrastructure through Crime Script Analysis and Cyber Kill Chain
David Decary-Hetu Université de Montréal Etienne Blais Université de Montréal	Firearms Sales on the Darknet from and to Canada

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Blue Whale

Panel 20: Roundtable on Becoming Methodologists: Teaching and Learning Qualitative Principals and Approaches

Becca Wood Simon Fraser University Kristina Kocsis Simon Fraser University Steff King Simon Fraser University Sheri Fabian Simon Fraser University Ryan Sandrin Simon Fraser University	Becoming Methodologists: Teaching and Learning Qualitative Principals and Approaches

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Junior A

Panel 21: Insights in Juvenile Justice

Chair: Kaitlin M. Fredericks, Simon Fraser University

Kaitlin M. Fredericks Simon Fraser University	Youth Perspectives on Experiences and Conceptualizations of Success
Muhammad Asadullah University of Regina Umme Wara University of Dhaka	Youth Justice System in Bangladesh: A Theoretical and Trauma-Informed Analysis
Laurie A. Drapela Washing State University, Vancouver	Justice-Involved Youth with Autism and the Search for Best Practices: An Emerging Literature
Lacee N. Pappas University of California, Irvine Kristy Matsuda University of California, Irvine Susan Turner University of California, Irvine	Risk, Re-Arrest, and Reconviction: Program Evaluation Results on CA's Division of Juvenile Justice
Grace Icenogle Department of Children, Youth, & Families, State of Washington Andrew Fox Department of Children, Youth, & Families, State of Washington	Juvenile Solitary Confinement: Implementation of Washington State's New Law

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Junior B

Panel 22: Policing: Violence, Investigations, and Environmental Factors

Chair: Dawn Rault, Simon Fraser University

Dawn Rault Simon Fraser University	Animal Cruelty Investigations: Insights from Qualitative Action Research with Officers in Alberta

Sharon Chamard University of Alaska Anchorage	Impacts of Climate Change on Law Enforcement
Summer Jackson California State University, East Bay Michelle Rippy California State University, East Bay	Troubleshooting Violence: An Evaluation of Ghost Guns and Firearm-Related Violence

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Junior C

Panel 23: Analyzing Crime

Chair: Burrel Vann, Jr., San Diego State University

Laurie A. Drapela Washington State University, Vancouver Nick McRee University of Portland	What We Know About Nondelinquents Hinges on How They are Defined
Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach Viviana Barerra California State University, San Bernardino Jianna Florek California State University, Long Beach Michael D. White Arizona State University Nicholas M. Perez California State University, Long Beach	The Structure of Illicit Fentanyl Distribution Networks
Burrel Vann, Jr. San Diego State University Joshua Chanin San Diego State University	The AW Method: Analyzing Crime Counts with Panel Data Using Fixed Effects

11:00 am – 12:15 pm Junior D

Panel 24: Roundtable on Decolonization and Anti-Racism in Criminology Classrooms

Danielle Murdoch Simon Fraser University Sheri Fabian Simon Fraser University Helene Love Simon Fraser University Tamara O'Doherty Simon Fraser University Michaela M. McGuire Simon Fraser University Marsha-Ann Scott Simon Fraser University Jen-Li Shen Simon Fraser University	Decolonization and Anti-Racism in Criminology Classrooms: Reflections on Collaborative Teaching

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

AWARDS LUNCHEON

PAVILIION BALLROOM

Paul Tappan Award
Jill Rosenbaum, *California State University, Fullerton*

Fellows Award
Jesenia Pizarro, *Arizona State University*

Morrison-Gitchoff Founders Award
Keramet Reiter, *University of California, Irvine*

W.E.B. DuBois Award
Lisa Monchalin, *Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

Meda Chesney-Lind Award
Margaret Jackson, *Simon Fraser University*

Richard Tewksbury Award
Angela Dwyer, *University of Tasmania*

Joseph D. Lohman Award
Christine S. Scott-Hayward, *California State University, Long Beach*

June Morrison Travel Award
Gemini A. Creason-Parker, *Texas A&M University*

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden Student Paper Competition
Veronica Valencia Gonzalez, *University of California, Irvine*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF 2023 AWARD WINNERS

PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contribution to the field of criminology

Jill Rosenbaum

California State University, Fullerton

Jill Rosenbaum is a Professor Emerita of Criminal Justice at California State University, Fullerton. She earned a B.A. from the University of Michigan in Sociology; an M.P.A. from the University of Arizona, specializing in policies to combat addictions; and a Ph.D. in criminal justice from the State University of New York at Albany. Her research interests focus on issues of female delinquency and the victimization of women. She has participated in numerous local and statewide assessments of incarcerated delinquent girls, rape crisis organizations, services for victims of child abuse and domestic violence. Much of this research was supported by more than a dozen grants and sponsored research contracts from local and state agencies, most notably by more than $650,000 in grants from the California Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

Dr. Rosenbaum published dozens of articles and book chapters, most of which focus on female delinquency. Her articles have appeared in *Crime & Delinquency*, *Criminal Justice Studies*, the *Journal of Applied Social Science*, *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, Justice Quarterly*, *The Prison Journal*, *Sociology and Social Research*, *Women in Criminal Justice*, and *Youth and Society*. She is also the coauthor of *Implementing a Gender Based Arts Program for Juvenile Offenders*, a scholarly book published by Taylor & Francis in 2014.

For the last ten years, Dr. Rosenbaum has been involved in the development and implementation of a number of programs for justice-involved youth, including a "Girls' Court" and numerous "Arts Behind Bars" programs. In this capacity, she developed a number of collaboratives that bring together local artists with criminal justice personnel and philanthropists, thereby has creating opportunities for academics in the arts, artists, and criminologists to work together and to share experiences, research, and develop shared evaluation protocols. This work has been supported by more than $200,000 in grants from the Genesee County Community Foundation, the Michigan Arts Council, the Ruth Mott Foundation, and ShareArt Michigan.

In addition to her community-based activities and research, Dr. Rosenbaum has served her community as a member of the Advisory Council for the Orange County Connection Project; the Lost Angeles County Probation Department Research Advisory Council; the City of Santa Ana's "Weed and Seed" Steering Committee; the City of Fullerton's Richman Collaborative; the Orange County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Committee; and as the liaison between the Orange County Anti-Defamation League and the Fullerton School District. Finally, Dr. Rosenbaum has been life member of the WSC for many years, having served numerous terms on the Board. For her contributions to feminist criminological theory and practice, as well as her tireless advocacy for justice-involved women and girls, she is recognized with the WSC's Paul Tappan Award.

FELLOWS AWARD

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

Jesenia Pizarro

Arizona State University

Jesenia Pizarro is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, where she previously served as the Director of Master's Programs. Her research focus on the importance of understanding the proximal event and situational factors that result in violence (i.e., the who, where, when, and why), and the effect the situational context of violent events has on the social reaction of practitioners and other social actors. While her research focus centers on violence, she also studies the politics of punishment and the criminology of micro places. Her corrections work has focused on the administration and use of administrative segregation units throughout the country's state correctional systems. Her crime and micro places has focused on the distribution of disorders that can impede the development of healthy neighborhoods.

Dr. Pizarro is currently a member of the Firearm Safety Among Children and Teens Consortium (FACTS), and the Homicide Research Working Group (HRWG). She is also a board member of Arizonians for Gun Safety and that National Center for School Safety. Throughout her career, she has worked with various police departments and agencies throughout the country in joint efforts to curb violence (i.e., Detroit, MI; Flint, MI; and Newark, NJ), and has managed funded grants that focus on urban violence and intimate partner homicide prevention, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Institute of Health, the National Collaborative on Gun Violence Research, and the Center for Disease Control in various capacities and roles. In addition to working as a volunteer member of a large police department's sentinel event review board while serving as a consultant or commentator for dozens of media outlets, Dr. Pizzaro served as guest editor of *Race and Justice*, and currently serves as the Editor-in-Chief of *Homicide Studies*.

Dr. Pizarro's exemplary record of servant-leadership is even more remarkable because she is also an accomplished scholar. She has generated an impressive $7.16 million in external funding as a principal or co-principal investigator. Dr. Pizarro has published more than 50 peer-reviewed journal articles and four book chapters. Many of Dr. Pizarro's articles appear in top-tier journals with strong impact factors (IF), including *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (IF=6.1), *Justice Quarterly* (IF=4.7), *Journal of Criminal Justice* (IF=3.4), and *Criminal Justice and Behavior* (IF=2.8), and *Homicide Studies* (IF=2.8). Dr. Pizarro's publications also appear in a variety of different public health journals, some of which have much higher impact factors than the best criminology journals. For instance, she has published one article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (IF=56.3) and two articles in the *American Journal of Public Health* (IF=9.3). Clearly, she is an exceptional scholar who nonetheless makes time to mentor her students and provide meaningful service to her academic unit, College, University, profession, and the community-at-large.

JUNE MORRISON – TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

For significant improvement of the quality of justice

Keramet Reiter
University of California Irvine

Keramet Reiter is Associate Professor and Vice Chair of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of California, Irvine. Dr. Reiter's research focuses on prisoners and prisoners' rights as well as the impact of punishment on individuals, communities, and the legal system more broadly. She is the author of three books and numerous papers in these areas; perhaps most prominent are those that involve research in high security and supermax prisons, facilities notoriously difficult to access. In doing so, Dr. Reiter sheds light on the harmful effects and consequences of solitary confinement and supermax prisons. She has interrogated these issues both domestically in the United States as well as internationally, bringing to light the extent of these problems on a global scale and ultimately working to reduce or eliminate these practices and ameliorate their effects. Importantly, she approaches this work using a mixed methods approach, including qualitative interviews, archival and legal analysis, and quantitative methods, bringing unparalleled depth to these investigations. In addition to these pressing issues, Dr. Reiter also seeks to improve educational opportunities for incarcerated individuals, and she has recently spearheaded an effort to establish a Bachelor of Arts program called LIFTED—a collaboration between UCI and Donovan Correctional Facility in San Diego—with the hope of expanding this program to other facilities. Dr. Reiter's work has been featured in the top journals in the field, including *American Journal of Public Health*, *Punishment & Society, Law & Society Review,* and *Justice Quarterly.* Her work has also been featured in several news outlets, including *The Washington Post* and *Time Magazine.*

W.E.B. DUBOIS AWARD

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

Lisa Monchalin
Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Lisa Monchalin is a professor in the Criminology Department at Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU). She is the first Aboriginal woman in Canada to hold a Ph.D. in Criminology. Dr. Monchalin received her doctorate from the University of Ottawa and also holds a J.D. from The University of British Columbia, Peter A. Allard School of Law.

Lisa has numerous publications focusing on crime prevention, community safety, Aboriginal peoples, and justice. As a registered citizen of the Métis Nation of Ontario, Dr. Monchalin is a public speaker and a powwow jingle dancer who dances throughout Canada and the United States. Lisa actively works to connect the Aboriginal community to the educational community at KPU.

MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AWARD

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

Margaret Jackson

Simon Fraser University

Margaret Jackson is Professor Emerita at Simon Fraser University's (SFU) School of Criminology. Throughout her career, Dr. Jackson has tirelessly advocated for women and children impacted by domestic violence. She was an original founder of the non-profit Feminist Research, Education, Development, and Action (FREDA) Centre and has been Director since its establishment in 1992. The FREDA Centre emerged from a collaborative effort between SFU and grassroots organizations throughout Vancouver, British Columbia to advocate for victims of domestic violence, enhance safety for survivors, and understand the impact on partners and children. Dr. Jackson's work also highlights the necessity of an intersectional approach to domestic violence and policy recommendations, and she has examined unique challenges for immigrant and refugee women who have been abused and/or experienced nearly lethal violence. She received several provincial and federal grants to study issues of domestic violence and was a Principal Investigator for a Ministry of Justice study on child abuse. She actively disseminates her research through traditional modes, having published seven books, numerous journal articles, countless policy and learning briefs, and webinars. She co-organized a national conference in 2012 on sexual and domestic violence against women and children and partners with the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations. Importantly, her work moves beyond the academy; she is actively involved in creating local community workshops and a province-wide community of practice, and works with retired B.C. Supreme Court Justice, the Honourable Donna Martinson, Q.C., to design and present intimate partner violence education programs for Canadian judges and lawyers. In addition to domestic violence, she is a recognized authority in bullying and teen dating violence and partners with PREVNet to promote healthy relationships and reduce dating violence among teenagers.

Despite retiring in 2010, Dr. Jackson is the most consistent, welcoming figure in the department, and is on campus almost every day working to reduce violence against women and children. Unless she is in a meeting or out for a run, her door is wide open to greet anyone who passes by—from students, faculty, and staff to building personnel. Dr. Jackson's decades-long scholarly work and activism to reduce domestic violence and its impacts on women and children make her an exceptional recipient for this award.

RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

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

Angela Dwyer

University of Tasmania

Angela Dwyer is an Associate Professor of Policing and Emergency Management in the School of Social Science at the University of Tasmania, where she also serves as the Deputy Director of the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies. Dr. Dwyer specializes in research focusing on how sexuality and gender identity impact policing and criminal processing systems. Her research includes lines of inquiry into LGBTQ+ youth justice (criminality, crime prevention, and policing in public spaces); LGBTQ+ police; policing of LGBTQ+ people and communities; and how marginalized identities affect human rights. She has successfully generated more than $2.3 million in grants and sponsored research contracts, nearly all of which have supported criminological research relevant to LGBTQ+ youth and communities in Tasmania, New South Wales, and Queensland.

Dr. Dwyer is book series editor (along with Matthew Ball and Vanessa Panfil) of "Queering Criminology and Criminal Justice" for Routledge (since 2018); the coeditor (along with Matthew Ball and Thomas Crofts) of *Queering Criminology* for Palgrave MacMillan (2015); and the coauthor (with Sharon Hayes & Belinda Carpenter) of *Sex, Crime and Morality* (Routledge, 2011). As of the time of the submission of this nomination, Dr. Dwyer has two more books under contract, including *Transgender Identities and Criminal Justice: An Examination of Issues in Victimology, Policing, Sentencing, and Prisons* (Palgrave MacMillan) and *Policing: LGBTQ+ Experiences, Perspectives and Passions* (Southern Illinois University Press). In addition to delivering more than 50 invited talks and 70 conference presentations, Dr. Dwyer She has authored or coauthor more than 31 articles and 20 book chapters, nearly all of which are devoted to the intersection of criminology, criminal justice, and LGBTQ+ persons. Her research has appeared in journals published in Australia, Europe, and North America.

Dr. Dwyer has been a tireless advocate for LGBTQ+ inclusion, equity, and belonging. In addition to designing various LGBTQ+-inclusive curricula for several universities, She has consulted with—and provided training for—numerous police departments in her native Australia (including in Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia), Ireland, and Canada (especially for various departments represented by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police). Her community service includes work on the boards of Just Equal, Equality Tasmania, Working It out, TasPride, PFLAG, the Bisexual Health Action Group of Queensland, and the Uneven Ground LGBT Youth Working Group of the Queensland Association for Healthy Communities. She also regularly consults with news media (television, radio, podcasts, newspapers, and internet venues) to provide expert commentary on LGBTQ+ issues as the relate to juvenile justice, policing, criminalization, and victimology.

Dr. Dwyer is the founding co-chair of the American Society of Criminology's Division of Queer Criminology. She previous served as an editorial board member of *The Journal of Lesbian Studies* and currently serves on the board of *Policing: An International Journal*. She has been honored twice with the Queensland University of Technology's Vice Chancellors Awards for Research Excellence.

JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

For outstanding contributions to the Western Society of Criminology

Christine S. Scott-Hayward

California State University, Long Beach

Christine S. Scott-Hayward is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Emergency Management at California State University, Long Beach. Dr. Scott-Hayward specializes in courts, corrections, and criminal procedure, with a particular focus on the practical implications of law and policy. Her recent book *Punishing Poverty: How Bail and Pretrial Detention Fuel Inequalities in the Criminal Justice System* was named as a "Best of 2019" by the Vera Institute of Justice. Her work has also appeared in several law reviews and social science journals, and has been cited by both state and federal judges.

In addition to teaching and scholarship, Dr. Scott-Hayward has devoted countless hours of her time and efforts to the Western Society of Criminology (WSC) for many years. After serving a one-year term as Vice President of the WSC (2020-2021), Dr. Scott-Hayward served as the President (2021-2022) and now serves as the Immediate Past-President. Prior to taking on these leadership roles, she served a three-year term as WSC's Secretary (2017-2020), and a three-year term on the Publications Committee (2014-2017) while she co-edited the WSC's journal, *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*. She also served a year as the Annual Conference Program Co-Chair (2015) and is currently the Society's Interim Executive Director.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD

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

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Beluga

Panel 25: Victimization Perceptions and Trends

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

Adrienne Feng University of Wyoming Jamie Snyder University of Wyoming	"Are You Packing? It's Not Just about Lunch Anymore": Perceptions of Guns in National Parks
Teairstayn K. Jones Arizona State University	Perceived Victim Blame/Risk in Student Perceptions of Rape Myths in Varying Sexual Assault Scenarios
Forrest R. Rodgers Gonzaga University Sou Lee Gonzaga University Esther Matthews Gonzaga University	College Student Perceptions of Campus Safety: An Analysis of Two Safety Measures
Nicholas M. Perez California State University, Long Beach	Rituals "Gone Wrong": Trends in Media Reports of Hazing Deaths in the U.S.

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Finback

Panel 26: Sex Trafficking and Violent Crimes

Chair: Christopher P. Carey, Portland State University

Shaina A. Gabriel Université Du Québec en Outaouais Patrice Renaud Université Du Québec en Outaouais	Predicting Types of Sexual Crimes, Preferences, and Deviance Index Validity Using SRP-III Scores
April Miin Miin Chai Texas State University Kim Rossmo Texas State University	Murder Most Foul: Body Disposal in Sexual Homicide through the Lens of Environmental Criminology
Kathleen B. Eckert Washington State University	Sex Trafficking: A Social Ecological Model on Offenders
Christopher P. Carey Portland State University Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Molly McDade-Hood Multnomah Country Sheriffs Office Anna Kosloski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Trevor Benya Porland State University	The Ties that Bind: An Exploration of Familial and Generational Trafficking

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Orca

Panel 27: Contemporary Issues in Policing

Chair: Adam Vaughan, University of Regina

Ryan Patten California State University, Chico Matt Thomas California State University, Chico Andrea Jacques Clayton State University Season Hoard Washington State University Steve Sherman Rice University Luke Alward Boise State University	Marginal No More: The Equalization of Campus and Municipal Police
Kasi Chatburn Washington State University David Makin Washington State University Megan Parks Washington State University	Screening for Cues: Cognitive Impairment and Emotional Regulation Failure
Brittany Solensten Washington State University, Pullman David Makin Washington State University, Pullman	Hit the Ground Running: University Cadet Programs and Police Training Academies
Eva M. Silden University of Victoria	Women's Leadership in Policing: Gendered Organizations, Gendered Experiences

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Blue Whale

Panel 28: Race and Racial Profiling in Policing

Chair: John C. Navarro, Sam Houston State University

Justin L. Sola University of California, Irvine Charis E. Kubrin University of California, Irvine	Making the Call: How Does Perceived Race Affect Desire to Call the Police?
Rachel Lautenschlager University of Denver	The Role of Colorism in Police Stops
Peter A. Hanink California State Polytechnic University	Analyzing Police Stops in a Southern California City Using the Veil of Darkness Approach
John C. Navarro Sam Houston State University Michael A. Hansen University of Turku	Attitudes Towards Police Use of Force: The Impact of Framing Race in Newspaper Articles

Amalia Mejia University of California, Irvine	Analysis of Racial and Profiling Identity Act (RIPA) Data on the Latinos

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Junior A

Panel 29: The School to Prison Pipeline and Discriminatory Discipline

Chair: Nicole M. Mendoza, San Diego State University

Mikaela Nielsen University of California, Irvine	Dress Codes and Discriminatory Discipline: Preliminary results from the ISRD-4 Youth Survey
Janice A. Iwama American University Kay Varela Arizona State University Miner P. "Trey" Marchbanks III Texas A&M University Anthony A. Peguero Arizon State University Jamilia Blake Texas A&M University John M. Eason Brown University	Are Schools Stricter at the Border?
Nicole M. Mendoza San Diego State University Timothy C. Brown San Diego State University	The School to Prison Pipeline: Practice and Shifting Policy
Analeah Olson Gonzaga University Rachel Laske Gonzaga University Alejandra Torres Gonzaga University Sara Harmon Gonzaga University	Evidence of the School-to-Prison Pipeline Across Washington State School Districts

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Junior B

Panel 30: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime II

Chair: Arynn A. Infante, Portland State University

Geneva Brown DePaul University	The Martyrdom of George Floyd: How the Catalyst for Racial Justice Turns on the Death and Martyrdom
Simone Tardif Simon Fraser University	Examining R. v. Barton through Community Mobilization and Reactions to State Crime
Adam Dunbar University of Nevada, Reno	Dialect on Trial: Examining the Intersection of Race, Culture, and Perceptions of Crime

Elliott J. Alvarado University of California, Irvine Charis E. Kubrin University of California, Irvine	A Comparative Review of Immigration and Crime Research: Findings from Across the Globe
Arynn A. Infante Portland State University	Perceived Latino Threat and Punitive Border Control Sentiment

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Junior C

Panel 31: Crime Analysis of Environmental Events

Chair: Martin Andersen, Simon Fraser University

Hyojong Song Korea University Jinyoung Lee Korea University	Examining the Impact of COVID-19 on Violent and Property Crimes in South Korea
Vitor S. Goncalves Texas State University April Miin Miin Chai Texas State University	The Shadow Pandemic: Effects of COVID-19 on Domestic Violence in Brazil
Shannon J. Linning Simon Fraser University Ian A. Silver Research Triangle Institute Jeremy Cheung Simon Fraser University	Differences in Crime Events in Response to Hurricane Harvey
Martin Andersen Simon Fraser University Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University Tarah Hodgkinson Wilfrid Laurier University	Il y a Quelque Chose sur la Carte: A Modern Spatial Analysis of Crime in Early 19th Century France

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm Junior D

Panel 32: Mental Health and Trauma in Prison and Recidivism

Jennifer L. Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno

Kayla Freemon Arizona State University	Jail-Based Interventions and Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis
Amanda J. Sharry University of California, Irvine	Prison Employment, Education Programs, and Effects on Mental Health: A Structural Equation Model
Blake Beaton Sam Houston State University Jurg Gerber Sam Houston State University	A Dark Figure of Corrections: Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Participation and Success

Jennifer L. Lanterman University of Nevada, Reno	Multiple Trauma Exposures and Complex Trauma in Carceral Classrooms: A Multiple-Case Study
Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University Elaine Gunnison Seattle University	Trauma, Psychopathic Traits, and Resiliency in Female Post-Prison Reentry Outcomes

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

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Beluga

Panel 33: Incels, Far-Right Violence, and Terrorism

Chair: Stanislav Vysotsky, University of the Fraser Valley

Caitlin E. Hyslop-Margison University of New Brunswick	The Relationship Between Incels and Violence: A Systematic Review of the Literature
Amanda Champion Simon Fraser University	Assessing the Mobilization Prospects Among Incels.is Members after Incel-Related Terrorist Attacks
Stanislav Vysotsky University of the Fraser Valley	Hard and Soft Targets: Counter-Protest, Violence, and Far-Right Strategy
Sarah Negrin Simon Fraser University	(White) Masculinity in Crisis: Examining Gender Discourses in Far-Right and Misogynist Incel Forums

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Finback

Panel 34: Public Safety, Neighborhoods, and the Effect of Affordable Housing on Crime

Chair: Christopher Dollar, Washington State University

Alyssa W. Chamberlain Arizona State University Lyndsay N. Boggess University of South Florida	Disparities in Sex-Specific Arrest Rates: Do Neighborhoods Matter?
Alejandro Gimenez Santana Rutgers University Leslie Kennedy Rutgers University Joel Caplan Rutgers University	Co-Producing Public Safety with Data-Informed Community Engagement
Christopher Dollar Washington State University	Multiple Event Time Series Regression: Beyond the Single Interruption Model

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Orca

Panel 35: Policing Marginalized Communities

Chair: Joselyne C. Knogo, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Genecy S. Chopin California State University, Long Beach Connie Ireland California State University, Long Beach	A Qualitative Study: The Impact of Homeless Criminalization on Individuals Experiencing Homelessness
Haylee M. Pollard Gonzaga University Jackie R. Gaither Gonzaga University	Knowing your Rights: Intersection of Identity and Legal Rights Knowledge in Common Police Encounters
Daniel Reinhard Boulder Police Department	The Nature and Frequency of Homeless Contacts with the Police
Joselyne C. Knogo University of Massachusetts, Lowell Melissa Morabito University of Massachusetts, Lowell Teresa I. Gonzales Loyola University Chicago Rita J. Augustyn Keene State College	Perceptions of Trust among a Hard-to-Reach Population of Immigrant Women
Jessica Braimoh York University Erin Dej Wilfrid Laurier University Carrie Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University	'Somebody's Street': Eviction of a Homeless Encampment as Interlocking Colonial and Class Relations

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Blue Whale

Panel 36: Young Adult Court: A New Approach to Justice

Chair: Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine

Maria Hernandez Presiding Judge, Superior Court of Orange County	The Role of the Judge in a Young Adult Court
Tamika Williams Deputy DA, Superior Court of Orange County	The Role of the Prosecutor in a Young Adult Court
Frank Davis Director Alt. PD, Superior Court of Orange County	The Role of the Public Defender in a Young Adult Court
Elizabeth Cauffman University of California, Irvine	Findings from a Randomized Control Trial of a Young Adult Court

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Junior A

Panel 37: Attributions and Focal Concerns in Sentencing Decisions

Chair: Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University

Zachary Rowan Simon Fraser University Holly Nguyen The Pennsylvania State University Evan McCuish Simon Fraser University Kristina Kocsis Simon Fraser University	Probation Officers' Attributions of Clients and Inequity in the Justice System
Sally Simpson University of Maryland, College Park Xuanying Chen University of Maryland, College Park Ziyue Gu University of Maryland, College Park	Drivers of Sentencing Outcomes for Physician Fraudsters: Respectability versus Focal Concerns
Kristina Kocsis Simon Fraser University Holly Nguyen The Pennsylvania State University Zachary Rowan Simon Fraser University Evan McCuish Simon Fraser University	Document Disparity: Examining Reliability across Pre-Sentencing Reports and Risk-Assessment Tools
Haneen R. Afani California State University, San Bernardino Connie Ireland California State University, Long Beach Christine Scott-Hayward California State University, Long Beach	The Role of Family Dynamics in Federal Sentencing

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Junior B

Panel 38: Attitudes of Correctional Officers

Chair: Amelie Couvrette, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Travis J. Meyers The University of Texas at San Antonio Arynn A. Infante Portland State University Stephanie J. Morse Saint Anselm College Kevin A. Wright Arizona State University	Exposure to Violence, Social Support, and Correctional Officer Mental Health
Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University Andrew Harris	Attitudes of Sex Offense-Specific Probation and Parole Officers Toward their Clients

University of Massachusetts, Lowell	
Chloe Leclerc Université de Montréal	Support for Changes in Correctional Practices Among Prison Staff
Amelie Couvrette Université du Québec en Outaouais Chloe Leclerc Université de Montréal	Implementing a Gender Sensitive Approach: Perspectives of Correctional Staff and Probation Officers

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Junior C

Panel 39: Advances in Methods Estimating Criminal Behavior and Responses to Crime

Chair: Sarah Tahamont, University of Maryland, College Park

Zarah Tahamont University of Maryland, College Park "Sydney" Jaw Hsin University of Maryland, College Park Madeline Pheasant University of Maryland, College Park Judd Kessler University of Pennsylvania	Summer Jobs as a Turning Point: Evidence from a Natural Experiment
Mauri Matsuda Portland State University	Changes in Life Course Patterns in Offending Among Two Generations
Greg Midgette University of Maryland, College Park Thomas L. Spreen University of Maryland, College Park Lauren C. Porter University of Maryland, College Park Peter Reuter University of Maryland, College Park Brooklyn K. Hitchens University of Maryland, College Park	A Model of Emergency Call Risk with Implications for Tasks Assigned to Police and Other Agencies
Ashton M. Verdery The Pennsylvania State University Emily Smith-Greenway University of Southern California Rachel Margolis University of Western Ontario Mara G. Sheftel The Pennsylvania State University	Firearms Bereavement in the United States: Estimates from Demographic Models, 2000-2020

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm Junior D

Panel 40: Contemporary Issues in Victimization

Chair: Grant Drawve, University of Arkansas

Kim Rossmo Texas State University	Searching for Missing Persons
Kelley Massingale Simon Fraser University	Enslaved for Power: Social Network Analysis of Sex Trafficking in NXIVM
Ivette A. Jimenez California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino	Human Trafficking in the Americas: Comparison of UNODC Data vs. Original Source Compilation
Grant Drawve University of Arkansas Jo Kubik Rider University Julie Baldwin American University John Eassey American University	Veteran Suicide Throughout Communities in Colorado: Person and Community Approach

TIME BLOCK G: 5:00 PM – 6:30 PM

POSTER SESSION — PAVILION & JUNIOR BALLROOMS

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

Mikelle K. Angiuli University of Northern Colorado Victoria A. Terranova University of Northern Colorado	Evaluating and Exploring the Effectiveness of a Northern Colorado Mental Health Co-Responder Program
Juliana K. Babic Simon Fraser University	A Hidden Agenda: News Media Coverage of the Overdose Crisis in British Columbia
Hannah E. Barti Univeresity of Nevada, Las Vegas Alexis M. Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas Kevin E. Hoover University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Let's Take this Back to my Place. Perceptions of Sexual Harassment among College Students
Christina Briggs-Mathers University of Idaho Madison M. Wolf University of Idaho Omi Hodwitz	Perpetrator Identification in MMIWG2 Cases in the United States

University of Idaho Steff King Simon Fraser University	
Cassandra N. Chowdhury Simon Fraser University	Bridging Research and Best Practices in Identifying Transgender Skeletal Remains in Canada
Emily A. Cooper George Mason University	Community Performance Review: LGBTQIA+ Perceptions of LGBTQIA+ Police Liaison Officers
Noel M. Corder RTI International	(En)Forced Interactions: Police Use-of-Force Against Individuals with Mental Health Disorders
Mengyan Dai Old Dominion University Yifei Gong City University of New York Feng Gu College of Staten Island	Conducting Policing Experiments in a Simulated Environment
Kathryn O. DuBois Washington State University Amelie Pedneault Washington State University	Risk of Sexual Violence Against College-Age Women: Estimates from the NCVS
Cameron T. Ferguson Seattle University	Ethics in Police, Courts, and Corrections
Marc D. Glidden California State University, Northridge Timothy C. Brown San Diego State University	Examining the Gender Gap: Financial Capability Behind Bars
Daiji Hario Setsunan University	Anatomy of Cyber Attacks
Reine-Marie Hayek Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières Jonathan James Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	A Descriptive and Comparative Study on Adult Males Who Rape or Sexually Murder Another Male
Kevin E. Hoover University of Nevada, Las Vegas Kaitlyn T. Swanberg University of Nevada, Las Vegas Alexis M. Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Coercive Sexuality: The Effect of Early Victimization on One's View and Attitudes Toward Sex
P'trice R. Jones University of California, Irvine	Examining Intimate Partner Violence as a Collateral Consequence of Criminal Justice Contact

Andrew K. Kemp Simon Fraser University Hana Ryu Simon Fraser University Amanda Champion Simon Fraser University April Miin Miin Chai Texas State University	Unpacking Ethnic and Sexual Minority Women's Intimate Partner Violence Experience During COVID-19
Anny Kim Simon Fraser University Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University Julien Chopin Simon Fraser University	Strangulation in Sexual Homicide: Is it Opportunity, Victim's Vulnerability or Sadism?
Debra Langan Wilfrid Laurier University Carrie Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University Danielle E. Thompson University of Waterloo	Canadian Women Police During COVID-19: Moving Forward then Circling Back
Jae-Seung Lee Northern Kentucky University Heeuk D. Lee Weber State University	The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic and Media Exposure on Fear of Anti-Asian Hate Crime and Discrimination
Katherine Lorenz California State University, Northridge Rebecca Hayes Central Michigan University	Is Title IX Equipped for You? Exploring Graduate Students' Experiences Following Sexual Violence
Teresa Marie University of Nevada, Las Vegas Alexis M. Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Substance Abuse Among Young Trafficking Victims
Haley R. Mayer Gonzaga University	The Intersection between Women's Reentry Success and Perceived Changes in Confidence
Alannah McPherson Simon Fraser University Kelsey Gushue Simon Fraser University Evan McCuish Simon Fraser University	Adjudicated Girls' Substance Use Profiles and Adverse Outcomes into Emerging Adulthood
Tyler S. Mierzwa Simon Fraser University	Catalytic Converter Theft in British Columbia: Is Regulation a Viable Solution?

Brooke Nodeland University of North Texas	Correlates of Cyber-Offending and Cyber-Victimization During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Nayan Ramirez California State University, Northridge Marc D. Glidden California State University, Northridge Jaycynda Trifone-Woodruff California State University, Northridge	Barriers to Student Success in Criminology & Criminal Justice Statistics & Research Methods Courses
Kaitlyn T. Swanberg Univerity of Nevada, Las Vegas Hannah E. Barti University of Nevada, Las Vegas Alexis M. Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas	"Attachment: 1 Image": Adults Soliciting Minors for Sexual Content Online
Lesley Vega California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino	Automating the Detecting of Sex Trafficking: Can CHAPPiE Replace Magnum P.I.?
Marie-Pier Villeneuve-Dubuc Université de Montréal	How and Why Law Enforcement Officers Collaborate: Perceptions of Darknet Cybercrimes Investigators
Kierston Viramontes California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino	Shadow Encounters in Area 81: Detecting Communities of IUU Fishing
Madison M. Wolf University of Idaho Christina Briggs-Mathers University of Idaho Omi Hodwitz University of Idaho Steff King Simon Fraser University	Contributors to MMIWG2 Case Closure in Canada

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

7:30 am to 12:30 pm	REGISTRATION CHECK-IN	PAVILION FOYER
7:30 am to 11:30 pm	BOOK EXHIBIT	PAVILION FOYER

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

8:00 am – 9:15 am — Beluga

Panel 41: Accountability and Use of Force in Policing

Chair: Jordyn M. Sanders, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Rebecca Hanna Mercyhurst University	Dispatch Priming, the Voicing of Information, and the Use of Force
Sadaf Hashimi University of Nebraska Omaha Marie Ouellet Georgia State University Logan Ledford Georgia State University	Partners in Force? Understanding the Structure of Police Use of Force through Partnerships
Matt Hickman Seattle University	Building the National Law Enforcement Accountability Database
Jordyn M. Sanders University of Nevada, Las Vegas William H. Sousa University of Nevada, Las Vegas Terance Miethe University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Public Perceptions of Officer Body-Worn Cameras

8:00 am – 9:15 am — Finback

Panel 42: Legal Issues in Criminal Justice II

Chair: Robert (R.C.) Morris, Weber State University

Sydney Brown Simon Fraser University Tamara O'Doherty Simon Fraser University	Law Reform, Representation and Politics: An Analysis of the Evidentiary Basis of National Inquiries
Michelle S. Lawrence University of Victoria Faculty of Law	Self-Induced Extreme Intoxication: Bill C-28 Amendments to Section 33.1 of the Criminal Code
Robert (R.C.) Morris Weber State University	U.S. Identity Politics Predicting Gun Acquisition and Willingness to Use a Firearm in Public Spaces
Sarah Yercich Capilano University	Fathers Investing in Fatherhood: A Qualitative Examination of Contemporary Fathering in Fatherhood

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

8:00 am – 9:15 am Orca

Panel 43: Peacemaking Criminology and Restorative Justice

Chair: Daniel Alati, Grant MacEwan University

Daniel Alati Grant MacEwan University R. McKay White Grant MacEwan University Arlan Delisle Grant MacEwan University	Alternatives to Formal Justice: Placing Canada's Use of Restorative Practices in Comparative Context
Alexa Sardina California State University, Sacramento Ernest Uwazie California State University, Sacramento	Restorative Justice Training and Practice: Preliminary Findings and Lessons from a California Prison
Muhammad Asadullah University of Regina Kayla Schick University of Regina Alana Abramson Kwantlen Polytechnic University	COVID-19 and Restorative Justice: Exploring the Innovative Practices in Alberta, BC & Saskatchewan

8:00 am – 9:15 am Blue Whale

Panel 44: Sexual Harassment and Violence

Chair: Ishita Sharma, O.P. Jindal Global University

Becca Wood Simon Fraser University	"Constantly Looking Over Your Shoulder": Exploring British Women's Fear of Sexual Violence in the UK
Jennifer R. Scroggins Montana State University, Billings	Can We Do Better? Responding to Sexual Harassment in Criminal Justice Workplaces
Ishita Sharma O.P. Jindal Global University Siddharth Upreti Independent	Criminalizing Coercive Control in India
Elisabeth St-Pierre Université Laval Sylvie Parent Université Laval Nadine Deslauriers-Varin Université Laval	Sex Offenses in Sports: Coaches' Offending Patterns and Victims' Characteristics
Cortney M. Dalton Washington State University	Unraveling the Election-Violence Connections: Elections and Sexual Violence

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior A

Panel 45: Intimate Partner Violence: From Prediction to Decision Using Official Police Data

Chair: Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

Olivier Péloquin Université de Montréal Julien Chopin Université de Montréal Francis Fortin Université de Montréal Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal	Toward a New Understanding of Intimate Partner Homicide Offenders: A Criminal Career Approach
Julien Chopin Université de Montréal Olivier Péloquin Université de Montréal Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal Francis Fortin Université de Montréal	A Conjunctive Analysis of Factors Predicting Intimate Partner Homicide
Francis Fortin Université de Montréal Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal Julien Chopin Université de Montréal Olivier Péloquin Université de Montréal	Intimate Partner Violence and Prediction: the EPVICA Scale
Jean-Pierre Guay Université de Montréal Francis Fortin Université de Montréal Julien Chopin Université de Montréal Olivier Péloquin Université de Montréal	Risk Assessments in Intimate Partner Violence: Best Practices and Decision Making

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior B

Panel 46: Protective Actions and Policies

Chair: Veronica P. Shepp, Montana State University – Bozeman

Brock Christensen Brigham Young University Melissa S. Jones Brigham Young University John P. Hoffmann Brigham Young University	Bullying Victimization and Youth's Likelihood of Carrying a Handgun
P. Jeffrey Brantingham University of California, Los Angeles George O. Mohler Boston College Yevgeniy Vorobeychik Washington University, St. Louis	What Game Theory Tells us about Why People Call the Police
Veronica A. Shepp Montana State University, Bozeman Erin O'Callaghan Saint Xavier University Anne Kirkner Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network	The Carceral Logic of Title IX

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior C

Panel 47: Pretrial Justice and Court Processes

Chair: Reveka V. Shteynberg, California State University, San Bernardino

Ciara McGlynn Washington State University	The Cost of Appearance: Examining the Relationship between Bond Amount and Failure to Appear
Shannon Magnuson Justice System Partners Amy Dezember Justice System Partners	Examining Barriers to Getting to Court as Scheduled and Rethinking 'Failure to Appear'
Victoria A. Terranova University of Northern Colorado Daniel Reinhard Boulder Police Department	The Probability of Arrest and Accuracy of Pretrial Risk Assessment
Reveka V. Shteynberg California State University, San Bernardino	Plea Bargaining in the Shadows of Trial Avoidant Attorneys and Non-Attorney Judges

8:00 am – 9:15 am Junior D

Panel 48: Challenges and Opportunities in Corrections

Chair: Beth Huebner, Arizona State University

James Gacek University of Regina Rosemary Ricciardelli Memorial University of Newfoundland Jocelyne Lemoine Independent	Turning Over a New Leaf? Penal Agribusiness in Carceral Spaces
Ihsan Hage-Hassan Simon Fraser University	An Exploration of Canadian News Media's Portrayal of Prisons and Prisoners During a Global Pandemic
Andrew C. Caldwell University of the Fraser Valley	Two-Spirit Offenders in the Correctional Services of Canada: Need for a Healing Approach to Polices
Beth Huebner Arizona State University Lee Ann Slocum University of Missouri, St. Louis Andrea Giuffre University of Missouri, St. Louis Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University	Probation Violations as a Driver of Jail Incarceration

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

9:30 am – 10:45 am Beluga

Panel 49: Police Reform

Chair: Joseph A. Schafer, Saint Louis University

Allen Copenhaver Lindsey Wilson College	Law Enforcement Steroid Use and Distribution: Moving Beyond Anecdotal Data
Allister H. O'Brien Seattle University	Changing the Philosophy of Policing
Adam Dunbar University of Nevada, Reno	Reforming the Police: Assessing the Extent and Correlates of Public Support for Police Reform
Joseph A. Schafer Saint Louis University Donald Linhorst Saint Louis University	Implementation Lessons for Police-Social Work Collaborations: A Systematic Review

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH

9:30 am – 10:45 am Finback

Panel 50: Perceptions and Response to Sexual Assault on University Campuses

Chair: Suzanne St. George

Suzanne St. George University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Will Students Do? Comparing MTurk and Student Participants in a Rape Perception Study
Gemini Parker Texas State University	Campus Sexual Assault on Television: Evaluating SVU's Portrayal of the Party Rape Narrative
Chelsey Lee Simon Fraser University Jennifer Wong Simon Fraser University	Does Consent Matter? Evaluating a Sexual Consent Awareness Campaign for University Students

9:30 am – 10:45 am Orca

Panel 51: Public Perceptions, Crime, and Suicidality

Chair: Shichun Ling, California State University, Los Angeles

Sara-Laure Faraji University of Maryland, College Park	Are Liquor Stores Criminogenic or Just Perceived as So? A Study of Oregon's Liquor Store Expansion
Shichun Ling California State University, Los Angeles Frances P. Abderhalden California State University, Los Angeles	Effect of Suicide Stigma Endorsement on Support for Arrest and Perceptions of Dangerousness
Frances P. Abderhalden California State University, Los Angeles Shichun Ling California State University, Los Angeles	Impact of Religiosity on Public Support for Formal Sanctions Against Justice-Involved Individuals
Bryce Stoliker University of Saskatchewan	Self-Harm Thoughts and Actions Among Adults Receiving Psychiatric Inpatient Services in Canada

9:30 am – 10:45 am Blue Whale

Panel 52: Social Networks, Organized Crime, and Gangs

Chair: Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Alice Airola Simon Fraser University Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Evan McCuish Simon Fraser University	Loneliness as a Predictor of the Size of Criminal Networks
Alysha Girn Simon Fraser University Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Krysta Dawson Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit	Rising through the Ranks: Social Networks and the Timing of Promotions in Biker Gangs

Krysta Dawson Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Evan McCuish Simon Fraser University	Build It and They Will Come? Social Networks and the Dynamics of Gang Membership
Carlos Ponce University of the Fraser Valley	Doubling Up to Maintain Control: Redundancy in the Execution of an Extortion Racket in El Salvador
Catharine Shaffer-McCuish Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC Karine Descormiers Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC Jennifer Warkentin Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC Krysta Dawson Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC Catherine Wilson Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC	The Gang Intervention and Exiting Program: Client Risks, Needs and Case Management

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior A

Panel 53: Advancing Criminological Theory

Chair: John P. Hoffmann, Brigham Young University

Naomi Zakimi Simon Fraser University Frédéric Ouellet Université de Montréal Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Guisela Patard Université de Montréal	Does Violence Pay? Exploring the Link Between Violence and Illegal Earnings
Kyle J. Bares University of Wyoming	Cognitions and Crime: Understanding the Association between Latent Adult Cognitions and Offending
Alyssa C. Briones California State University, Long Beach Robert A. Schug California State University, Long Beach	A Case Study of Two Double Murderers: Comparisons of Neuropsychological and Personality Functioning
Paul Brantingham Simon Fraser University Patricia L. Brantingham Simon Fraser University	The Implications of High Volume, Low Solution Crime Types for Crime Reduction Theory
John P. Hoffmann Brigham Young University	Family Structure, Unstructured Socializing, and Delinquent Behavior

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior B

Panel 54: Specialty Courts

Chair: Caroline I. Jalain, The University of Southern Indiana

Grace M. LeMoyne San Diego State University	Veterans Treatment Courts and their Functions
Keilah T. Shaw Washington State University Kayleigh Wright Washington State University David Makin Washington State University	Prosecutorial Decision-Making Within Specialized Domestic Violence Courts: Assessing Court Dispositions on Rearrest
Caroline I. Jalain The University of Southern Indiana Melissa J. Stacer The University of Southern Indiana	Veteran Treatment Courts (VTCs) During COVID-19: An Examination of Adaptations and Best Practices for Continuing Operation

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior C

Panel 55: Perceptions and Policies on Drug Use

Chair: Erin O'Callaghan, Saint Xavier University

Luisa A. Doberman Gonzaga University	College Students' Perceptions of Deviant Substance Use
Alexander Chapman The Pennsylvania State University	Trends in the Role of Turning Points on Substance Use and Health among Young Adults
Erin O'Callaghan Saint Xavier University	Decriminalizing Drugs: The Case for Reducing Sexual Assaults Involving Criminalized Drug Use
Burrel Vann, Jr. San Diego State University	Policy Change, Crime, and the Framing of Marijuana in Black News

9:30 am – 10:45 am Junior D

Panel 56: Rules, Reforms, and Resistance: Correctional Logics, Ethics, and Permeability across Multiple Contexts

Chair: Jennifer Macy, California State University, Dominguez Hills

Edith Kinney San Jose State University	Processing the Punishment: Prosecutorial Discretion, Rules, and Resistance in Cannabis Record Clearance
Hadar Aviram UC Hastings	The Permeability of Parole: The Case of Sirhan Sirhan
Jennifer Macy California State University, Dominguez Hills Lori Sexton University of Missouri, Kansas City	Reflections on the Adoption of the Nordic Model of Incarceration in U.S. Settings

Keramet Reiter University of California, Irvine Alexis Rowland University of California, Irvine Gabe Rosales University of California, Irvine Joanne DeCaro University of California, Irvine Mariela Villalba Madrid University of California, Irvine	Prison Pandemic: Navigating the Ethics of Honoring and Protecting Incarcerated Voices

TIME BLOCK J: 11:00 AM TO 11:30 AM

BOOK SALE — **PAVILIION FOYER**

TIME BLOCK K: 11:30 AM TO 12:45PM

10:50 am to 12:15 pm — **KEYNOTE BRUNCH** — **PAVILION BALLROOM**

You Can Go Back Home: Lessons Learned as an Outsider with Insider Privileges

Jill Rosenbaum
California State University, Fullerton

TIME BLOCK L: 1:00 PM TO 2:15 PM

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Beluga

Panel 57: Police Data, Police Perceptions, and Online Reporting Systems

Chair: Kris Henning, Portland State University

Amanda V. McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Garth Davies Simon Fraser University Tara Haarhoff Royal Canadian Mounted Police Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley	The Perils of Using Police Data to Understand Criminal Pathways
Weston Morrow University of Nevada, Reno Sam Vickovic California State University, Long Beach Emilie Whitehouse California State University, Long Beach Jerardo Nataren University of Nevada, Reno	The Risk Is Too High: An Analysis of Why Individuals Do Not Want to Pursue a Career in Policing
Victoria Baker University of Ontario Institute of Technology Christopher O'Connor University of Ontario Institute of Technology	Auxiliary Police Perceptions of Crime and Disorder in Canada
Kris Henning Portland State University Kathryn Wuschke Portland State University Kimberly Kahn Portland State University Christian Peterson Portland Police Bureau	Use of Online Crime Reporting Systems by U.S. Police Agencies

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Finback

Panel 58: Drug Reform and Decriminalization

Chair: Daniel Alati, Grant MacEwan University

Kate Quintana University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Jessica Berrett University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Ashley Twenter University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	Exploring the Impact of the Legalization of Marijuana on Nonprofits in Colorado
Daniel Alati Grant MacEwan University	Drug Legalization in Federalist Constitutional Democracies: Future Challenges and Necessary Reforms

Christopher Campbell Portland State University Kelsey Henderson Portland State University Brian Renauer Portland State University	Decriminalized Drug Possession: Unpacking the Effects of Recent Policies in Oregon
Brian Renauer Portland State University Kelsey Henderson Portland State University Christopher Campbell Portland State University	Decriminalization of Drugs: Qualitative Observations from Oregon Law Enforcement

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Orca

Panel 59: Cyber Deviance and White-Collar Crime

Chair: Charlotte Hu, University of Arizona

Hyojong Song Korea University Yujin Kim Korea University Seong-Sik Lee	Group Differences in Cyberbullying: Examining Motivations, Propensities, and their Interplay
James Popham Wilfrid Laurier University Kevin McDermott Conestoga College	Opportunistic Framing of Neutralizations: COVID-19 and Intellectual Property Piracy
Charlotte Hu University of Arizona	Examining Identity Theft Offending Pre-and Post-Covid-19 Pandemic
David Jancsics San Diego State University Jacopo Costa Basel Institute on Governance	Structuring Forces and Coordination Mechanisms of Complex Corruption Networks: The Odebrecht-Toledo Case
Bryan R. Burton Sonoma State University Diana Grant Sonoma State University	Myths that Cause White-Collar Crime

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Blue Whale

Panel 60: Expressions of Crime and Criminality

Chair: Hadar Aviram, UC Hastings

Hadar Aviram UC Hastings	Sinister Simians: Evolution and Atavism in Sherlock Holmes Stories
Emily K. Bozanich Simon Fraser University	Compliance during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University Joshua N. Bonilla Seattle University	When is a Crime a Copycat Crime? A Pilot of Surette's Seven-Factor Measure to Empirically Substantia

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Junior A

Panel 61: Child Trafficking, Juvenile Behavior, and Law

Chair: David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

Sabrina Bourget Université Laval Mathilde Turcotte Institut de recherche Jeunes en difficulté	Youth Legal Mixity in Secure Care: A Labelling Analysis
Jodie Warren San Jose State University George Kaufmann British Columbian Ethnographic Researcher	Child Trafficking on the 60th Parallel
Natalie B. Beck Simon Fraser University Jennifer Wong Simon Fraser University	A Meta-Analysis of the Effects of Wilderness Therapy on Delinquent Behaviors Among Youth
Kaila M.L. Manns Simon Fraser University	Disrupting Coercive Relationships in Primary and Secondary Environments for Adolescents
David MacAlister Simon Fraser University Farzana Kara-MacAlister Fraser International College	Judicial Application of the IRCS Disposition in Western Canada: A Review of the Case Law

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Junior B

Panel 62: Issues in Judicial Processes

Chair: Ojmarrh Mitchell, Arizona State University

Bailey M. Tanaka Seattle University Brooke Gialopsos Seattle University Peter Collins Seattle University	Measuring Diversity in the Court of Public Opinion
Vanessa N. Rhodes University of Guelph	Self-Imposed Limits of Sentencing Judges to Redress Anti-Black Racism in the Canadian Criminal Legal
Ojmarrh Mitchell Arizona State University	Geographic and Racial Disparities in the Imposition of Firearm Sentencing Enhancements
Cassia Spohn Arizona State University	Arizona's Ban on Peremptory Challenges: Rationale and Response

Marinn Duncan Utah Tech University Korey Phelan Utah Tech University Moana Hafoka Utah Tech University	Attorney and Parent Perceptions of Custody Evaluations in Child Custody Disputes
Casandra Pacholski Simon Fraser University Gail Anderson Simon Fraser University	Convicting the Innocent: An Analysis of the Effects of Wrongful Convictions and Available Remedies

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Junior C

Panel 63: Risk Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence: Ethnicity, Gender, and a Meta-Analysis

Chair: L. Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University

Simran Ahmed Simon Fraser University L. Maaike Helmus Simon Fraser University	Validating the SARA-V2 with Indigenous Men Supervised by British Columbia Corrections
Kristina Kocsis Simon Fraser University Simran Ahmed Simon Fraser University L. Maaike Helmus Simon Fraser University	Differences in Risk/Need Profiles between Male and Female Intimate Partner Violence Offenders
L. Maaike Helmus Simon Fraser University Bronwen Perley-Robertson Simon Fraser University	A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Predictors of Domestic Violence Recidivism

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm Junior D

Panel 64: The Role of Networks and Peers in Mortality, Responsibility, and Offending

Chair: Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University

Noah Norton Simon Fraser University Zachary Rowan Simon Fraser University	The Group Nature of Academic Dishonesty and Diffusion of Responsibility in Online Student Chat Groups
Jen-Li Shen Simon Fraser University Evan McCuish Simon Fraser University	Paying the Mortality Penalty: The Potential Hidden Costs of Incarceration
Kelsey Gushue Simon Fraser University	Bringing Environment to the Forefront: Exploring Within-individual Change in Propensity and Exposure

Hana Ryu Simon Fraser University Zachary Rowan Simon Fraser University Evan McCuish Simon Fraser University	The Impact of Prison Victimization Experiences on Future Criminal Social Capital

TIME BLOCK M: 2:30 PM TO 4:00 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

THE PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

1974-75 William Amos
1975-76 Earl Caldwell
1976-77 James F. Short, Jr.
1977-78 Simon Dinitz
1978-79 A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston
1979-80 Gil Geis
1980-81 Tony Platt & Paul Takagi
1981-82 Sheldon Messinger
1982-83 Tom Murton
1983-84 Julia & Herman Schwendinger
1984-85 (not given)
1985-86 Abraham Blumberg
1986-87 Don M. Gottfredson
1987-88 Jerome Skolnick
1988-89 Austin Turk
1989-90 Elliott Currie
1990-91 John Irwin
1991-92 Meda Chesney-Lind
1992-93 C. Ronald Huff
1993-94 Franklin Zimring
1994-95 Malcolm Klein
1995-96 Edwin M. Lemert
1996-97 Joan Petersilia
1997-98 Travis Hirschi
1998-99 James Austin
1999-00 Delbert S. Elliott
2000-01 Michael Gottfredson
2001-02 Marcus Felson
2002-03 J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
2003-04 M. Douglas Anglin
2004-05 Finn-Aage Esbensen
2005-06 Michael Radelet
2006-07 Marjorie Zatz
2007-08 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
2008-09 Cheryl Maxson
2009-10 David Huizinga
2010-11 Robert Hare & Henry Pontell
2011-12 Erwin Chemerinsky
2012-13 John R. Hepburn
2013-14 Richard A. Leo
2014-15 Malcolm Feeley
2015-16 Phillipe Bourgois
2016-17 Cassia C. Spohn
2017-18 Patricia Brantingham
2018-19 D. Kim Rossmo
2019-20 Charis Kubrin
2020-21 Jon R. Hipp
2021-22 Jon B. Gould
2022-23 Jill Rosenbaum

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

PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

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
2007-08 Neil Boyd
2008-09 Henry F. Fradella
2009-10 Cassia Spohn
2010-11 Jan Chaiken
2011-12 Michael Gottfredson
2012-13 Franklin Zimring
2013-14 Rosann Greenspan
David T. Johnson
2014-15 Jonathan Simon
2015-16 Martin Andresen
2016-17 Charles Katz
2017-18 Michael D. White
2018-19 Martin Bouchard
2019-20 William Sousa
2020-21 Aili Malm
2021-22 Edward R. Maguire
2022-23 Jesenia Pizarro

THE JUNE MORRISON-TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

for significant improvement of the quality of justice

1978-79 Horst Senger
1979-80 Betsy Bryant
1980-81 Ramona Ripston
1981-82 (not given)
1982-83 Honorable Rose Bird &
Shirley Huffstedler
1983-84 Beverly DiGregorio
1984-85 Marie Rhagghianti
1985-86 Rev. Desmond Tutu
1986-87 John J. Sirica
1987-88 John Kennedy
1988-89 Rev. C. Williams & Rev. C. Mims
1989-89 Florence McClure
1990-91 Mark Soler
1991-92 Joséph McNamara
1992-93 Vince Schiraldi
1993-94 Judith A. Embree
1994-95 David Chadwick
1995-96 Mimi Halper Silbert
1996-97 Meda Chesney-Lind
1997-98 James I. Cook
1998-99 Ellen Barry
1999-00 Sandi Menefee
2000-01 Karin Bedi
2001-02 Honorable Susan Finlay
2002-03 Daniel Prefontaine
2003-04 Honorable Leonard Edwards
& Honorable Wendy Lindley
2004-05 Pamela Lichty
2005-06 Washington State Institute
for Public Policy
2006-07 Nancy Wonders
2007-08 Joan Petersilia
2008-09 Joel Goodman
2009-10 Christine Curtis
2010-11 Vincent Webb
2011-12 John Irwin
2012-13 Jeanne Woodford
2013-14 Steven Belenko
2014-15 Father Greg Boyle
2015-16 Michael Romano
2016-17 Michael Bien
2017-18 Delores Jones-Brown
2018-19 Marc Mauer
2019-20 Arif Alikhan
2020-21 Hadar Aviram
2021-22 Lisa Growette Bostaph
2022-23 Keramet Reiter

PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

W.E.B. DUBOIS AWARD

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

1999-00 Marjorie S. Zatz
2000-01 Jimmy Brown
2001-02 Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope
2002-03 James Diego Vigil
2003-04 Cassia C. Spohn
2004-05 Karen Umemoto
2005-06 Julius Debro
2006-07 Raymond Michalowski
2007-08 Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber
2008-09 Shaun L. Gabbidon
2009-10 Nancy Rodriguez
2010-11 Samuel Walker
2011-12 Delores Jones-Brown
2012-13 (not given)
2013-14 Helen Taylor Green
2014-15 Michelle Alexander
2015-16 Beth E. Richie
2016-17 Robert Crutchfield
2017-18 Charis Kubrin
2018-19 Geoff Ward
2019-20 Jennifer Eberhardt
2020-21 Nikki Jones
2021-22 Ojmarrh Mitchell
2022-23 Lisa Monchalin

THE MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AWARD

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

2012-13 Meda Chesney-Lind
2014-15 Jill Rosenbaum
2013-14 Barbara Bloom & Barbara Owen
2015-16 Jody Miller
2016-17 Jennifer Fraser
2017-18 Marie L. Griffin
2018-19 Valerie Jenness
2019-20 Cassia C. Spohn
2020-21 Lisa Pasko
2021-22 Kathleen "Kate" Fox
2022-23 Margaret Jackson

THE RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

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

2012-13 Richard Tewksbury
2013-14 Valerie Jenness
2014-15 Dana Peterson
2015-16 Tod W. Burke
2016-17 Henry F. Fradella
2017-18 Andrea J. Ritchie
2018-19 Kevin Nadal
2019-20 Kimberly Richman
2020-21 Matthew J. Ball
2021-22 Jennifer Macy
2022-23 Angela Dwyer

PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

THE JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

1975-76	June Morrison
1976-77	(not given)
1977-78	William Amos
1978-79	Ivar Paur
1979-80	G. Thomas Gitchoff
1980-81	Michael Rustigan
1981-82	Gerry Fare
1982-83	Ron Boostrom
1983-84	Susan Meier
1984-85	(not given)
1985-86	Charles Tracy
1986-87	Henry Pontell
1987-88	Joyce Alexander
1988-89	Janet Henkin
1989-90	Jill Rosenbaum
1990-91	John Dombrink
1991-92	Elaine Duxbury
1992-93	Randall Sheldon
1993-94	Meda Chesney-Lind
1994-95	Richard Tillson
1995-96	Christine Curtis
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
2001-02	Darlanne Hoctor-Mulmat
2002-03	Paul Brantingham
2003-04	Elizabeth Deschenes & Sabra Horne
2004-05	Angel Ilarraza, Gisela Bichler, & Stephen Tibbetts
2005-06	Cynthia Burke
2006-07	Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
2007-08	Sue Cote Escobar
2008-09	John Vivian
2009-10	Adrienne Freng
2010-11	Christine Famega
2011-12	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella & Laurie Kubicek
2012-13	Mary Maguire
2013-14	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
2014-15	Stuart Henry
2015-16	Kimberly Richman & Paul Kaplan
2016-17	Yvette Farmer
2017-18	Matthew J. Hickman
2018-19	Hadar Aviram
2019-20	Aili Malm
2020-21	Michael D. White
2021-22	Ashley D. Hewitt
2022-23	Christine S. Scott-Hayward

PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

PRESIDENT'S AWARD

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

1979-80 Joséph McNamara
1980-81 Richard Hongisto
1981-82 Mimi Silbert & John Maher
1982-83 (not given)
1983-84 Lois Lee
1984-85 Melvin Miller
1985-86 Arnold Binder
1986-87 Richard W. Tillson
1987-88 Michael E. Brown
1988-89 Joséph Weis
1989-90 Jerome Skolnick
1990-91 Keith Griffiths
1992-92 Richard Quinney
1992-93 Lee Bowker
1993-94 Susan Meier
1994-95 Carl Black
1995-96 Mark Wiederanders
1996-97 Orjar Oyen
1997-98 Malcolm W. Klein
1998-99 Barbara Owen & Austin Turk
1999-00 Sheldon L. Messinger
2000-01 Christine Curtis
2001-02 Patricia Brantingham
2002-03 Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
2003-04 Donald Adamchak
2004-05 Susan Pennell
2005-06 Paul Brantingham
2006-07 Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
2007-08 Samuel A. Lewis
2008-09 Finn-Aage Esbensen
2009-10 Jim Frank
2010-11 Wil Vizzard
2011-12 (not given)
2012-13 John R. Hepburn
2013-14 Richard A. Leo
2014-15 Valerie Jenness
2015-16 Connie Estrada Ireland
2016-17 Alex R. Piquero
2017-18 Malcolm Feeley
2018-19 Gisela Bichler
2019-20 James J. Fife
2020-21 Simon Verdun-Jones
2021-22 Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
2022-23 (not given)

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Kathleen A. Fox, PhD – Violent victimization, interpersonal victimization, Indigenous and underserved populations

Henry F. Fradella, JD, PhD – Criminal law, procedure, and evidence, courts and judicial processes, forensic psychology, law and society, queer criminology

Marva Goodson, PhD – Causes and consequences of crime-involved individuals' social network constructions

Murat Haner, PhD – Terrorism and political violence, examining the consequences of violence and the radicalization into, through and out of terrorist organizations

Abigail Henson, PhD – Qualitative methods, transformative justice, critical theory, Impact of corrections and policing on communities and families, program evaluation

Kristy Holtfreter, PhD – White-collar crime, victimization, correctional programing, meta-analysis, women and criminal justice

Beth Huebner, PhD - Community and institutional corrections, inequalities, consequences of a criminal conviction, and public policy

Charles Katz, PhD – Policing, gangs, drug use, criminal justice and public policy

Edward Maguire, PhD – Policing, violent crime, research methodology, criminology and criminal justice in developing nations

Ojmarrh Mitchell, PhD – Criminal justice policy, particularly in the areas of drug control, sentencing and corrections, and racial fairness in the criminal justice system

Andrea Montes, PhD – Theories of crime and punishment, crime prevention, school safety, criminal justice privatization

Dustin Pardini, PhD – Development of antisocial behavior, psychopathy and substance abuse disorders, treatments for childhood conduct problems

Anthony Peguero, PhD – Youth violence, socialization and marginalization, schools, and the adaptation of the children of immigrants

Jesenia M. Pizarro, PhD – Homicide, firearm injury prevention, situational covariates of violent offending and violent victimization, transdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research approaches and methodologies

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Cassia Spohn, PhD – Race, ethnicity, and gender in sentencing decisions, prosecutorial discretion, decision-making in sexual assault cases

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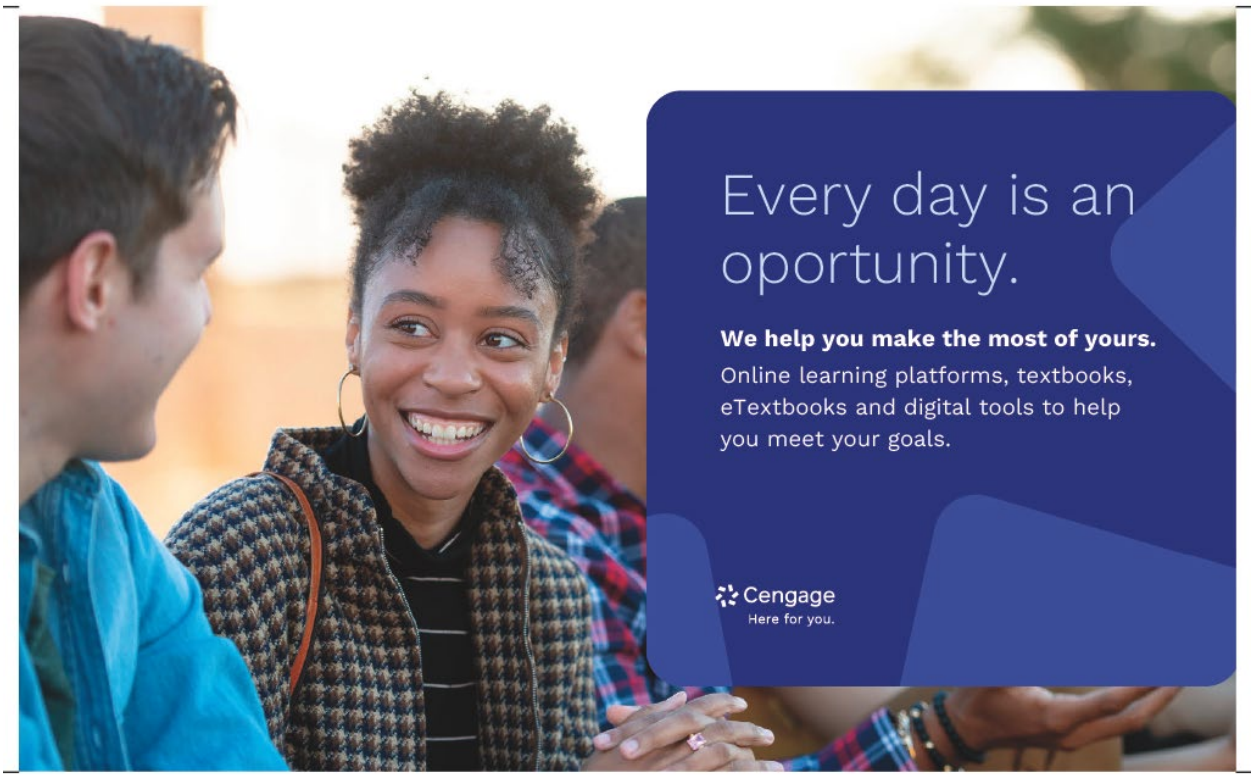


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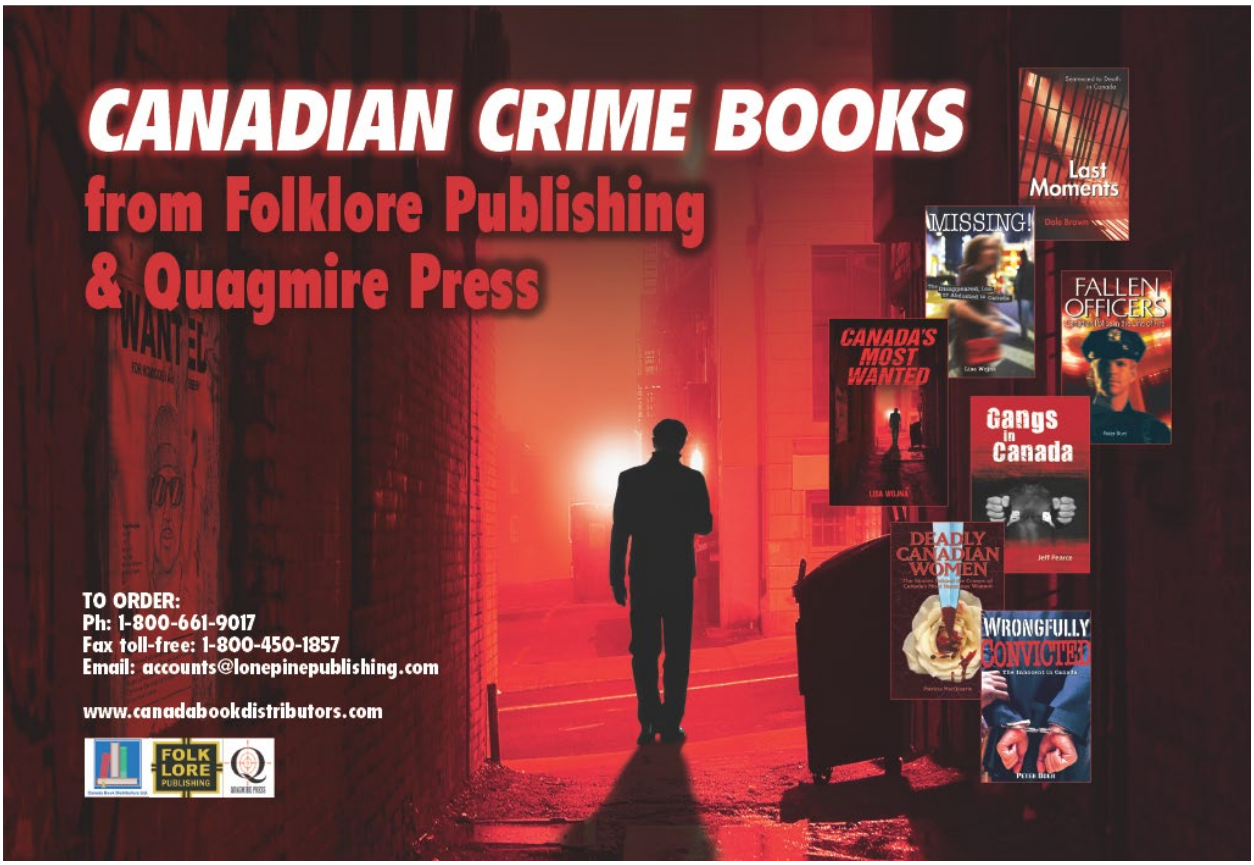


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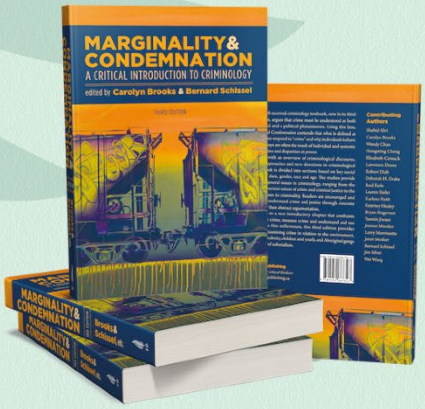


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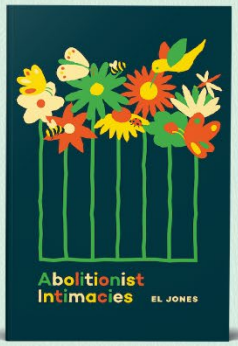
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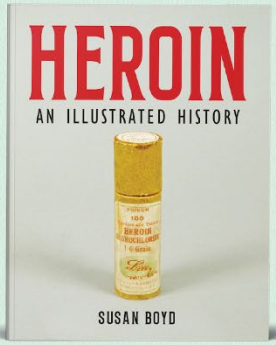


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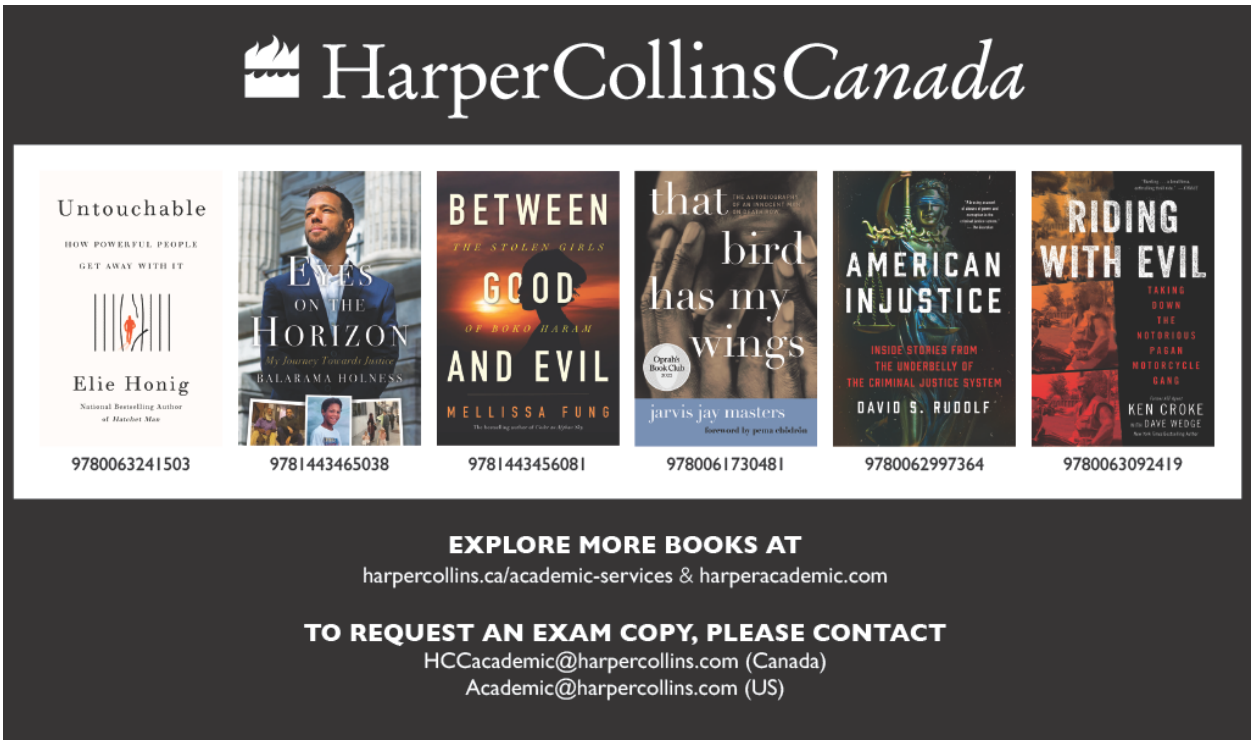


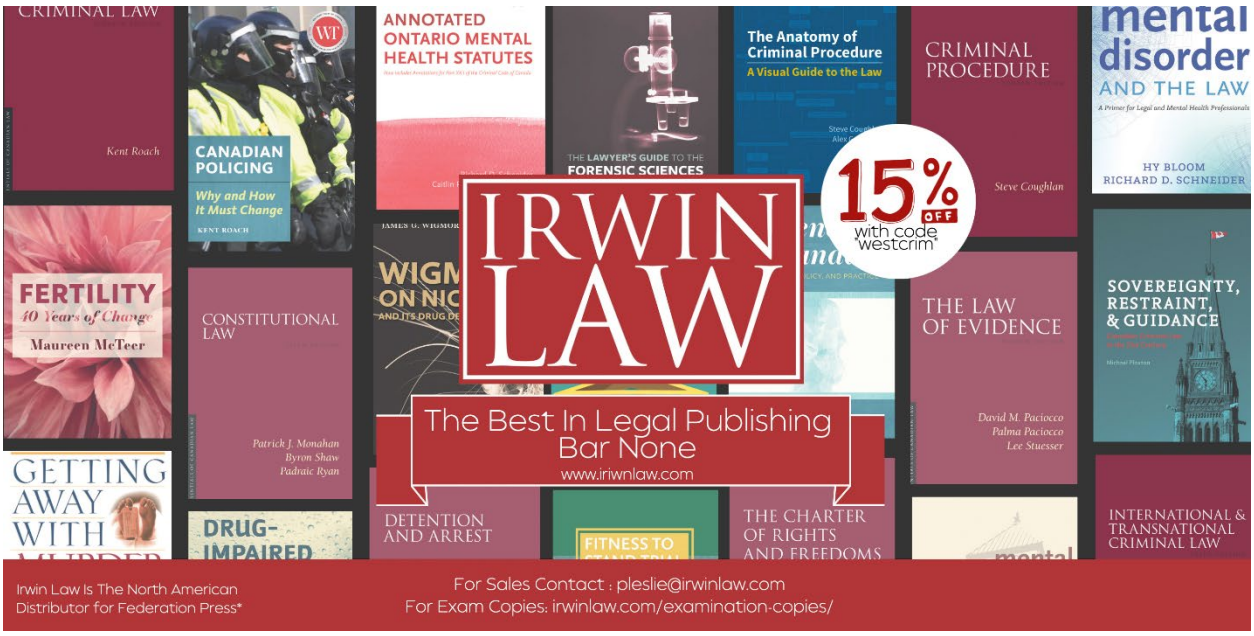
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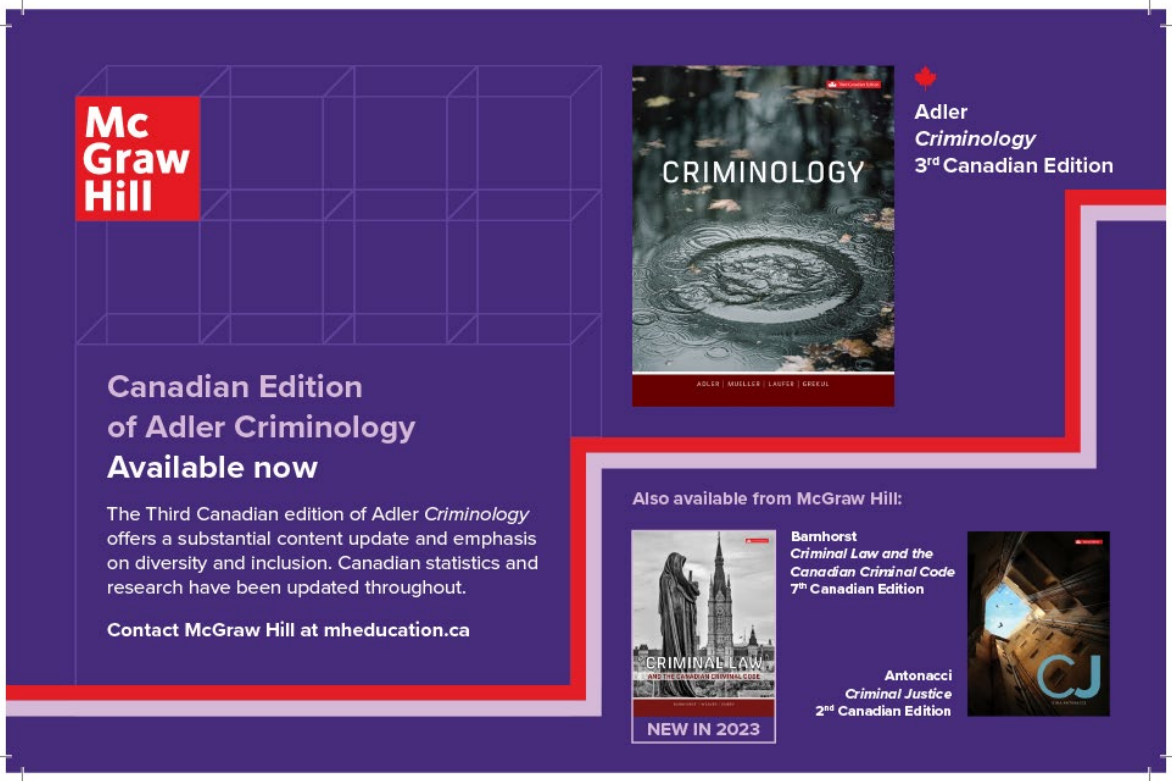
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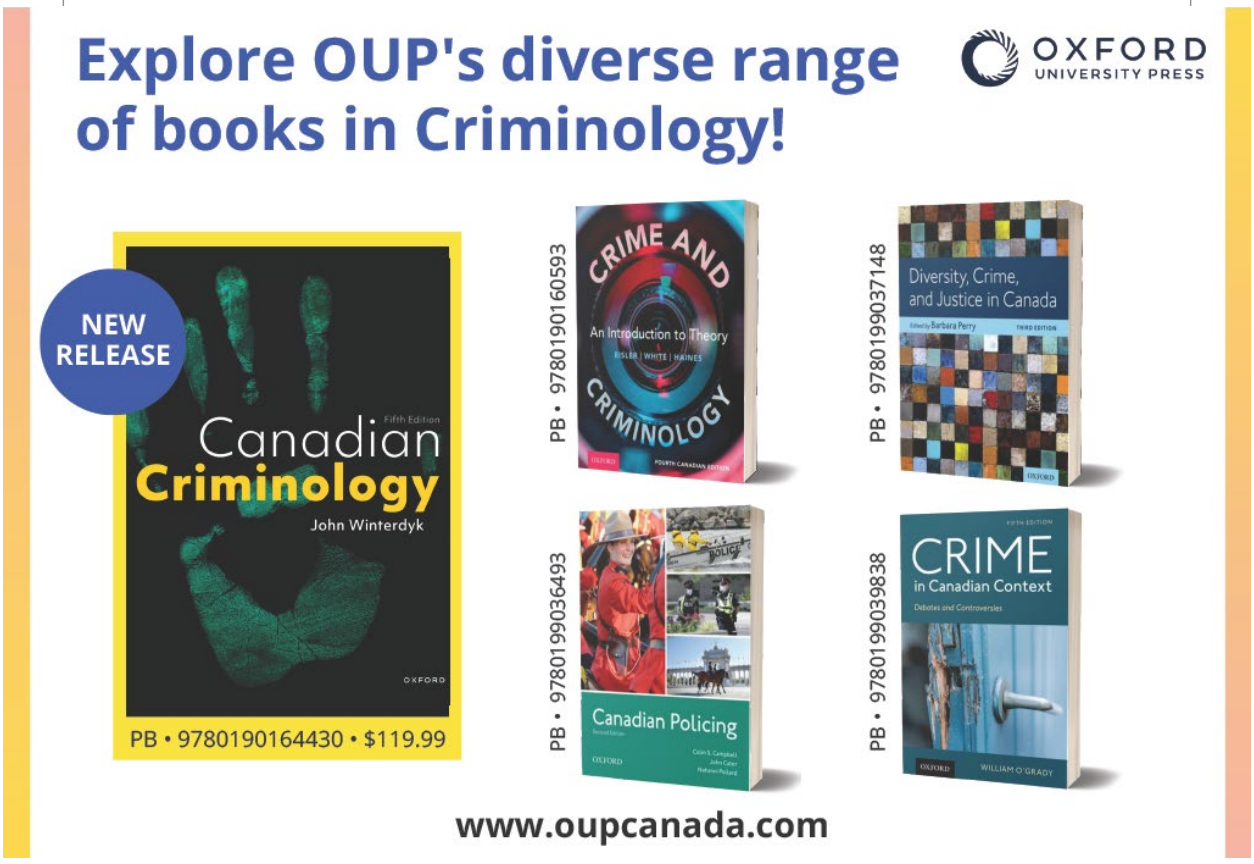
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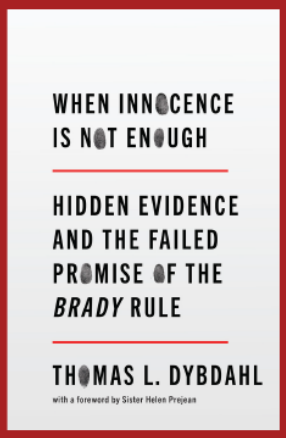


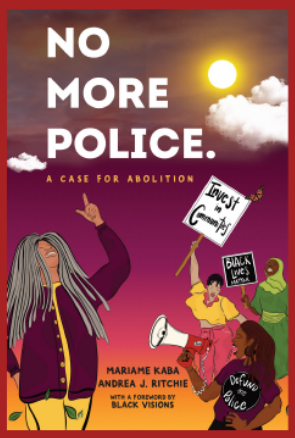
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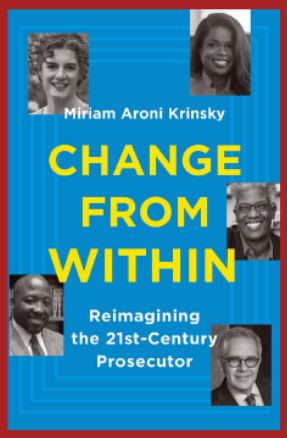


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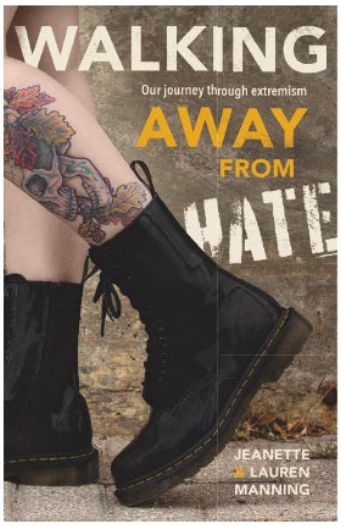






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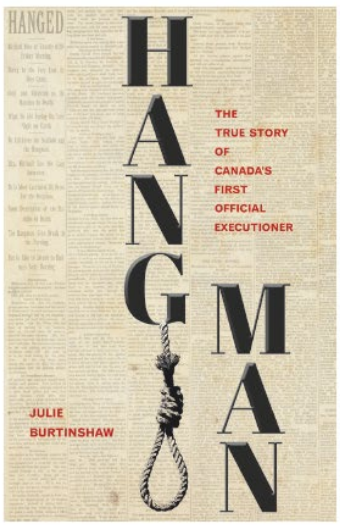


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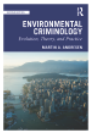
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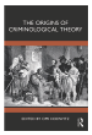
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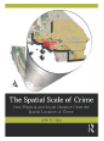


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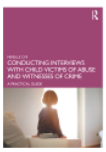
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ABSTRACTS

2023 PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Panel 1: Prison Ethnography and Perspectives on Prison

"No Further Articles on Penology and Criminology": Prison Ethnography Meets Censorship
Melissa Munn, Okanagan College
Sacha Alfonzo Villafuerte, UBC – Okanagan

"No CSC bashing!" is an axiom commonly delivered to prisoners who strive to document their lived experience from behind bars. Since 1950, when prisoners in British Columbia first began writing and producing their own newsletters, censorship has been a constant source of tension for those incarcerated, prison administrators, and outside readership. Using over 80 years of data obtained from 45 publications originating in ten different institutions, as well as semi-structured interviews and correspondence with former contributors and editorial staff, the authors consider the impact of bowdlerization on the carceral record. In our analysis, we posit that censorship of these prisoner-produced newsletters has taken five major forms: directive, administrative, self, inter-relational, and extra-relational. Findings suggest that, although prisoners resisted the censor's pen, the (un)freedom of the penal press contributed to the erosion of an important ethnographic source and to a muzzling of counter-narratives to official state discourses.

Vignette Study of the Effect of Criminal Records on Dating Interest
Doug N. Evans, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Kwan Blount-Hill, Arizona State University

The legal system's punitive orientation influences public perceptions of people with convictions. Considerable research has examined the difficulties that formerly convicted individuals face in accessing housing and employment, but less is known about the effect of a criminal conviction on intimate relationship initiation, which is important given the potential for prosocial romantic relationships to facilitate desistance. This study uses an experimental vignette design to explore how adults respond to pictures of women or men of different races and written descriptions about them that mention one of several conviction types (financial, property, violent, sexual) relative to a control group that mentions a prior mental health diagnosis. Respondents are asked to view the picture, read the vignette, and then rate their interest in dating the person. Data collection begins this fall and analyses will test for differences in dating interest between the mental health diagnosis and conviction conditions and how interest varies across conviction type.

Santa is a Con: Contestation and Manipulation of Christmas Iconography by Prisoners
Bethany Sanjenko, UBC – Okanagan
Melissa Munn, UBC – Okanagan

Research has shown that stigma management techniques allow those with a spoiled identity to mitigate negative effects by offering alternate identities and interpretations. The authors utilize this body of literature to analyze 70 years of ethnographic prisoner writings, illustrating how the label of 'convict' is challenged and reworked to highlight the

diversity of the carceral subject. Throughout these publications, Santa Claus imagery is used as a means of reimagining the prisoner identity by depicting Father Christmas as a one of them. In juxtaposing the dominant images of Santa (as robust, generous, and virtuous) with the stereotypical representations of criminals (as substance users, thieves, womanizers, etc.), prison-based artists complicate the public's perception of convicts. A subsequent by-product of this reconstitution is an increased sense of self-worth, though still an incomplete redemption, of those who are incarcerated. Ultimately, those behind bars use Christmas imagery to demonstrate that if Santa can be naughty, prisoners can also be nice.

College Students' Perspectives on Prison Abolition: Assessing Their Beliefs and What Shapes Them

Ariana G. Wilson, Gonzaga University
Olivia D. Linke, Gonzaga University
Andie M. Cohen, Gonzaga University

Using quantitative research methods, we will be administering a voluntary Qualtrics survey to undergraduate students at a predominantly white liberal arts college. We will collect data through our survey by asking multiple choice questions and questions based on a Likert-scale. Survey questions will ask about people's opinions of prison abolition, the death penalty, where they get their information on these topics, and their knowledge and ideas about prison abolition compared to their willingness to advocate for change. These data will help us understand what college students think about these topics, whether would be willing to act on their beliefs, and how external influences shape their understanding of the criminal justice system. This is important because these students are individuals who will help shape the future through their beliefs and actions. There is not a lot of information on college students' perspectives on prison abolition and knowing what they think will help us know about the impact of misinformation.

Relationships with Youth in Custody: Benefits, Concerns, and the Ideal Relationship

Korri Bickle, Trent University

This research was part of a study that explored the personal perspectives of youth correctional staff who work in both secure and open custody facilities in Ontario. A multi-methods design utilized professional and correctional orientation scales to assess participants orientation toward their work and a relationship scale to assess workers views on relationship development with youth in their care. Participants provided free responses to open-ended questions exploring personal views on their work (e.g., personally philosophy, views on relationships, rehabilitation etc.). Despite a small sample size (N=26), results indicated trends in participants' views on relationships with youth and some differences in orientation to youth correctional work. Youth workers report various beliefs on what the ideal youth-worker relationship looks like as well as the benefits and concerns of these relationships. Exploratory quantitative results indicate differences in professional orientation scores for those who describe ideal relationships as role modelling and those who do not. Additionally, results indicate trends in group differences (male/female and adult custody/youth only experience) for those who report

the ideal relationship as being predictable and those who do not. Finally, differences on professional and relationship scores were found for those who hold various views on the benefits of youth-staff relationships. This exploratory study provides some insight into the unique experiences and perspectives of youth correctional officers in Ontario, Canada, their orientation to their work, and their views on relationship development with youth.

Panel 2: Correlates of Violent Extremism

Kids These Days: An Investigation into Children's Involvement in Violent Extremism
Mackenzie B. Hart, Simon Fraser University

Academics, educators, and parents voice their concerns about the growing number of children engaged in violent extremism. For many, children's participation in violent extremism is epitomized by images from ISIS propaganda, depicting children participating in executions. But how do children outside of conflict zones engage in violent extremism? The current study seeks to understand how and why children become involved in violent extremism. Using open-source data-including government documents, court cases, and media- we collate a list of cases of children involved in violent extremism in Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom from 2010-2022. Variables concerning ideological affiliation, extremist family, recruitment, and violent outcome help to answer the more specific research questions: 1) how are children involved with different extremist ideologies; 2) what role does the family play in the radicalization of children; 3) are children actively recruited by extremist groups; and 4) how often do children participate in ideologically motivated violence?

Women Terrorists of ISIS: Roles and Motivations
Shreshtha Alok, Seattle University

Research on the role of women in terrorism has emerged over the last several decades indicating that female terrorist tend to have more passive roles than male terrorists. While female terrorists may engage in such acts due to trauma, revenge, religious ideology, expression of community outrage, gaps about their motivations still remains. For example, very little research has explored the roles, responsibilities, and motivation of female terrorists who are part of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). The research seeks to fill this gap utilizing a content analyses of documentaries from various platforms, books, and manifestos. The findings of this research will be presented as well as future research and policy suggestions.

How Women Commit Acts of Violence: The Nexus Between Gender and Violent Extremism
Willa L. Greythorn, University of New Brunswick

The study of women's involvement in violent extremism is in its infancy, particularly from the perspective of how women commit acts of violence. Governments, terrorist organizations, and researchers all participate in a social world regulated by genderized rules whereby norms of behavior (i.e., how each gender should act) and non-behavior

(i.e., how each gender should not act) underly and shape perspective. In other words, stereotypes regarding women, men, and individuals who participate in violent extremism underlie everyday perceptions and, as a result, influence related scholarship, government discourse, and policies. With a particular view to current scholarship, this investigation examines why women's violence is invisible and what part gender plays in shaping that which is made visible and that which remains unnoticed. In line with this, three particular disparities found within current scholarship are identified. Suggestions to overcome the related information gaps and advance empirical knowledge in this area are concisely presented.

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 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.

Panel 3: Pedagogy and Teaching in Criminal Justice and Criminology

Teaching a Decolonized Criminology
Fahid Qurashi, University of Salford

This paper analyses the coloniality of Criminology and makes the case for a decolonization of the discipline in higher education to enhance its transformative potential in the twenty first century. In this paper, I argue that Criminology and criminal justice retain the colonial baggage that was an inspiration for the birth of the discipline, and that this has resulted in a reproduction of its colonial assumptions in higher education and a politicized application and understanding of Criminology and criminal justice in the twenty first century. The paper makes two key contributions. Firstly, it shows how decolonization can enhance an understanding of criminological theory, criminological research methods, and the criminological study of racism, state crime, and punishment and imprisonment. Secondly, it outlines four learning and teaching enhancements that can emerge from teaching a decolonized Criminology: lifelong learning; global citizenship; internationalization; and inclusive curriculums.

ABSTRACTS

Islamophobia by Another Name: How Criminology Courses Perpetuate Anti-Muslim Sentiments

Amin Asfari, Regis University
Anas Askar, Bowie State University

This project stems from anecdotal experiences of teaching in criminology and criminal justice departments in multiple colleges and universities. In a post-9/11 America, there was a considerable increase of Terrorism and Homeland Security courses in criminology, criminal justice, and cognate disciplines. As the authors came across several courses, it became apparent that the material being taught was often skewed mirroring the policy agendas of the 'war on terror' which focused heavily on Islamic terrorism, while right-wing terrorism was largely overlooked. Given the salience of these courses on future practitioners, educators, and students, it is important to understand the current state of teaching within criminology and criminal justice. Through content analysis, we sample syllabi from various institutions and use a critical lens to evaluate their 'leanings.' We hope that a critical review will help shed light on and shift the current trajectory of teaching on topics such as Terrorism and Homeland Security to a more balanced, objective, and evidence-based model.

Coproduction of Research Methods Knowledge in Criminology and Criminal Justice

Jimin Pyo, California State University, Northridge
Michael G. Maxfield, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Nerea Marteache, California State University, San Bernardino

"Coproduction is the involvement of citizens in the production and delivery of public services. In education, this involves students working with instructors to jointly produce the knowledge that stems from education. This paper describes our approach to coproduction of knowledge through a semester's undergraduate courses on research methods in criminology and criminal justice. Our coproduction efforts involved: (a) Instructors provided initial instruction on research methods, as well as a description of their research project, which was used to illustrate several course topics during lectures; (b) Students practiced their developing expertise and experiences to produce their own research proposals; and (c) Students contributed to their instructors' research project through their feedback on research design. We present reflections on how coproduction practice inspired teaching and learning of research methods, classroom environment, and the development of our research project. Findings suggest that coproduction can be an effective tool for improved learning in research methods."

The Impact of Guest Speakers on Student Learning, Curriculum Retention, & Career Exploration

Mecca K. Terry, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

The goal of any higher education institution is to ensure that students complete their degree. In the classroom, instructors utilize several approaches to student learning and lecture delivery to reinforce this completion. Research suggests that field experience (Callanan & Benzing, 2004; Scholz et al., 2004), interactive learning tools (Sun et al., 2020; Schrand, 2008), instructor-student engagement (Zhang et al., 2016; Amerstorfer,

2021), and incorporating real world/life experiences (Ferry et al., 2005; Yalcin et al., 2017) positively effect student learning outcomes. However, research negates to highlight the impact of incorporating guest speakers into the curriculum, and how incorporating guest speakers impact student learning, curriculum retention, and career exploration. Drawing from experiences of students in previous criminal justice courses, the goal of this discussion is to explore the role of guest speakers on student learning, curriculum retention, and career exploration in the field of criminal justice and how instructors can implement guest speakers into curriculum.

Panel 4: The Sexual Victimization of Minors Using the Internet: Results from the PRESEL Project

Patterns of Adolescent Sexual Victimization Online

Sarah Paquette, Sûreté du Québec & Université Laval

Context & Objective: While much is known about men who use internet to download child pornography, little is known about who use it to engage in online sexual communications with adolescents. Preliminary findings suggest some distinctions between those whose communications are driven to obtain offline contact meetings with minors, and those whose communications are strictly virtual and aim to fulfill sexual fantasies. Prior studies are however based on limited samples, which leads to inherent lacks regarding their research design. The goal of this study is to develop knowledge on the online sexual offenders by identifying their patterns of sexual victimization of adolescents. Data/Method: A latent class analysis was conducted using online behaviors identifying in 96 police cases of men convicted of online child luring offenses. Results & Conclusion: Analyses helped classified offenders based on four patterns of victimization: the contact-driven offender, the opportunist, the provocative exhibitionist, and the polymorph. Implications for research and police practice will be discussed.

Technological Expertise of Online Sexual Offenders

Francis Fortin, Université de Montréal

Context & Objective: Cybersex offenders use a wide range of strategies to try to avoid police detection. This study aims to contribute to the understanding of cybersex offenders' behavior by modeling the factors associated with the use of technological data protection and anonymity preservation strategies. Data/Method: By comparing individuals (n=199) who did not use any technique to avoid detection and those who did, we created a model using five groups of variables: socio-demographic characteristics, characteristics of the crime, criminal career characteristics, individual and psychological characteristics. Results & Conclusion: The model indicates that two combinations of factors predict police anti-detection strategy use. These combinations are characterized by similar and distinct factors suggesting that the criminal expertise of cybersex offenders manifests itself in two different patterns: building on existing knowledge and learning skills through previous judicial experiences.

ABSTRACTS

Police Interviewing in Online Sexual Crime Cases
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Université Laval

Context & Objective: Sex offenders are usually less likely to confess during police interrogation compared to offenders having committed other types of crimes. Still, few empirical studies are available to provide police interviewers with evidence-based advice on how to interview this subgroup of offenders. This is particularly striking in cases of online sexual offenses (OSO). The study aims to fill this gap by investigating individual, case-related, and situational factors contributing to the suspect's level of disclosure and change of decision in cases of OSO of children. Data/Method: The current study is based on the codification of 131 videotaped police interviews totalizing more than 500 hours of police interviews. Results & Conclusion: While showing a distinctively high rate of confession, factors found to be associated with the suspects' level of disclosure and change of decision in OSO against children so far appear similar to those previously identified with general samples of offenders. Factors associated with confession for other crime types will be discussed.

Panel 5: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime I

African Nova Scotians, Anti-Black Racism, and Police
Jessica T. Bundy, University of Toronto

Nova Scotia is home to Canada's oldest and largest multigenerational Black community, with roots tracing back to the late 17th century. African Nova Scotian communities have been perpetually impacted by acts of state violence, silence, and oversight. This impact is apparent in the historical and current social, political, and economic standing of African Nova Scotians, and the continued discriminatory treatment of African Nova Scotians by police and criminal justice system. Using interviews with members of the community, I explore how anti-Black racism shapes and affects the experiences and perceptions African Nova Scotians have in relation to the police. Focusing on creating a community narrative through centering Black voices, the realities of navigating everyday racism and disproportionate police discrimination and violence are examined, and concepts of safety and protection. The pervasive nature of such anti-Black racism in such a historical Black community stresses the importance of additional exploration, understanding, and centering the experiences of Black people in Canada.

"Nowadays the Government Plays Creator": Indigenizing Canada's Prison System
Isabel Scheuneman Scott, University of Alberta

Despite trends to indigenize the Canadian CJS, the rates of criminalized Indigenous peoples continue to grow (Bird, 2021; Scheuneman Scott, Chaisson, & Kidd, 2021). This is especially the case for Indigenous women who are the fastest growing prison population in Canada (Comack, 2018; Monchalin, 2016). In this presentation, I analyze incarcerated Indigenous women's storytelling in a prisoner-produced newsletter, Tightwire, that was published in the former Prison For Women (P4W). Although the stories were published almost three decades ago, I argue that they inform critique

surrounding the indigenization of colonial institutions like the federal women's prison system. This presentation will first examine the development of the Native Sisterhood. The discussion will then turn to an exploration of Indigenous women's complex perspectives regarding the initial development stages of the Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge. Next, I will examine the ideas the women have for our shared future. Lastly, I discuss the implications of the women's critiques as well as their visions for the future of justice.

Systemic Factors in Indigenous Youth Sentencing

Shana Ruess, Simon Fraser University

For over 20 years, Canadian courts have been required to consider the effects of colonialism on the lives of Indigenous offenders in their sentencing decisions. Despite the emphasis on systemic factors in many indigenous offenders sentencing decisions, and a commitment to reduce Indigenous overrepresentation in correctional admissions, there has been little improvement in these figures. Currently, Indigenous youth in Canada are overrepresented in correctional admissions, by as much as 4-5 times their numbers in the population. We still know very little about how systemic factors are used by the courts. This research utilizes mixed methods to evaluate a sample of youth sentencing decisions to determine how systemic factors are being used by courts, and to identify possible reasons why consideration of the effect of colonialism on indigenous youth offenders does not appear to be addressing the issue of overrepresentation in correctional admissions.

A Culturally-Informed Examination of Correlates of Crime Among Indigenous Peoples

Ashley Kyne, Simon Fraser University
Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University

"Indigenous Peoples represent 4.5% of the Canadian adult population, but 26.3% of admissions to federal prison. Existing risk assessment tools tend to predict recidivism worse for Indigenous offenders than for non-Indigenous. Current risk tools were not developed in a culturally-responsive way or considered the possibility of culturally-specific risk factors for Indigenous offenders. Given this issue, I developed a Culturally-Informed Questionnaire to address issues unique/disproportionate to Indigenous experiences. With 144 Canadian Indigenous participants, I explored correlates of self-reported charges or convictions for criminal behavior. There is a need to better attend to Indigenous-specific risk factors in the evaluation of risk assessments. This study identified some potential correlates that may be unique (e.g., group home/foster care) and others that may be more salient for Indigenous offenders (e.g., alcohol and illegal drug use).

ABSTRACTS

Rhetoric Versus Reality: Exploring Federally Sentenced Indigenous Women's Portrayal in Canadian News

Michaela M. McGuire, Simon Fraser University
Danielle Murdoch, Simon Fraser University

In this content analysis, we examine the portrayal of Federally Sentenced Indigenous Women (FSIW) in Canada within 84 news articles published over a 10-year period (2012-2022). We applied the analytical framework of decolonial feminism, racial grammar, and media templates/frames which allowed for a critique of white supremacy and colonialism. The data were analyzed using an iterative process of thematic analysis resulting in the development of five key themes. The findings demonstrate that while some news media referenced valuable information about FSIW's life histories, including the ongoing effects of colonialism and/or contextual information about correctional policies, others lacked such depth. This lack of explanation, by even just some news media, may perpetuate dehumanization of Indigenous women and contribute to punitive responses, thereby sustaining the settler colonial project. Analyzing how FSIW are portrayed in Canadian news media is particularly important given the potential impact of media framing on public understanding of social issues.

Panel 6: Policing Research at Simon Fraser University

Police in the News: A Content Analysis of News Articles Regarding Officer-Involved Shootings

Nathan Twa, Simon Fraser University
Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Officer-involved shootings receive much attention in news media. Given the salience of such media for delivering information to the public, it is important to understand how these events are depicted and characterized in reporting. The current study draws upon a sample of several hundred news articles regarding officer-involved shootings in Canada. As part of our analyses, we code each article along a series of theoretically informed variables, as used in similar research, including image inclusion and article length. We discuss our results with respect to both policing and news media more broadly.

The Civilianization of Forensic Identification Units: A New Future?

Taylor Dube-Mather, Simon Fraser University
Gail Anderson, Simon Fraser University

Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) within Canada has always been a function carried out by sworn members of policing agencies. Recently, civilians have been implemented into Canadian Forensic Identification Units (FIUs) in a limited capacity, but the experiences of civilian personnel have yet to be fully explored. This paper examines the findings of an empirical study in which sworn and civilian personnel from FIUs in Canada were interviewed to explore the benefits and challenges of civilianization in specialized units. Though the findings suggest that there are extensive benefits associated with civilianizing FIUs, there are deeply rooted systemic challenges hindering entirely civilianized units from coming into fruition.

ABSTRACTS

Search, Bite, or Sniff? Examining Public Support for Police Dogs and their Utilities

Ryan Sandrin, Simon Fraser University
Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University
Janne Gaub, Simon Fraser University

Police dogs are utilized across a variety of situations in policing, ranging from public relations to crime control. While policing practitioners generally value the use of police dogs across the policing landscape, limited research has examined factors that contribute to the public's support for police dogs. As part of the present research, we surveyed an online sample of adults from across Canada and the United States (N = 201) to examine public support for police dogs in the context of their various utilities. The analyses reveal that public support for police dogs varies as a function of many factors, including their potential utilities. We discuss our results with respect to research and practice.

"Dispatch, I'm Code 4": Officers' Perceptions of Risk at Calls for Service

Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Public-police interactions can be conceptualized as a series of transactions. One seminal moment within the transactional record occurs when the attending officer designates the interaction as low risk (or "Code 4"). As part of the present research, I draw upon a sample of calls for service from a police agency in California to explore the correlates of such designation. My results reveal a series of patterns regarding officers' perceptions of risk, which I describe in the context of both theory and practice.

Panel 7: Policing Practices and Encounters

Asian-Canadians' Relationship with Local Police and Likelihood of Reporting

Emma M. Wong, Simon Fraser University

Hate victimization often goes unreported to authorities, and racial minorities are typically even less likely to report victimization to police compared to Whites. Further, few studies that examine the relationship between the police and citizens focus on the unique relationship between the police and Asian residents. In light of the increases in anti-Asian discrimination and victimization since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is necessary to unpack how Asians perceive the police and the conditions under which they report incidents to police. The current study utilizes self-report survey data from a sample of BC residents to examine the relationship between Asian-Canadians and the police. This will be achieved by examining primary variables such as perceptions of the police, hate victimization experiences and encounters with the police. The findings from this study provide insight into Asian-Canadians' relationships with the police, including how unique cultural factors and perceptions of the police impact their willingness to report victimization.

ABSTRACTS

Operationalizing Police Interactions: Assessing Differential Duration of Police Encounters

Christina L. Richardson, Washington State University
David Makin, Washington State University
Megan Parks, Washington State University

The implementation of technology in policing enables the operationalization of meaningful data that is operationally and organizationally valuable. An inherent operational and organizational challenge is documenting officer time. Prior research has used self-report measures in concert with institutional records to estimate officer time resulting in wide variability. Building upon prior methods, this study integrates body-worn camera (BWC) footage, as a means of operationalizing the duration of time. In concert with computer-assisted dispatch (CAD) and metadata embedded within the BWC video, this study isolates the duration of the contact where the officer directly interacts with the public. Using a total population of criminal complaints, disaggregated by contact type, this research examines the congruence between institutional records tracking officer time, while also examining for differential treatment in the duration of time an officer interacts with the public. As a pilot study, this research is foundational in benchmarking one measure of operational activity.

Policing Legalized Marijuana: The Effects of Race on Dispensary-Related Enforcement

Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University
Burrel Vann, Jr., San Diego State University

Relatively little scholarly attention has been paid to policing of marijuana dispensaries in cities that have legalized marijuana. Using data from Seattle, we examine the effectiveness and equity of enforcement in the vicinity of marijuana dispensaries. Our analysis is driven by a series of related questions: (1) Are police officers more aggressive in the proximity of marijuana dispensaries than other areas of the city? (2) How do these enforcement patterns differ from those occurring in proximity to other "nuisance" outlets, like liquor stores? (3) How does a neighborhood's demographic, socioeconomic, and crime profile affect the relationship between police behavior and dispensaries? (4) Do police treat minority dispensary neighborhoods differently than they do White dispensary neighborhoods? (5) Is Seattle's non-White population more likely to face disproportionately aggressive policing when they visit a dispensary? Our results will contribute to understanding the dispensary-crime nexus and how race and socioeconomic factors affects police behavior in this context.

The Alignment Gap in Policing: Addressing Police Change through Unit-level Strategic Planning

Tarah Hodgkinson, Wilfrid Laurier University
Tullio Caputo, Carleton University

Recent demands to defund the police as a result of police violence and the use of lethal force have accentuated the fundamental challenges facing policing. These incidents differ dramatically from statements provided by police leaders and policing mission statements championing inclusion, diversity, and community engagement. As such, we claim there is

a significant gap between police values and actions: i.e. what they "say" versus what they "do." This is the "alignment gap." Using the familiar process of strategic planning, we worked with police services in Canada to develop unit-level strategic plans through an appreciative inquiry approach. Preliminary findings show promise of aligning front-line officer actions to organizational values and contributing to organizational reform.

Panel 8: Legal Issues in Criminal Justice I

Creating a Pathway to Citizenship for Deferred Action of Childhood Arrival

Akiko M. Owens, Seattle University

This analysis will analyze the federal policy of Deferred Action of Childhood Arrivals (DACA), which was first introduce as a policy memorandum under the Obama administration on June 15, 2012.This policy analysis will evaluate DACA memorandum from the Trumps Administration and the Biden Administration. This analysis will also examine the positive and negative impacts that has affected undocumented immigrants brought over to the United States as a child to gain a better opportunity in life. In addition to this policy, analysis evaluates the political root of the problem which is not current DACA policy nor a clear pathway to citizenship. Currently there is not a current pathway to citizenship for DACA recipients. Since 2012, and with former Presidents Obama and Trump, and eight years of past congressional actions, there stays no policy specific to DACA recipients (EO 13768, 2017 & EO,13993 2021). President Biden's issuance of EO 13993 revoked President Trump's EO 13768, "Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States.

Criminal Justice System Challenges Regarding Complex Business Schemes Involving Multiple Ordinary Victims Crime

Soyoon Park, Simon Fraser University

In liberal democracies with advanced industrial/technological economies, the relevant recent emergence of highly complex business frauds often utilizing social networks and information dissemination have victimized large numbers of ordinary citizens. These crimes have become particularly controversial in the Republic of Korea, therefore, a new term for these types of crime is Multiple Ordinary Victims Crime. New criminal code categories have been proposed in Korea and other countries. Police investigation procedures consequently have had to be adjusted for gathering potentially incriminating information particularly from cell phones and the Internet. Unless such information is obtained according to strict procedural criteria typically involving judicial warrants, prosecutors can not utilize incriminating information in their decisions to proceed to the indictments and trial stages. This paper presents the Korean criminal justice model and illustrative cases for investigating and prosecuting complex business frauds such as contemporary Ponzi, wireless and cryptocurrency schemes.

ABSTRACTS

Trafficking in a U.S. Hotspot: California Responses to Human Sex Trafficking and the Need for Change

Jaycynda Trifone-Woodruff, California State University, Northridge

California has long been a major destination for human sex traffickers to ply their trade and for the victims to be imported into the United States. Sex trafficking victims are forced to commit sex acts for money, goods, or services; that transaction is known as prostitution and is illegal in the state. Victims are arrested and prosecuted for these forced crimes. Entwined with conversation on human sex trafficking is the question of whether prostitution should be legalized or decriminalized. This article will examine the current laws and policies that California has enacted to respond to this dichotomy of simultaneous status of victim and offender and will discuss the gaps in the legislation and law enforcement response for these victims. In addition, this article will debate the merits and inadequacies of decriminalization, partial decriminalization (or the Nordic or Equality model), and outright legalization of prostitution. Finally, it will argue that California's current system of punishing victim-offenders through diversion, fines, and incarceration is not effective.

Exoneree Reintegration: Availability, Accessibility and Effectiveness of Post-Release Resources

Payten A. Smith, Simon Fraser University
Gail Anderson, Simon Fraser University

This on-going study explores exoneree experiences post-release to bring awareness to past and continued obstacles that individuals can face even after being found innocent. Although studies have pointed to the decreased opportunities in employment, detriment to relationships, and overall stigmatizing attitudes from the public, few focus on providing individuals with a voice nor look to their lived experiences. Inductive thematic analysis will be used to examine semi-structured interviews. This study aims to identify exonerees experiences with accessing post-release resources, to gauge awareness of resource availability, and to identify which resources may be most crucial. Early findings indicate exonerees feel little to no resources exist, and some resources are sometimes detrimental as they are not tailored to the needs or reality of a person who has experienced a wrongful conviction. Findings suggest more resources need to exist, specifically more tailored resources designed to support individuals in their difficulty journey towards healing and reintegration.

Panel 9: Intimate Partner Violence and Issues Related to Victimization

Increasing Service Provider Awareness of Intimate Partner Violence Related Brain Injuries

Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley
Manmeet Gill, University of the Fraser Valley
Kia Neilsen, Simon Fraser University
Mikaela Gratton, University of the Fraser Valley

One-quarter of Canadian women aged 15 years and older have experienced physical violence in an intimate relationship (Cotter, 2021). Among other acts of bodily violence,

6.5% have experienced non-fatal strangulation, 11.4% have been slapped, and 17.2% have been shaken, pushed, grabbed, or thrown. These forms of violence may all result in a brain injury, which is increasingly being recognized as a common outcome of intimate partner violence (IPV) (e.g., Campbell et al., 2022). The current study assessed IPV service provider awareness and knowledge of IPV related brain injury (IPV-BI). While service providers were familiar with the concept of IPV-BI, knowledge about how to screen for and support IPV-BI survivors was limited. A full-day webinar was provided to enhance knowledge and skills. While participants felt more confident and knowledgeable in screening for and supporting IPV-BI survivors post-webinar, a number of barriers continue to limit the extent to which agencies have adapted their practices. Participant recommendations to enhance future practice will be discussed.

Results from the 2022 U.S. National Transgender and Nonbinary Victimization Survey

Thomas C. Page, California State University, Long Beach

The transgender and nonbinary populations of the United States have been under recent attack from media personalities and lawmakers. This is a trend that has been growing both nationwide and internationally. As a graduate Criminology student at California State University, Long Beach, it has been important to address these concerns and how they may impact the transgender and nonbinary communities in both public and private spaces in relation to violent victimization and hate crimes. This presentation describes the findings of the 2022 U.S. National Transgender and Nonbinary Victimization Survey and compares results for those who identify as transgender, nonbinary, or both. Results discuss demographics, harassment and bullying in schools, discrimination, verbal assault, physical assault, robbery, sexual assault, and attempted homicide. In addition, suicidality, intimate partner violence, and several risk factors for victimization are addressed.

Canadian & American Service Providers' Suggestions for Better Supporting Immigrant IPV Survivors

Danielle C. Slakoff, California State University, Sacramento
Wendy Aujla, University of Alberta
Stacie Merken, Indiana University South Bend
Lauren Moton, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Extant research suggests that immigrant women are vulnerable to intimate partner violence (IPV), yet their victimizations often go unreported. Further, immigrant women face many barriers to help-seeking-including language barriers, fear of deportation, immigration and legal systems, and more. To date, little is known about service providers' suggestions for better supporting immigrant women within their agencies-an important gap in the literature. Utilizing constructivist grounded theory (CGT) and a modified vignette technique, this study focused on one primary research question: What suggestions do service providers have for better supporting immigrant women who experience IPV? Responses from over 50 service providers in Canada and the United States suggest that providers need more funding to adequately support immigrant women survivors, specifically so that they can hire more legal staff well-versed in immigration

issues. Further, providers believe outreach should be taking place in immigrant communities so that people know where to go for (safe) support.

Barriers Upon Barriers: Obstacles to Receiving Medical Care Following Victimization
Teresa Marie, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Savannah Clouse, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Alexis M. Kennedy, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

While the #metoo has raised awareness about the prevalence of sexual assault, there are many issues related to victimization that need to still be explored. Barriers to reporting victimization have received some attention, but barriers to receiving medical attention following an assault remains understudied. College students around the country report high rates of sexual victimization (e.g., around 20% of women). This study sought to explore barriers to getting medical treatment. 537 students from a large southwestern university answered questions about victimization and accessing treatment. The students were ethnically diverse and nearly 60% women. Students were asked to reflect on the most serious incident of violence that they had experienced. Questions related to health care access and treatment will be compared for four types of victimization: sexual assault (n=65); childhood sexual abuse (n=44); childhood physical abuse (n=41); and, dating violence (n=33). Policy implications from these findings will be discussed.

Panel 10: A criminal AI? An Autonomous Virtual Agent (AVA) for Risk Assessment Training

Risk Assessment Training and the Relevance of a Virtual-Based Learning Experience
Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

Traditional learning techniques have numerous limitations: they have poor ecological validity, requiring trainees and trainers to travel, are generally passive, and make it difficult to provide individualised and systematic feedback to trainees. Recent technological advances in the simulation of virtual characters, combined with advances in artificial intelligence, have made it possible to develop virtual patients or autonomous virtual agents (AVA) that can be used to simulate structured clinical interviews. Such technological advances have numerous benefits (Cook et al., 2011), such as systematic and instant feedback on performance, high levels of customizability, distance learning, flexible training schedules, interaction with multiple users, and reduced costs. Given the complex and delicate nature of cases dealing with youth delinquency, AVAs offer multiple learning opportunities for a variety of people dealing with complex issues and may be particularly useful in strengthening traditional learning techniques. This symposium will discuss the advantages and limitations of the AVA in more detail.

ABSTRACTS

Design and Developoment of an Autonomous Virtual Agent for Risk Assesment Purpose

Manon Duval, Université de Montréal
Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

To help students enhance their risk assessment skills, an autonomous virtual agent (AVA) was developed to allow users to acquire clinical skills in conducting risk assessments. This development was made possible by collaboration with engineers in the Simulation and Digital Health division of the National Research Council of Canada. The lead engineer trained research assistants to build and test an artificial intelligence-based model using Rasa, an open-source machine learning framework. With a database of thousands of questions collected from undergraduate Criminology students and practitioners, different categories of questions were developed through thematic analyses. The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) was used as an external reference. Fictional cases were created to train the AI to match question categories to answers and different nuances in each category (i.e., different people or moments in time). The process was then repeated with a young offender to develop a first real case study. This paper will discuss the technicalities underlying the development of an AVA.

Development Process of a Realistic, Credible AVA

Léanne Dauphinais, Université de Montréal
Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

Recent technological advances have made it possible to develop autonomous virtual agents (AVA), virtual characters that are able to realistically simulate an offender. AVAs can be programmed to be used in different contexts and different disciplines. Once the AVA is programmed, a coherent story needs to be created to simulate a realistic interview, with all the complexities such interviews entail. In the present case, the first AVA was developed to facilitate training in juvenile risk assessment. To develop a virtual character with a rich, realistic clinical story, a young offender was recruited through one of the project's partner, Youth Centres. Using multiple semi-conducted interviews, research assistants built a case study by recording the youth's answers to hundreds of questions that might be asked in the context of a real risk assessment. This paper will discuss in detail the development process of a coherent, complex story for an AVA portraying a young adult in probation after a juvenile sentence.

The Benefits of an Autonomous Virtual Agenct (AVA) for Training in Risk Assessment: Effects on Self-Efficacy

Ann-Pierre Raiche, Université de Montréal
Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

In most higher education courses, the didactic lecture format is the dominant teaching method (Butler, 1992). Although this teaching method is one of the most common, it has numerous limitations, particularly when it comes to acquiring clinical skills. Until recently, there were very few avenues available to organizations that wanted to enhance trainees' the knowledge. Technological advances in virtual character simulations, coupled with recent advances in artificial intelligence, have enabled the development of virtual

simulation-based learning. Given the potential for use of virtual simulation-based learning across disciplines, the aim of this study was to evaluate if AVAs can provide an efficient instructional method to increase student effectiveness in risk assessment. One hundred and twelve students in Criminology at the University of Montreal were invited to complete a risk assessment exercise using an AVA. Participants completed several questionnaires, and efficacy was assessed before and after an interview with the AVA. Results support virtual simulation training to increase student efficacy in risk assessment. However, given the early stage of this project, further improvements are still needed.

Panel 11: Law and Legislative Response to Investigating Sexual Assault

Gatekeepers to Justice: Police Officers' Experiences Responding to Sexual Assault

Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University
Karen A. McQueen, Lakehead University

Sexual assault disclosure is critical to attaining justice, yet survivors often report negative interactions when disclosing sexual victimization to the police. Research suggests that police officers' adherence to rape myths can lead to secondary victimization. However, some officers may be perceived negatively by victims as they attempt to shield them from a damaging criminal justice system. The purpose of this research was to explore the lived experiences of police officers who respond to reports of sexual assault. Using descriptive phenomenology, semi-structured telephone interviews were conducted with 20 police officers and thematically analyzed in NVIVO. Four themes emerged, 1) Lack of Sexual Assault Training; 2) Compassion for the Victim; 3) Investigative Process and 4) Police Distress. The first-hand accounts of police highlight the complexity of the investigative process, the limitations of sexual assault training, and their attitudes/beliefs which often result in police distress. These findings provide insight into potential improvements to enhance the disclosure experience.

The Sexual Assault Kit Backlog: A Statutory Analysis of State Legislation and Testing Practice

Mazarine Higgins, Washington State University
Amelie Pedneault, Washington State University

In the United States, there has been growing attention to the backlog of sexual assault kits (SAKs). According to Strom and colleagues (2021) there are an estimated 300,000 - 400,000 SAKs sitting on shelves waiting to be tested. Some states mandate SAK testing, while other states give testing facilities or police departments discretion as to test SAKs or not. The aim of this study is to analyze state legislature on SAK testing, taking an inventory of the differences in legislative approaches on handling the backlog. Factors such as public opinion, political gain, technology, and grand monies will be examined. The results and implications of this study will be discussed.

ABSTRACTS

The Effect of Officer Displays of Doubt on Sexual Assault Case Outcomes and Victim Participation

Laura L. King, Boise State University
Lisa M. Growette Bostaph, Boise State University

Despite the prevalence and severity of sexual violence, only about 30% of sexual assaults that occur are reported to police. Of those that are reported, case attrition has been identified as a significant issue. Research has identified a number of factors that influence whether and how a report of sexual assault is handled by the criminal justice system including legal and extralegal factors. The manner in which sexual assault victims are treated by police can also have a significant impact on case outcomes and victim participation. 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 were analyzed to determine the impact of officer displays of doubt on victim participation, clearance by arrest, and referral for prosecution. Implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

Sexual Assault Investigative Challenges: The Voices of Police Officers

Karen A. McQueen, Lakehead University
Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University
Lori Chambers, Lakehead University
Ainsley Miller, Lakehead University

Police officers have an important role in attaining justice for survivors of sexual assault, yet investigations are complex, and survivors identify negative disclosure experiences with the police. Public discourse highlights the failure of police in sexual assault cases; however, little attention has been given to the perspectives of police officers and the challenges they face in the processing of sexual assault cases. This qualitative study explored the first-hand accounts of police officers who investigate sexual assault. The thematic analysis uncovered three themes including 1) Luck of the Draw: Who Gets the Case? 2) Lack of Evidence: How Do We Proceed? and 3) Case Classifications: What is 'Unfounded' Anyway? Uncovering the compassionate approach of officers committed to assisting sexual assault survivors may counteract negative discourse and promote a victim-centred approach. Implications for increased training and organizational support for police officers may mitigate investigative challenges through a victim-centred police response to sexual assault.

Crime Scene and Victim Characteristics in Sexual Homicide Cases Where the Body is Openly Displayed

Hana Georgoulis, Simon Fraser University
Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University
Julien Chopin, Simon Fraser University

Research on body disposal methods in cases of sexual homicide primarily focused on the movement of the victim's body from the crime scene to the dump site. Comparatively, little work has examined whether crime scene analysis can predict the particular manner

of disposal, despite the knowledge that these unique behaviours can aid investigators by linking cases and narrowing down suspects. The current study used 662 solved cases of extrafamilial sexual homicide of a female victim to identify which crime scene and victim characteristics were associated with openly displaying the body or not. Results of logistic regressions indicate that foreign object insertion, dismemberment, and post-mortem sexual activity are predictive of not openly displaying the body. Further, the body is less likely to be openly displayed if the victim was a sex worker. In contrast, the body is more likely to be openly displayed if it shows signs of overkill. Practical implications for the investigation of sexual homicide are discussed.

Panel 12: Perceptions of Police and Analysis Within the Police Force

Multi-Agency Cooperation Between Police and Civil Society Against Right-Wing Extremism – Results from a Survey Among Law Enforcement Agencies

Dominic Kudlacek, Hochschule Bremerhaven

Right-wing radicalization and right-wing extremism are seen by an increasing number of people not only as a threat to community, but also as an individual threat to freedom and life. At the same time, preventing and countering extremism have shown to be a complex challenge while processes of radicalization are highly individual. To cope with this complexity, strategies of interdisciplinary and interinstitutional cooperation and networking have become increasingly important in recent years. At first, the paper provides an overview of previous findings regarding multi-agency cooperation against right-wing extremism across the world. Then, results of a survey among 93 law enforcement agencies (LEA) in Germany, collecting data on experiences with multi-agency cooperation are presented. All responding police authorities reported relevant forms of cooperation with civil society actors. Cooperation is primarily prevention-oriented and covers the entire spectrum of prevention. Existing cooperation's are mostly rated as productive for LEA. At the same time LEA reported about problems in the cooperation and areas of tensions, related to legal frameworks and related to different perspectives in regard of the aims of cooperation. Results are discussed critically while evaluation studies on the quality and results of cooperative projects and activities are completely missing in Europe.

Improving Public Safety Through Precinct and Neighborhood-Based Community-Police Dialogues

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University
Brandon Bledsoe, Seattle University
Shannon Christensen, Southern Illinois University

The Seattle Police Department's (SPD) Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCPP) is a collaborative police-community engagement initiative between Seattle University and the Seattle Police Department. The MCPP consists of annual administration of the Seattle Public Safety Survey, Research Analysts (RAs), a public-facing website, and virtual community-police dialogues. The MCPP Community-Police dialogues use a restorative framework to engage community and police in conversation about Seattle Public Safety

survey results, real-time public safety concerns, and how community and police personnel can work together to improve public safety and neighborhood quality of life. Qualitative data collected from 30 dialogues conducted from May-August in 2021 and 2022 were analyzed using Atlas.ti. Key themes include humanizing police-community engagement, information-sharing, creative solutions to policing alternatives, and managing local issues like police capacity, crisis response, and city politics. The value of the MCPP dialogues police-community engagement and public safety is discussed.

Can Cops be "Good"? Perceptions of Police from Inner-City Toronto Residents

Carolyn Green, Athabasca University
Maria Jung, Toronto Metropolitan University
Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta

Research on citizens' perceptions of police predominantly focuses on people with limited or minimal police contact with police. While these perspectives are valuable, few studies examine perceptions of people with repeated and sustained police contact. Arguably, this group has the greatest stake in improving and altering broader perceptions of police. Drawing from qualitative interviews with 48 inner-city Toronto residents, our study adds nuance to and expands understanding of how people with extensive police contacts experience and view the police. Residents' perceptions of police were shaped by personal and vicarious experiences within their communities and were not uniformly negative. Our paper argues that within community contexts where perceptions of police legitimacy are low, officers maintaining professional conduct, undertaking minor acts of kindness, and practicing common decency can positively influence individuals' perceptions of police, or at least, not exacerbate negative perceptions.

Panel 13: Examining Police and Police Culture

Policemen, COVID and Police Culture: Navigating the Pandemic with Colleagues, the Public, and Family

Danielle E. Thompson, University of Waterloo
Debra Langan, Wilfrid Laurier University
Carrie Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

Scholars have long identified the culture of policing as resisting change and impeding reform (Campeau, 2019), and the advent of COVID-19 has been optimal for studying this culture. Early research on the pandemic identified the potential for temporary cultural shifts within policing (Alcadipani, 2020). Our research analyzes data from 18 interviews with Canadian police officers who identified as men about their work and home experiences, approximately five months into the pandemic. We draw on Campeau's (2015) theorizing of police culture as a resource to illustrate how officers use the macho police culture 'toolkit' differently depending on the social context. With colleagues, they normalized pandemic risks; with the public, they highlighted risks around policing during the pandemic; and with family, they both downplayed risks to their safety at work and highlighted risks at home with their families. Our research points to the importance of

recognizing that culture is not homogenous; rather it is taken up differently depending on the organization, social context, and moment in time.

Police Perception of Danger
Michael Ouellet, Ontario Tech University

When considering a high-risk occupation, police may come to mind. A career as a police officer is one filled with dangerous situations and various forms of threat, but the way officers perceive this danger and these threats can vary significantly. Historically, the research on this topic is dated and lacks relevance to policing in its current form. Thus, this research will focus on applying a multi-level lens to police perception and experience of danger. This perspective will place police perception of danger in a broader context that considers personal factors, situational factors, institutional and structural dynamics, and several wide-ranging cultural factors. This project is essential for two main reasons. First, because police use of force has been a growing area of research in the last decade, the relevance has drastically increased in the past year. Second, this project is essential due to the increased concern about officers' mental health and the risks related to a societal stigma surrounding such issues as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and substance abuse.

The Governance Gap: Examining Police Governance in Canada
Tullio Caputo, Carleton University
Tarah Hodgkinson, Wilfred Laurier University

After the convoy occupation in Ottawa, several questions have been raised about police governance in Canada. The need for effective and democratic police oversight and governance in Canada has never been more important. However, beyond the guidelines set in the provincial police acts, little is known about how individual police boards operate. In this study, we interviewed and surveyed police board members from across Canada to better understand police governance. Our research identified key gaps in defining the role of the board, board capacity, political influence, strategic planning, and oversight. Despite significant efforts to create civilian oversight of one of the largest public expenditures in the country, police boards are highly political, poorly trained, and largely unable to engage in any accountability. Part of the reason for this, is the current structure of police boards and a lack of formalized and consistent training. Here we outline steps forward for police governance in Canada and how it might lead to greater accountability and legitimacy.

Theories of Policing in a Context of Civilian Crisis Response Models
Chris Giacomantonio, Dalhousie University

This paper considers the ongoing applicability of established theories of police and policing, in light of novel developments in policing structures and functions. Widespread and sustained calls for reform, detasking, and defunding of public police services in Anglo-American countries have been accompanied by a proliferation of non-police response models, such as civilian-led mental health crisis response teams. These models

may challenge traditional theories of policing that conceptualize the police role in terms of its predominant (if not monopolistic) position within crisis response, order maintenance, and situationally-justified coercion. Examining a range of emergent models - including state- and community-led response models - this paper seeks to answer two central questions. First, should we consider new response models 'police', by virtue of their assumption of traditional police roles? And, second, to the degree that these models are not 'police', what changes need to be made to existing sociological theories of policing?

Panel 14: Geography and Crime

Trends and Factors Associated with High-Risk Transshipments

Bryce Barthuly, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Gohar Petrossian, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a serious environmental crime that has led to the destruction of marine habitats and has threatened the food security and livelihoods for many coastal nations. Fishing vessels that engage in IUU fishing transship at sea - a practice whereby fishing fleets offload their catch to refrigerated cargo vessels (reefers) in open seas in order to continue to fish. In an effort to develop a better understanding of transshipment activities, this study will analyze global transshipment incidents processed by Global Fishing Watch with the aim to: (a) examine the spatial and temporal concentrations of these activities; (b) identify participating vessels and reefers most frequently engaged in such activities; (c) empirically test the vulnerability of areas where such activities are most likely to take place. Based on our analyses, suggestions are made regarding how waters can be made less appealing for illegal transshipments.

The Grass is Always Greener: Analyzing Crime in and Around Greenspaces in Portland, Oregon

Cheyenne Hodgen, University of California, Irvine
Kathryn Wuschke, Portland State University

Greenspaces play an important role in the urban landscape, and are associated with numerous health and social benefits for residents. Research on the relationship between greenspaces and crime conflicts, with some studies finding these locations to be criminogenic while others find them to be protective against local crime. This paper offers an in-depth exploration of greenspaces in Portland, Oregon, exploring sub-types of both location and crime types. Crime concentration is measured using a novel, network-focused adaption to improve accuracy. Results suggest that Portland's greenspaces as a whole do not experience a high concentration of criminal events; however, varying patterns emerge when examining different sub-categories of both greenspaces and crime. These findings demonstrate promise for the applied methodological adaptation, and highlight the importance of disaggregating both crime and location types to better understand the complex relationship between these elements.

ABSTRACTS

Testing a Place-Oriented Approach to Study the Geography of Crime: A Latent Transition Analysis

Claudele Gagnon, Université Laval
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Université Laval

Crime hotspots have been the topic of many studies over the past decades; researchers and practitioners seeing it as a fruitful way to determine crime prevention strategies. Research on the geography of crime and hotspots has traditionally taken a variable-oriented approach by focusing on the explanation of why some places have crimes and others don't, using a static, unidimensional, and binary perspective. However, recent studies suggest that this phenomenon might not be as homogeneous and stable as previously presented, and that research on the geography of crime and hotspots would benefit from the adoption of a "place-oriented" approach. Such conceptual change would allow the investigation of the variations characterizing the spatial patterns of crime over time and explain the emergence of crime hotspots. Based on crime frequency and severity, the study results support these hypotheses by revealing not only the existence of qualitatively distinct geographic patterns of crime in Montreal, Canada, but also changes in these patterns over time.

Crisis in the Downtown: Comparing Micro-Place Incident and Perception Data

Samantha Henderson, Wilfrid Laurier University
Tarah Hodgkinson, Wilfrid Laurier University
Carrie Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University
Camie Condon, Seneca College

Crime and perceptions of safety are two interconnected concepts that impact the quality of life and the socio-economic development of a community. This paper compares and contrasts micro-place crime data with perceptions of safety data from the downtown area of a mid-sized Canadian city faced with increasing social disorder, visible homelessness, businesses relocation, and community members expressing fear and avoidance of the downtown. Implications for crime prevention practice are discussed.

Linking Exposure to Nature to Levels of Crime in a US City: San Antonio

Ashely N. Arnio, Texas State University
Donna M. Vandiver, Texas State University

As public health researchers have documented, the wide-spread benefits of health as green spaces (parks, well-maintained vegetation, natural/wilderness areas, and tree canopies) are being recognized as researchers have just begun to link the availability of greenspaces to a larger health problem: crime. Only a handful of studies have examined the relationship between green space and levels of crime. Theoretical underpinnings for the causal links between exposure to nature to positive physiological effects have been explored in several theories and hypotheses. Here, we examine the potential of relying upon a unique dataset (NatureScoreTM) to measure exposure to nature and its association with crime at the neighborhood level in San Antonio.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 15: Experiences of Incarceration

A Longitudinal Analysis of Deviant Masculinities & Maladaptive Inmate Behaviors
Beck M. Strah, Roger Williams University

This study examines the constructs of hypermasculinity and masculine gender role stress (MGRS) among male inmates in the early stages of incarceration. Multivariate analyses were used to determine the relationships between hypermasculinity, MGRS, and maladaptive prison behaviors. Data were gathered from two self-report surveys administered to 168 inmates at two correctional facilities in the Northeastern United States. Each respondent was initially surveyed within 30 days of booking and administered a follow-up survey after six months of incarceration. Findings suggest hypermasculinity and MGRS each present limited effect on behavioral outcomes among inmate populations, suggesting further investigation into this phenomenon is warranted. Limitations, directions for future research, and corresponding policy implications are discussed.

Belonging and Social Acceptance in Prison
Trip Finity Taylor, University of Idaho
Omi Hodwitz, University of Idaho
Steff King, Simon Fraser University

Belonging, the fundamental human need for social acceptance in a group, is a valuable indicator of the social-emotional health of any individual. In the field of criminal justice studies, however, emphasis tends to be placed on the opposite end of the SE spectrum - on anti-social behaviors and social rejection - while overlooking what may occur behind prison walls to facilitate prosocial belonging. This oversight is unfortunate; identifying positive opportunities to foster social acceptance can help inform programs and policies that mitigate antisocial methods of belonging. This study, which takes place in a men's medium-security prison in western United States, attempts to address this gap in the literature. Led by a currently incarcerated convict criminologist, the study uses survey techniques to explore the ways in which incarcerated individuals seek out and find social acceptance while behind bars. Results emphasize a need for further understanding of the causes and effect of belonging and social acceptance in prison.

The 'Living Damned': Experiences of Muslim Women in and after Prison
James Gacek, Regina University
Amin Asfari, Regis University
Muhammad Asadullah, Regina University

We continue to see intersections of gendered marginalization in criminal justice, especially along racial and faith lines. Muslim women sent to prison face a triple disadvantage of gender, race, and faith discrimination, and a double sentence of prison followed by a lifetime of community stigma upon release. Given this unique combination of marginalization, greater attention must be paid towards this specific population and their gendered experiences. Moreover, our chapter suggests a discussion focusing upon

how incarceration and religiosity for Muslim women work for them and act in entirely different ways. Drawing upon scholarly literature, policy reports, and interviews with formerly incarcerated Muslim women, our chapter explores the challenges Muslim women experience in terms of prison needs and service delivery, coupled with the stigma and shame they experience from their communities once they exit the prison. Our findings raise concerns about how religion in prison spaces functions differently across racialized and gendered groups. We problematize these issues in this work.

The Crescent Moon and the Carceral Space: The Benefits of and Challenges for Prison Imams

Amin Asfari, Regis University
James Gacek, University of Regina

Religion plays a significant role in the rehabilitation of inmates across the US and Canada. While there is no shortage of literature on the effects of religion within penal institutions, there is a lacuna of scholarship dealing with Islam in carceral spaces. American and Canadian prisons offer unique opportunities to understand the relationship between Muslim chaplains and the prison experience more broadly. Based on recent interviews and a substantive review of the literature, our presentation examines the current state of chaplaincy within US and Canadian prisons. Findings suggest that existing structures for religious services for Muslim inmates are lacking in funding and resources. We find that Muslim chaplains often perceive inequitable treatment by prison authorities. Lastly, whereas literature on the positive effects of chaplaincy and religious services for men is robust, our findings suggest that this effect is reversed for Muslim women inmates. We highlight the gender disparities in both penal settings and make recommendations based on our findings.

Youth Participatory Action Research: A Youth-Centered Look at Parental Incarceration

Britni L. Adams, University of Nevada, Reno
Michelle Abraczinskas, University of Florida
Erin Vines, University of Florida

The growing population of parents experiencing incarceration continues to stimulate research and programming to address the collateral consequences for families. Much of this research and programming are designed by adults for youth, without youth input. This project centers youth perspectives by using a youth participatory action research (YPAR) approach to understand youth needs around parental incarceration. YPAR incorporates marginalized youth to investigate topics relevant to their own lives through designing and executing a research project. Wanting to promote a strengths approach, the youth research team is investigating what youth with incarcerated parents (ages 12-19) say they needed while they experienced parental incarceration. Data collection is ongoing, but already highlights how designing projects with youth is an invaluable opportunity that can generate new and youth-relevant ideas for programming and research. This project focuses on the process for implementing YPAR with youth populations that have personal experience with parental and family member incarceration.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 16: Results of Treatment in Childhood on Adults and Victimology

Child Maltreatment and Adulthood Criminal Justice Involvement: Does CPS Intervention Matter?

Anne Wingert, Sam Houston State University

Previous studies establish a relationship between child maltreatment and criminal justice outcomes. In response to the problem of child maltreatment, social services have been developed to help children adjust in the face of this social problem. Theoretically, child protective services (CPS) are thought to protect against criminality, but prior research shows social interventions are not always beneficial to individuals. Moreover, no study specifically tests whether CPS involvement protects against criminal outcomes related to child maltreatment. The current study addresses this research gap using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. The following research questions are addressed among a sample of maltreated adolescents: Do experiences of maltreatment increase the likelihood of subsequent criminal justice involvement (i.e., arrest and incarceration)? Does CPS intervention moderate the link between maltreatment and subsequent justice involvement? Conclusions, research implications, and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Youth Perspectives of Childhood Maltreatment During the Transition to Adulthood

Britni Adams, University of Nevada, Reno

Family relationships evolve over the life course, but little is known about this evolution for young adults who experienced violence and maltreatment in childhood. I interviewed twenty-eight youth in Southern California who self-selected as having experienced family violence and maltreatment. The average age of respondents is 21.5 years old and 57% are female (n=16). Fourteen respondents identified as White, six identified as Other/Mixed, three as Latino and four as Black. Preliminary analysis of the interviews suggest shifts in parent-child relationships to accommodate adult child needs when at an age where maltreatment has ended or changed. Deciphering these interpersonal processes through development may be an important link in unraveling the association between child maltreatment and poor later life outcomes, especially for young adults who did not experience family interventions in childhood.

Missing Persons: National Survey Insights into Case Outcomes

Kamali'ilani Wetherell, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Terance Miethe, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Over half a million people were reported missing in 2021 (NCIC, 2021). While the majority were found alive, others are found dead or remain missing. Results of a national online survey of over 500 U.S. adults who know a missing person reveal several significant insights. Missing person demographics and case specific attributes reveal various effects on case outcomes. For example, cases involving White females, greater family income, social media use, and federal police reporting were significantly more likely to result in the missing person being found alive and/or an arrest being made in the

case. Multivariate analysis shows a strong net effect of federal reporting on case outcomes, whereas other factors (e.g., search activities, income) were context specific. Implications for public policy and future research center on the nature and effects of disparities in the outcomes of missing persons cases across different situational contexts.

Panel 17: Understanding Recidivism and Reentry

The Connection and Effect of Length of Prison Stay and Offender Typologies on Recidivism in Oregon

Mark Leymon, Portland State University
Christopher Campbell, Portland State University
Kris Henning, Portland State University

In a follow-up of a previous study, the current study used a variety of state data sources on incarcerated individuals released from prison in Oregon between 2011-2016. We examine the impact of the length of prison stay (LOS) on recidivism on property, drug, and violent offenders. Utilizing information on criminal history, criminal trajectory, the severity of the current crime, and other relevant demographics, this study creates a series of offender typologies. Then within these typologies, we assess the impact of time-served on recidivism using propensity score matching. Recidivism is measured through three years of post-release tracking on three different measures. The relationship between imprisonment and recidivism is complex, and the overall influence likely depends on the specific context of the criminal justice system in question. The results provide useful information on the effectiveness and efficiency of our criminal justice system. The results can be used to identify ideal prison stays that minimize recidivism, maximize public safety, and potentially reduce overall costs.

Understanding the Realities of Previously Incarcerated Persons Involvements with "Recidivism"

Emily Troshynski, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Carolyn Willis, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Prisoner reentry research focuses on quantitative data to analyze/predict rates of recidivism. Less scholarship has documented the actual reentry process as experienced by those returning home including what works to lower rates of recidivism. Qualitative studies are important because they capture the complexities and realities of reentry in ways that quantitative data cannot. For example, recent evaluative research will note that only 12.9% of previously incarcerated persons were reincarcerated on new charges; yet, six were due to parole violations and ten were due to technical violations received while living in a community transitional facility. Understanding recidivism, from the perspective of these previously incarcerated persons returning back to correctional facilities, is needed. Their unique involvements with recidivism helps to highlight contradictory rationalities that circulate around their lives post-incarceration.

ABSTRACTS

A Critical Interrogation of Changes to State-Level Reentry Policies
Steven Keener, Christopher Newport University

The reentry process for justice-involved individuals remains fraught with structural barriers and personal challenges. This process underwent a number of reform efforts over recent years, ranging from immediate changes made in response to the Covid-19 pandemic to long-term changes made in response to the racial justice movements of 2020. This study analyzes the impact of changes in state-level reentry policies through qualitative interviews of practitioners that work in reentry. Semi-structured interviews with reentry practitioners across the Commonwealth of Virginia were conducted over a two-year period. These responses were then analyzed using a directed content analysis approach in order to identify consistent and divergent themes across them. These responses were then analyzed to determine how they can inform the short-term and long-term impact of the recent changes in state law regarding the reentry system. The policy implications of these results are explored, with a specific focus on how state-level policies can address existing structural issues within the reentry process.

Ethnicity, Risk Factors, and Recidivism: Differential Effects of Work-Release Program on Arab and Jewish Inmates
Noam Haviv, Ashkelon Academic College, Fellow at Arizona State University
Badi Hasisi, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
David Weisburd, George Mason University

The current study examined whether the multidimensional work release program operating in the Israeli Prison Service (IPS) affects both Jewish and Arab participants equally. The effect of the interaction between ethnic identity and participation in the treatment on recidivism was examined using survival analyses techniques. Findings show statistically significant differences in recidivism between Jewish and Arab inmates: Jewish inmates gained more from the program compared with the Arab inmates. To conclude, differences in language and culture between participants might be very meaningful. Treatment must show sensitivity to the needs of prisoners and, specifically, to different culturally determined aspects.

Panel 18: Propaganda and Ideology in Terrorism

Believe Me I'm a Prophet! Understanding NRMs in Relation to Terrorism and Extreme Violence
Kelley Massingale, Simon Fraser University

Violent new religious movements (NRMs) appear to have a higher degree of intersection with right-wing extremism and terrorism than non-violent NRMs. The overlap between violent new religious movements and terrorism and other realms of violence may be demonstrated through the application of millenarian typologies. While traditionally considered a terrorist organization, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), is a militant spiritual movement focused on establishing a theocracy informed by Kony's interpretation of the 10 Commandments, therefore, meets the criteria of a new religious movement. As a case study, this presentation will explore the LRA within the framework of the revolutionary millennial nativist movement typology, demonstrating the need to

further explore the boundaries and intersection between terrorism and new religious movements.

Variations in Salafi-Jihadi Groups' Propaganda Narratives: A Sentiment Analysis Approach
Nahil Boussiga, Université Laval
Stéphane Leman-Langlois, Université Laval

This study investigates Salafi-jihadi organizations online emotional appeals. We applied an automated sentiment analysis to the English-speaking periodical online magazines released by Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) from summer 2010 to January 2017. The examination of (false) positive and (false) negative words with high sentiment value helped us identify recurrent jihadi narratives: The obligation for all Muslims to be obedient to the Caliphate; Western military forces and their allies (apostate regimes) attacks on "real" Muslims; the humiliation of enemies; the territorial expansion of the Caliphate. Findings also suggest that the dominant narratives change after each significant event (Caliphate declaration, US airstrikes, Paris bombings, etc.). We provide a discussion of these results and their implications for future research and policy.

Extremism in America: Explaining Variations in Ideologically Motivated Fatal Violence
Celinet Duran Jimenez, The State University of New York, Oswego

This study uses data from the United States Extremist Crime Database (ECDB) to assess the nature of extremist violence between left-wing, far-right and AQAM-inspired ideological fatal violence. It extends the empirical literature on extremist violence in three significant ways by: (1) expanding an existing database to provide a comparative component that is both timely and policy-relevant and conveys a more complete picture of the nature of domestic extremism in the U.S.; (2) systematically comparing extremist violence across the left-wing, far-right and AQAM ideologies to better assess the nuances of extremist violence; and (3) applying empirical analysis to better understand these issues.

Reject Modernity, Embrace Tradition: Fashwave, Nostalgia, and the Extreme Right
Logan D. Macnair, Douglas College

The subgenre of electronic music known as 'vaporwave' enjoyed relative popularity throughout much of the 2010s, relying heavily on an audio and visual aesthetic that harkened back to the sounds and imagery of the eighties and nineties, often in a way that evoked a strong sense of nostalgia for these 'simpler' and less complicated times. Developing alongside vaporwave was a unique microgenre known as 'fashwave' (or 'fascist-wave'), created and shared by individuals who aligned themselves with the ideologies of various modern (and largely online) far-right movements. While musically similar, the audiovisual aesthetic of fashwave incorporates imagery, speeches, phrases, and propaganda specific to the extreme right, including the veneration of historical fascist figures. This presentation explores the ways in which vaporwave's nostalgia for a dead past in the face of modernity served as a convenient inroad and space of infiltration for modern far-right extremist movements in the form of fashwave.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 19: Criminal Transactions, Extremist Discourse, and Cyber Attacks

Honour in the Dark - Establishing Trust in an Anonymous Marketplace to Facilitate Drug Transactions

Noelle Warkentin, Simon Fraser University

Due to their anonymity, ease of use, and safety, online darknet markets have revolutionized how illicit goods are trafficked. Whereas previous research on darknet markets have focused on the products or marketplaces, research on the social interactions and demographic behavior with respect to building trust in such a marketplace is still in its infancy. It is crucial to determine the characteristics of trust required by buyers to better understand how trust is built within these markets, and potentially undermine it. This study aimed to extend the methodological consumer framework developed by Kiss et al. (2019) to a Canadian specific sample. We assessed which trust factors were essential in purchasing illicit goods online, and found that having expertise in IT or law influences buyer decisions to purchase online or in-person, and previous successful transactions leads to repurchasing from the vendor. This study aids our understanding of trust mechanisms within darknet markets.

Right Wing Extremist Discourse in the Reddit GamerGate Community r/KotakuInAction

Ashley S. Peckford, Simon Fraser University

This exploratory study into the connection between right wing extremism (RWE) and the Reddit GamerGate community r/KotakuInAction employed a qualitative content analysis design to compare discourse within the community to known literature on RWE. Ten discussion threads including 2720 comments were analyzed, resulting in three overarching themes: "RWE bigotry," "always anti-left," and "hate speech is free speech." This study found evidence of a connection between GamerGate and RWE, suggesting that the nature of this Reddit community does foster extremist beliefs.

Cyberattacks Against Critical Infrastructure through Crime Script Analysis and Cyber Kill Chain

Isabelle Rochelle, Université de Montréal
Fyscillia Ream, Université de Montréal
Benoit Dupont, Université de Montréal

Crime script analysis is a well-known framework in criminology for understanding offenders' processes and preparations before committing a crime. It has been used in cybercrime research to study online markets of stolen data and counterfeit documents. However, few studies have looked at its application to prevent cyber-focused cyberattacks against critical infrastructures that impact the physical world. This type of attack is interpreted from a technical point of view, such as the Cyber Kill Chain framework. This model describes a sequence of necessary steps an adversary must achieve to conduct a cyberattack successfully. Thus, as cyberattacks on critical infrastructure impact both physical and information systems, crime script analysis in conjunction with the Cyber kill Chain are relevant to analyze cyberattack and identify

interventions to decrease the probability of their commission. This case study investigates how cyberattacks against critical infrastructures can be modelled through script analysis and the Cyber kill chain to improve prevention practices.

Firearms Sales on the Darknet from and to Canada

David Decary-Hetu, Université de Montréal
Etienne Blais, Université de Montréal

Few studies have been conducted on how offenders acquire firearms in Canada. The general objective of this presentation is to describe and understand the role of anonymity technologies such as the darknet and cryptocurrencies in the trafficking of firearms in Canada. This objective identifies the role of Canadians in illicit firearms trafficking facilitated by anonymity technologies both locally and internationally. To describe the role of the darknet in illicit firearms trafficking, we collected all advertisements for illicit products and services on the darknet between July 2018 and June 2021. A first observation highlights the low involvement of Canadians and Quebecers in gun trafficking on the darknet. The analyzes did not identify any Quebecers or Canadians active in the sale of firearms on the darknet. Demand data suggests that darknet activity has been on the decline for the past three years. The numerous police operations, which have targeted cryptomarkets and the infrastructure that supports cryptomarkets, have undermined confidence and the fluidity of exchanges.

Panel 20: Roundtable on Becoming Methodologists: Teaching and Learning Qualitative Principals and Approaches

Becoming Methodologists: Teaching and Learning Qualitative Principals and Approaches

Becca Wood, Simon Fraser University
Kristina Kocsis, Simon Fraser University
Steff King, Simon Fraser University
Sheri Fabian, Simon Fraser University
Ryan Sandrin, Simon Fraser University

This session will follow the qualitative journey of four criminology PhD students and their lecturer in designing and conducting individual projects, working as a class, and the triumphs and challenges that come with teaching and learning qualitative research. Discussions will focus on connecting classroom learning to facilitating research, learning from peers, and working as a team to promote a qualitative community. Methodological challenges manifested across each student's distinct research design and sample which helped to foster a unique classroom environment. Generous time for audience discussion will be allotted.

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Panel 21: Insights in Juvenile Justice

Youth Perspectives on Experiences and Conceptualizations of Success
Kaitlin M. Fredericks, Simon Fraser University

There remains a gap in criminological literature focusing on the success of youth who are at risk of contact or are in contact with the criminal justice system, and less discussing experiences of success from the perspectives of youth themselves. This community-engaged research seeks to unpack how at-risk youth discuss and experience success, and the role of a community-based intervention program in contributing to youth experiences of success. This research also seeks to theoretically expand on life course perspectives of success for youth to include insights from intersectionality, individualization, and youth transition literature. Youth discussed conceptualizations and experiences of success in both prescribed and subjective ways. Success maps and a related reflexive exercise reveal the fluidity and complexity of experiences of success, while also highlighting the importance of discussing success with youth for impact on their well-being and development. Limitations and implications of this research on practice and youth criminal and social justice are discussed.

Youth Justice System in Bangladesh: A Theoretical and Trauma-Informed Analysis
Muhammad Asadullah, University of Regina
Umme Wara, University of Dhaka

Bangladesh's youth justice system experienced complex growth in recent history. This paper discusses the findings of a qualitative study on the youth justice system in Bangladesh. 15 in-depth qualitative interviews & surveys were conducted. The findings unearths some key features of Bangladesh's youth justice system including the impact of colonization, rehabilitation centers & the Children Act 2013. It is to be noted that the Children Act offers numerous avenues for youth rehabilitation & reintegration. Impact of colonial legislation on Bangladesh's youth justice system has been discussed in detail. This paper also offers a comparative analysis of different youth justice models & its relevancy to Bangladesh's youth justice system. Additionally, this study shows the need of understanding trauma, its impact on youth and connection to different delinquent behaviors. A proposed framework for trauma-informed youth justice in Bangladesh has been offered. Finally, the paper ends with some policy recommendations on Bangladesh's youth justice system.

Justice-Involved Youth with Autism and the Search for Best Practices: An Emerging Literature
Laurie A. Drapela, Washing State University, Vancouver

Youth with autism face significant vulnerabilities at the hand of criminal justice practitioners who may not recognize the expressions of such a neurological condition or may possess limited training in how to engage these youth. In the spirit of research informing practice, this study describes the state of autism knowledge and awareness among justice practitioners as reflected in current research. The ultimate goal is the discovery of a 'best practices' literature for justice-involved youth on the autism spectrum.

While a traditional body of methodologically rigorous, double-blind studies indicating the most efficacious practice with justice-involved offenders with autism does not yet exist, an emerging consensus across research fields about the importance of incorporating autism knowledge into justice practice does. This monograph builds upon that momentum to elucidate promising strategies for incorporating autism knowledge into policing practice, court operations, and therapeutic curriculums used in correctional operations.

Risk, Re-Arrest, and Reconviction: Program Evaluation Results on CA's Division of Juvenile Justice

Lacee N. Pappas, University of California, Irvine
Kristy Matsuda, University of California, Irvine
Susan Turner, University of California, Irvine

The implications of how correctional programs relate to decreasing risk level and recidivism among an offending youth population remain a salient discussion among policymakers and practitioners. The present research seeks to understand how risk level changes over time for a high-risk, high-needs population of offending youth housed in California's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Data used for this study are taken from a larger program evaluation on the effectiveness of their revised treatment model on short- and long-term outcomes for this group of offending youth. Participants (N=615) were evaluated for their change in risk level over their treatment in DJJ and how that risk level relates to changes in recidivism. Using several complementary quantitative strategies, results reveal that, on average, risk level declines over time and that lower risk youth are less likely to be rearrested and reconvicted. Findings are discussed with respect to punishment theories, correctional policies, and future directions for research and practice.

Juvenile Solitary Confinement: Implementation of Washington State's New Law

Grace Icenogle, Department of Children, Youth, & Families, State of Washington
Andrew Fox, Department of Children, Youth, & Families, State of Washington

In 2016, President Obama banned the use of solitary confinement (SC) on juveniles in federal prisons. States across the country have likewise implemented bans on the use of SC, including the State of Washington in 2020, as codified in Chapter 13.22 RCW. While SC is prohibited, there exist limited permissible uses of room confinement or isolation (RC/I). Over the past two years, juvenile detention and correctional facilities across the state have worked to both implement this top-down reform practices in the juvenile justice system and to meet the reporting requirements mandated by the law. Accordingly, practice and data alike are impacted by this law, with each facility left to interpret its requirements. This presentation will examine the SC landscape, particularly in WA, including: (1) Defining SC in juxtaposition with other allowable types of RC/I; (2) Translating law into policy and practice; (3) Developing data and quality assurance infrastructure; (4) Discussing current trends in the use of RC/I and (5) Future directions in understanding and reducing the use of RC/I.

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Panel 22: Policing: Violence, Investigations, and Environmental Factors

Animal Cruelty Investigations: Insights from Qualitative Action Research with Officers in Alberta

Dawn Rault, Simon Fraser University

Laws exist across Canada to protect animals from cruelty and neglect. While all provinces and territories have animal protection laws, the degree to which they are enforced, and the agency structures and investigations process vary considerably. This presentation aims to highlight the current opportunities and constraints that shape animal protection work and explore innovative front-line programs and collaborations. Designed as an action research project, this qualitative ethnographic case study included in-depth interviews; participant-observations; first-hand observations in court; and analysis of legal texts and government policies. The death of an officer in the line of duty further informed the study and exposed the working conditions for those who investigate crimes against animals. Informed by green criminology, this presentation will focus on innovative approaches to animal protection work that embrace multi-disciplinary approaches and inter-agency engagement. Specifically, Canada's first dedicated animal protection unit will be examined.

Impacts of Climate Change on Law Enforcement

Sharon Chamard, University of Alaska Anchorage

Changes in society caused by climate change are varied and include more dangerous weather events, increased human migration, growing conflict over water use and access to other resources, and modifications to everyday life as climate change plans are implemented. This presentation discusses how these societal changes will create new demands on and expectations of law enforcement agencies.

Troubleshooting Violence: An Evaluation of Ghost Guns and Firearm-Related Violence

Summer Jackson, California State University, East Bay
Michelle Rippy, California State University, East Bay

Like many cities nationwide, Hayward, CA, is experiencing a significant uptick in gun-related violence. Non-serialized firearms, commonly known as ghost guns, threaten our communities' safety due to the lack of oversight, ease of assembly, and untraceable nature of ownership. Technological advancements and the untraceable character of ghost guns create a uniquely dangerous and growing challenge for law enforcement. Little is known about the ubiquity of ghost guns, with this study seeking to determine the extent and nature of gun violence in the City of Hayward. Specifically, we examine the type and pervasiveness of weapons confiscated through law enforcement contacts, including ghost guns, while outlining gun characteristics including magazines and bullets, de-identified suspect information, and precipitating factors of gun-specific contacts. The research objectives are to thoroughly analyze gun-related incidents, explore the under-researched avenue of ghost guns, and provide data to local law enforcement to assist with policy and procedure creation.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 23: Analyzing Crime

What We Know About Nondelinquents Hinges on How They are Defined
Laurie A. Drapela, Washington State University, Vancouver
Nick McRee, University of Portland

In their 1990 work A General Theory of Crime, Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi argued that delinquency among adolescents is so prevalent that the crucial issue is not "Why do they do it?" but rather "Why don't they do it?" This basic question invites inquiry into nondelinquents, but there have been surprisingly few investigations of youths who refrain (or desist) from delinquency. Indeed, there is no real consensus about how to identify this population. Getting a handle on how to define and differentiate nondelinquents is a crucial step toward applying existing criminological theories to explain their relative lack of criminal and antisocial behavior. In this study we identify a few different ways that prior research has defined a nondelinquent (or desistance) population. We then use the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health to investigate how the composition of nondelinquents depends on which selection criteria are used. We conclude with a discussion of possible implications for future research.

The Structure of Illicit Fentanyl Distribution Networks
Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach
Viviana Barerra, California State University, San Bernardino
Jianna Florek, California State University, Long Beach
Michael D. White, Arizona State University
Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

Over the past decade, the United States has seen an exponential increase in the number of overdoses attributed to the drug fentanyl. Since illicitly produced fentanyl is primarily manufactured in China and Mexico, the City of Long Beach, CA is uniquely positioned to serve as an arrival and distribution center into the rest of the country. Given Long Beach's access to the Port and the Southwest border, the city's longstanding tradition of organized crime networks, the city is the ideal setting to implement an innovative problem-oriented, intelligence-led policing strategy targeting fentanyl distribution networks. This presentation describes the Long Beach Fentanyl Distribution Networks Project. The Project involves academics, analysts, and law enforcement working together to create, analyze, strategize, and police illicit drug distribution networks in the city. Specifically, this presentation discusses the structure of illicit fentanyl distribution networks and how this affects police investigations and interdiction.

The AW Method: Analyzing Crime Counts with Panel Data Using Fixed Effects
Burrel Vann, Jr., San Diego State University
Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Quantitative analyses of crime typically rely on count models, and often draw on panel data to explain changes in crime over time. Count models applied to panel data require fixed-effects models, which control for unobserved variables that are time-invariant

within each panel. These models, however, fail to operate as true fixed effects models. Although scholars have proposed several remedies, it remains unclear 1) which remedies are appropriate, and 2) how to reliably implement these remedies in standard research practice. In this paper, we, first, appraise common remedies, and demonstrate the appropriateness of Allison and Waterman (2002)'s remedy - employing an unconditional maximum likelihood negative binomial regression with dummy variables for each fixed effect, adjusting standard errors to account for overdispersion in count data. Second, we develop software, for both R and STATA, to implement the Allison and Waterman (AW) method.

Panel 24: Roundtable on Decolonization and Anti-Racism in Criminology Classrooms

Decolonization and Anti-Racism in Criminology Classrooms: Reflections on Collaborative Teaching

Danielle Murdoch, Simon Fraser University
Sheri Fabian, Simon Fraser University
Helene Love, Simon Fraser University
Tamara O'Doherty, Simon Fraser University
Michaela McGuire, Simon Fraser University
Marsha-Ann Scott, Simon Fraser University
Jen-Li Shen, Simon Fraser University

Over the years there has been an increased focus on decolonization and anti-racism in post-secondary institutions. Educators encounter challenges and resistance when implementing pedagogical changes within colonial institutions. This roundtable provides space for criminology instructors and graduate student teaching assistants to reflect on their experiences creating and employing specific assignments and other pedagogical strategies. The participants conclude that collaborative teaching is instrumental to effectively implement meaningful changes in their classrooms.

Panel 25: Victimization Perceptions and Trends

"Are You Packing? It's Not Just about Lunch Anymore": Perceptions of Guns in National Parks

Adrienne Feng, University of Wyoming
Jamie Snyder, University of Wyoming

Over the course of the last several years, national parks in the United States have welcomed unprecedented numbers of visitors (National Park Service, 2020). As National Parks remain popular places to frequent, research has yet to focus on individuals' perceptions of crime and safety in these locations. This is especially true regarding the role of guns, which were allowed legally within the National Park System in 2010. The current study surveyed 1,500 MTurk users who had visited at least one national park in the last three years about their perceptions regarding safety and gun carrying while inside a national park. Over 75% of respondents did not know it was legal to carry a gun in a national park, however, less than half said they thought they should be illegal. Further,

several factors influenced individual perceptions on whether or not gun carrying should be legal. Policy implications regarding gun perceptions and safety will be discussed.

Perceived Victim Blame/Risk in Student Perceptions of Rape Myths in Varying Sexual Assault Scenarios

Teairstayn K. Jones, Arizona State University

Do the circumstances of sexual assault situations shape how individuals view a victims' blameworthiness and risk? To examine this, data was collected on college students' and their perceptions of a victims' blameworthiness and a victims' perceived risk and looked at how these views differ across scenarios with varying rape myths. In the analysis, a zero inflated ordered profit logistic regression (ZIOP) was conducted. The results shows that the college students' perceptions of risk and victim blameworthiness did vary across the rape myths that were shown within the scenarios. The ZIOP demonstrated that respondents were unwilling to assign risk and blame to the victims in the scenarios, however, when they did, the answers varied across the scenarios. This indicates that the rape myths portrayed in each scenario changed how individuals rated a victim's perceived blameworthiness and risk. This has implications for the continuation of exposure to sexual assault awareness training and courses.

College Student Perceptions of Campus Safety: An Analysis of Two Safety Measures

Forrest R. Rodgers, Gonzaga University
Sou Lee, Gonzaga University
Esther Matthews, Gonzaga University

Fear of crime and victimization among college students has been studied extensively through empirical research (Boateng & Adjekum-Boateng, 2017; Daigle et al., 2022; Rader et al., 2020). However, few studies have investigated student perceptions of campus safety initiatives, including the blue lights emergency system (Ellcessor, 2019) and campus safety phone applications (Yabe, 2017). The present study explores this relationship using survey data collected from college students (N = 274) during the Fall 2021 semester at a medium-sized university in the Pacific Northwest. After controlling for relevant factors, preliminary results suggest that campus safety and perceived effectiveness of two corresponding initiatives vary by key demographic factors. Implications for campus policies and future research will be discussed.

Rituals "Gone Wrong": Trends in Media Reports of Hazing Deaths in the U.S.

Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

In the last twenty-five years, hazing initiations and their effects have persisted as a subject of discussion in American media. News articles have consistently reported the dangers of hazing, with frequent reports of a student killed in a hazing practice "gone wrong." Nonetheless, hazing deaths are largely an understudied phenomenon. Although news reports of students killed in hazing rituals have been published with regularity, thus far, scant research has empirically examined these news reports of hazing deaths in the United States. In the current study, qualitative data analysis will assess the ways hazing

victims are portrayed, perpetrators are labeled, and the method in which the incident is described, specifically examining differences in the way hazing acts are reported based on the background of the victim, the specific cause of the hazing-related death, the organization type, and the university setting. Through the improved understanding of these trends in the accounts of the most severe forms of hazing, the severity of these hazing deaths can be better recognized.

Panel 26: Sex Trafficking and Violent Crimes

Predicting Types of Sexual Crimes, Preferences, and Deviance Index Validity Using SRP-III Scores

Shaina A. Gabriel, Université Du Québec en Outaouais
Patrice Renaud, Université Du Québec en Outaouais

Understanding the profiles of sexual offenders, such as the presence of psychopathic traits, is key to preventing the occurrence of future sexual crimes. The self-report psychopathy-III (SRP-III) is a tool used to assess the characteristics of psychopathy, but improvements on its interpretation are required to maximize its accuracy. The SRP-III can be divided into four facets (interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, antisocial), two factors (factor 1, factor 2), or the total score can be used. Here, we investigate the interpretation of the results from the SRP-III using these three approaches of analysis of the data for predicting types of sexual crimes, sexually deviant preferences, and sexual deviance index validity. Logistic regressions were carried out on the results of 138 men who were found guilty of one or more sexual crimes using either the four facets, two factors, or the total score of the SRP-III. We find that using the four facets of the SRP-III leads to the most accurate prediction of types of sexual crimes, sexually deviant preferences, and sexual deviance index validity.

Murder Most Foul: Body Disposal in Sexual Homicide through the Lens of Environmental Criminology

April Miin Miin Chai, Texas State University
Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

This study examined offender decision-making (i.e., scripts) in the disposal of the victim's body following a sexual homicide through the lens of environmental criminology. Sample included 272 sexual homicide cases from Washington State from 1990-2019. Two logistic models were estimated to identify factors that influenced the decision to move the body, and the location to where the body was moved to. Several situational and environmental factors were found to significantly predict the movement of the victim's body, and the location of the disposal site (i.e., remote, route, or populated). Implications for investigative procedures were discussed.

ABSTRACTS

Sex Trafficking: A Social Ecological Model on Offenders
Kathleen B. Eckert, Washington State University

With continually increasing efforts to address and prevent sex trafficking since the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000, a detailed body of literature has emerged regarding the victims relating to, risk factors, impacts, and prevention. As such, the United States legislation is aimed at preventing sex trafficking based on the understanding of victims' experiences. While important this trend ignores the role of the offender as a social actor within the context of sex trafficking. In this paper, I preform a content analysis of the literature pertaining to sex trafficking offenders, specifically pimps. Expanding this analysis, I create a social ecological model of offending to illustrate the characteristics identified in the literature as risk factors at a micro, mezzo and macro level. I conclude by providing a discussion on potential risk factors that need more evidence prior to being formally included in the social ecological model.

The Ties that Bind: An Exploration of Familial and Generational Trafficking
Christopher P. Carey, Portland State University
Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Molly McDade-Hood, Multnomah Country Sheriffs Office
Anna Kosloski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Trevor Benya, Portland State University

Human trafficking can take many forms and have different points of origin. One vastly under researched area is Familial or Generational Trafficking. While definitions differ, most include either another family member that has been trafficked OR a family member or guardian that facilitated part or all of the entry into the trafficking situation. This project will analyze and compare data of individuals included in the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Human Trafficking Relational Database and their involvement in familial or generational trafficking to individuals in the database who don't have a familial or generational connection. Points of analysis will include, familial histories, mortality, tattoos, number of connected traffickers and victims, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), and other risk factors to better inform practitioners as to how these factors might influence offending/criminality among the groups that are being studied.

Panel 27: Contemporary Issues in Policing

Marginal No More: The Equalization of Campus and Municipal Police
Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico
Matt Thomas, California State University, Chico
Andrea Jacques, Clayton State University
Season Hoard, Washington State University
Steve Sherman, Rice University
Luke Alward, Boise State University

This paper examines four campus communities' perceptions of the legitimacy of campus and municipal police. Using the liminality theoretical framework, this study surveyed

students, faculty, staff, and administrators across four, American, college campuses (N = 3,004). This study found remarkably consistent findings across campuses and classifications of respondents. Across almost all questions and campuses, respondents frequently evaluated campus police as legitimate as municipal police. The only difference in evaluation between campus and municipal police was respondents were much less likely to think campus police should be armed. Overall there were low response rates and lower response rates for non-White participants, but the consistency of the findings across all four campuses minimizes this concern. The consistency of the findings increases the generalizability of this research and demonstrates campus police are now generally being viewed as equal to their municipal counterparts.

Screening for Cues: Cognitive Impairment and Emotional Regulation Failure

Kasi Chatburn, Washington State University
David Makin, Washington State University
Megan Parks, Washington State University

Various conditions involving signs of impaired cognition may be associated with Emotional Regulation Failure (ERF). ERF may be an influential factor in outcomes of police contacts with Individuals Demonstrating Cognitive Impairment (IDCIs). Understanding the behavioral cues that are associated with ERF is important for improving outcomes of contacts with IDCIs. Using archival footage recorded by body-worn cameras, this study applies the Clinician-Rated Dimensions of Psychosis Symptom Severity (CRDPSS) and the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) to a sample of 448 police interactions. A sample of 224 contacts documented to have ERF are compared to a control group of 224 interactions without emotionality. Of the twenty-six observable behavioral cues within eight symptom domains, the most commonly identified were tearfulness, confusion, behavioral disorganization, and looseness of associations. Future research incorporates these screened interactions into an experiment examining how well officers are able to detect signs of impaired cognition.

Hit the Ground Running: University Cadet Programs and Police Training Academies

Brittany Solensten, Washington State University, Pullman
David Makin, Washington State University, Pullman

Police academy training commissions are tasked with preparing police cadets with the knowledge, skill, and abilities to perform independently in the field. A recurring discussion and point of research is how to best prepare cadets with limited available time. In the last several decades, higher education institutions have partnered with police agencies to implement university cadet programs, allowing cadets to participate in field training, receive specialized training, and engage in security services. This research examines the performance of former university cadets who attended police academy training. Research suggests that participants in the university cadet program would perform differently from non-university cadets. This hypothesis was tested with data collected between 2015 and 2021, which included test scores for each required academy module, retake scores and exemplary performance designation indicators. In concert,

these data allowed for comparing University Police Cadet scores within their Academy Class and overall academy average test scores and graduation rates.

Women's Leadership in Policing: Gendered Organizations, Gendered Experiences
Eva M. Silden, University of Victoria

Policing, as an institution, continues to be deeply embedded in hegemonic masculinities with low rates of women and other minority groups taking on positions therein. Despite efforts by policing agencies to prioritize attracting women and other diversity groups, justice services across Canada still do not reflect the communities they serve. Women's participation in policing, the central focus of my study, has been incremental over the years but has stalled at a national average of 22% and very few are being promoted to senior leadership positions. As feminist scholars argue the lack of women's contributions at the top has allowed policing to remain a highly masculinized institution and the glass ceiling endures. My study focused on women's lived experiences of leadership in their policing careers, including factors the enabled and constrained their work and career progression.

Panel 28: Race and Racial Profiling in Policing

Making the Call: How Does Perceived Race Affect Desire to Call the Police?
Justin L. Sola, University of California, Irvine
Charis E. Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

911 calls originate the majority of police interventions in the U.S. The constructive response to such calls underpins effective policing. However, criminal justice system contact leads to collateral consequences that disproportionately affect marginalized persons and communities of color. At the crux of this dilemma is how calls for service originate, an area we know little about. To address this research lacuna, we conduct a nationwide preregistered survey experiment to examine how racial perceptions, situational contexts, and participant demographics affect desire to call the police. We present novel findings that perceived race does not directly affect desire to call the police or perceived threat, political views moderate the effects of race: compared to moderate participants, very liberal participants express less desire -- and very conservative participants express more desire -- to call the police in a vignette featuring young Black men. Such polarization is concerning, because it may manifest as racially differentiated risk of exposure to police.

The Role of Colorism in Police Stops
Rachel Lautenschlager, University of Denver

Racially inequitable policing outcomes have been widely documented in the criminological literature. Recently, scholars have expanded this line of research by exploring the relationship between colorism and policing outcomes. To date, this research has largely examined how skin tone impacts the likelihood of experiencing police contact. In this study, we build on the existing literature by examining the relationships

between skin tone and the likelihood of being searched or experiencing use of force during a police stop. Using police stop data from a large U.S. city, we ran logistic regression models, controlling for race and contextual variables. The model results suggest that a person's perceived skin tone has implications for police stops, beyond the effect of race.

Analyzing Police Stops in a Southern California City Using the Veil of Darkness Approach
Peter A. Hanink, California State Polytechnic University

The study of racial profiling in police stops has been long plagued by the so-called "denominator problem." While rates at which groups are stopped are readily attainable, it has proved difficult to establish a baseline against which they may be examined. Grogger & Ridgeway (2006) developed a path-breaking method that examines the rates at which groups are stopped under varying lighting conditions at different points during the year. This study applies this Veil of Darkness methodology to police stops in a Southern California city.

Attitudes Towards Police Use of Force: The Impact of Framing Race in Newspaper Articles
John C. Navarro, Sam Houston State University
Michael A. Hansen, University of Turku

Knowing the race of the police officer and citizens involved in a deadly encounter may have a powerful effect on interpreting the event; however, given how relevant this question is, research has not yet explored these empirical inquiries as they relate to the inclusion or omission of racial features in media stories. We pose three primary research questions: (1) What impact does the inclusion of the White police officer and White citizen have on an individual's evaluation of the deadly encounter? (2) What impact does the inclusion of the White police officer and Black citizen have on an individual's evaluation of the deadly encounter? (3) What impact does the omission of the race of the police officer and the citizen have on an individual's evaluation of the deadly encounter? These relationships in how Americans interpret media depictions of deadly police-citizen encounters will be explored in contact with respondents via MTurk. The findings garnered can provide practical and critical implications.

Analysis of Racial and Profiling Identity Act (RIPA) Data on the Latinos
Amalia Mejia, University of California, Irvine

In criminology, research examining race and ethnicity frequently compares racial groupings. However, Latinos are a heterogeneous group, and subgroup differences should be considered. Using the 2019 California Racial and Identity Profiling Act (RIPA) data, this article examines how results differ for Latinos considered to have limited English proficiency (LEP) compared to non-LEP Latinos. Although we cannot make a causal assertion that the perception of LEP on Latinos may signal that the officer has a perception that the subject is undocumented, we can investigate if the perception of language has an impact on enforcement results. If they do, a feasible explanation may be the officer's perspective of immigration status. The RIPA data shows that Latinos account

for 40% of all stops in 2019. This study uses a linear probability model controlling for city fixed effects, age, and agency to calculate the enforcement rate discrepancy between LEP and non-LEP Latinos. The analysis finds that Latinos with LEP are more likely to be arrested and booked than non-LEP Latinos.

Panel 29: The School to Prison Pipeline and Discriminatory Discipline

Dress Codes and Discriminatory Discipline: Preliminary results from the ISRD-4 Youth Survey

Mikaela Nielsen, University of California, Irvine

In general, disciplinary responses to rule violations have become more punitive as a result of school criminalization. While research has traditionally concentrated on serious infractions, less is known about the effects of minor disciplinary practices such as dress codes. It is widely assumed that dress code policies increase school discipline and conformity, however there is limited evidence to support their effectiveness. Left largely unexplored is whether these policies negatively impact students. Using data from the International Self-Report Delinquency survey (ISRD-4), the present study examines whether dress codes are a form of exclusionary discipline and to what extent they contribute to racial and gender disparities in punishment. Findings suggest that concerns over student appearance is a distinctly gendered practice and form of objectification, which schools have always engaged in to some degree. Presently, the enforcement of dress codes have led schools to adopt a more punitive response to student appearance and contribute to racial disparities in school punishment.

Are Schools Stricter at the Border?

Janice A. Iwama, American University
Kay Varela, Arizona State University
Miner P. “Trey” Marchbanks III, Texas A&M University
Anthony A. Peguero, Arizona State University
Jamilia Blake, Texas A&M University
John M. Eason, Brown University

This study draws from the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) to address two questions about the relationship between school strictness and juvenile justice referrals that remain unanswered by the previous literature. First, do the relationships between school strictness and juvenile referrals differ at border and non-border schools? Second, does school strictness moderate the children of immigrants' juvenile justice referrals at border and non-border schools? This study seeks to contribute to school climate and juvenile justice research by investigating if there are links between school strictness, immigration, juvenile justice referrals, and border and non-border schools. Findings indicate that there are border and non-border distinctions in regards to both strict and lenient school punishment practices and the relationships with juvenile justice referrals; however, there are important and distinctive nuances that are presented, examined, and discussed.

ABSTRACTS

The School to Prison Pipeline: Practice and Shifting Policy

Nicole M. Mendoza, San Diego State University
Tim Brown, San Diego State University

The United States has the largest prison population in the world, with juveniles having fallen victim to this phenomenon. The use of police officers in a school setting creates a power structure, which has been shown to disproportionately target low income children. This research aims to better understand the School to Prison pipeline. By analyzing the 2017-2018 School Survey on Crime and Safety we will look at the relationship between SRO's and increased citations. With the anticipation of seeing a direct correlation between increased citations and the presence of SRO's on campus. Working to better understand these relations allows for us to see a connection between practice and policy, and work towards an implementation of meaningful policy that is student centered. However, moving away from harsh punishments and towards restorative justice would create a better relationship between children and education, as we shift away from a hostile punitive environment.

Evidence of the School-to-Prison Pipeline Across Washington State School Districts

Analeah Olson, Gonzaga University
Rachel Laske, Gonzaga University
Alejandra Torres, Gonzaga University
Saara Harmon, Gonzaga University

This study conducts a content analysis of four Washington State school districts. Our reasoning for selecting school districts within the same state is so that we do not have to cross-examine state legislation. The study includes both quantitative and qualitative data on our selected school districts through their policy handbooks, district websites, and the Washington State Board of Education website. Information on statistics regarding suspension rates, contact with school resource officers (SROs), and socioeconomic statuses of the district populations will be discussed. This paired with existing literature provides insight into the school-to-prison pipeline's existence and function within representative school districts in Washington State. We expect to find racial, gender, and ability disparities in suspension rates and encounters with SROs among students across the school districts.

Panel 30: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime II

The Martyrdom of George Floyd: How the Catalyst for Racial Justice Turns on the Death and Martyrdom

Geneva Brown, DePaul University

The death of George Floyd in 2020 became a cataclysmic event in American society. The impact was immediate and global. The world stunned by the pandemic gave attention to a case that would have normally been yet another tragic story of a Black man's lethal encounter with a law enforcement officer. The brave citizens who stood and took the video of the haunting cries of George Floyd asking for his mother moved as Officer

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Derek Chauvin lay with his knee on Floyd's neck shook us. Reaction was swift. Global protests demanding for justice followed and as well as the subsequent destruction of property and devolution into individual acts of looting.
This paper explores what happened after cities quelled the protests. The death and martyrdom of George Floyd triggered changes across state and federal government. Black Lives Matters received millions of dollars in contributions. Corporations pledged progressive platforms to increase diversity across their boardroom and staff. The reforms have mixed results. According to Mapping Police Violence, police have killed 390 people as of October 202.

Examining R. v. Barton through Community Mobilization and Reactions to State Crime
Simone Tardif, Simon Fraser University

In 2011, Cindy Gladue, a Cree woman and sex worker, was brutally killed. However, it was not until four years later during the case trial, R v Barton (2015), that her death began to receive the attention of the media and public. While the disturbing facts of the case and mistreatment of Cindy Gladue by the court system played a role, these factors alone do not explain the public outcry that resulted from the initial acquittal. Using a critical criminology lens, this project explored how community mobilization and resistance movements can provide important information about both the role of the public in demanding accountability for state crime, as well as how the court system and national inquiries can often reinforce the government's role as an oppressive, colonial power. This case and its aftermath demonstrate that community mobilization and grassroots advocacy remain integral to transformative change.

Dialect on Trial: Examining the Intersection of Race, Culture, and Perceptions of Crime
Adam Dunbar, University of Nevada, Reno

This research examines the implications of linguistic profiling in criminal justice processes. Participants heard an audio clip of a Black man describing his weekend, and were randomly assigned to hear the account spoken in African-American Vernacular English (AAVE) or Mainstream American English (MAE). They then evaluated the speaker's character, race, education, and socio-economic status. Preliminary results indicate that a majority of participants identified the speaker as Black, perceived the speaker as less educated, and as coming from a lower-class background, though listeners hearing the AAVE guise were more likely to perceive the speaker as Black and less educated than those in the MAE guise. Further, participants in the AAVE condition perceived the speaker as more likely to be involved in a gang compared to participants in the MAE condition. However, other evaluations of the speaker did not significantly differ across conditions. These findings raise questions about the varied ways in which anti-Black biases may be invoked with explicitly mentioning race.

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A Comparative Review of Immigration and Crime Research: Findings from Across the Globe
Elliott J. Alvarado, University of California, Irvine
Charis E. Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

An ongoing interest among social scientists has been understanding the relationship between immigration and crime. Fueling part of this interest, has been the assumption based on political rhetoric and public perception that immigration and crime are linked regardless of the historical time period or immigrant group in question. But is this assumption empirically true? How are immigration and crime related? The majority of studies at both the individual level and the aggregate level address these questions in the U.S. context although that is changing as more and more research is now conducted outside the U.S. This study reviews the expanding body of empirical research on the immigration-crime link across the globe, focusing on studies conducted in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and Europe. We discuss the findings from empirical studies on immigration and crime. Additionally, we compare and contrast the findings across contexts, extracting important lessons and insights that, we hope, will help generate a fruitful research agenda moving forward.

Perceived Latino Threat and Punitive Border Control Sentiment
Arynn A. Infante, Portland State University

Latinos represent one of the fastest growing minority groups in the United States, accounting for more than half of all population growth over the last two decades. Much of this population growth can be attributed to high rates of immigration from Mexico and other Latin American countries. Indeed, more than 50 percent of the immigrant population in the U.S. is of Latin American descent, and as such, the topics of Latino growth and immigration are often highly conflated. Because of this, scholars have argued that support for immigration control is merely a guise for the desire to control the growth of the Latino population in general, regardless of immigration status. While existing research has documented a link between Latino context and anti-immigrant preferences, this research has yet to explicate whether Latino threat perceptions facilitate this link. Therefore, the present study builds on prior work by examining the relationships between Latino context, perceived Latino threat, perceived undocumented Latino immigrant status, and punitive border control sentiment.

Panel 31: Crime Analysis of Environmental Events

Examining the Impact of COVID-19 on Violent and Property Crimes in South Korea
Hyojong Song, Korea University
Jinyoung Lee, Korea University

As COVID-19 has led to many social changes, crime may not be an exception. In the Western context, it seems that some violent and property crimes have been dramatically decreasing, while some others such as domestic violence and drug use have been increasing since the occurrence of COVID-19. Using quarterly time series data based on South Korean official crime statistics from 2014 to 2022, we applied an interrupted time

series analysis approach to examine whether COVID-19 has made an impact on crime trends in South Korea for violent (murder, robbery, assault, and bodily injury) and property (theft, fraud, embezzlement, and vandalism) crimes. We found that some types of crime showed a decreasing pattern after COVID-19 (e.g., assault, fraud, embezzlement). We also found that COVID-19 did not make any significant change in other types of crime, although some of them showed an attenuating effect on their pre-existing declining trend (e.g., robbery, bodily injury, and theft).

The Shadow Pandemic: Effects of COVID-19 on Domestic Violence in Brazil

Vitor S. Goncalves, Texas State University
April Miin Miin Chai, Texas State University

Within the context of emergencies and quarantine family violence can escalate (Peterman et al., 2020). Overall, domestic violence increased worldwide with the COVID-19 pandemic (Piquero et al., 2021). The current study investigates, through time series models, whether domestic violence reports changed with stay-at-home orders in Belo Horizonte (Brazil). We compare weekly count data collected before the pandemic (January 1st, 2019, to March 16th, 2020) and during the orders (March 17th, 2020, to June 8th, 2020). Routine activity theory predicts that domestic violence victimization will increase since women are forced to stay indoors with partners, thus, being more exposed to potential offenders and less likely to rely on the intervention of a capable guardian. Contrary to expectations, domestic violence reports decreased in this city. We hypothesized this happened because it is harder for women to report domestic violence to the police when they are stuck at home with partners. Implications for crime prevention and supporting women victimized in exceptional contexts are discussed.

Differences in Crime Events in Response to Hurricane Harvey

Shannon J. Linning, Simon Fraser University
Ian A. Silver, Research Triangle Institute
Jeremy Cheung, Simon Fraser University

Previous studies have examined the temporal variations in crime surrounding major hurricane events and produced largely mixed results. Studies specifically of Hurricane Rita in Houston, Texas, found that while most crime types remain stable or decline, the volume of burglaries and automotive thefts increased. This study furthers that line of research by examining the likelihood that Hurricane Harvey caused certain crimes at the street segment level. Using a fixed effects model, we examine whether spatial patterns of five crime types (aggravated assault, auto theft, burglary, robbery, and theft) in Houston, Texas were impacted by the hurricane relative to the previous year. Results suggest that the hurricane events only increased the likelihood of burglary. The other four crime types had a lower likelihood of crime during the hurricane. We discuss the implications for future research and policy.

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Il y a Quelque Chose sur la Carte: A Modern Spatial Analysis of Crime in Early 19th Century France

Martin Andersen, Simon Fraser University
Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University
Tarah Hodgkinson, Wilfrid Laurier University

Modern spatial criminology has its roots in the moral statistics of 19th century France. Investigating the variation in property and violent crimes across French departments, Guerry and Quetelet found unique patterns for each crime classification. They also found relationships between crime and a number of social, demographic, economic, and climatic conditions. In this paper we revisit the work of Guerry and Quetelet using modern spatial statistical techniques. We find that the relationships identified by Guerry and Quetelet are robust when employing modern spatial analysis. Additionally, we find the patterns of crime in 19th century France are remarkably similar to contemporary crime patterns in other nations. Therefore, spatial patterns of crime are consistent across space and long spans of time.

Panel 32: Mental Health and Trauma in Prison and Recidivism

Jail-Based Interventions and Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis

Kayla Freemon, Arizona State University

Approximately 10.6 million individuals are admitted to U.S. jails every year, many of whom are at risk for continued justice system involvement. Despite this, relatively little academic research focuses on jails as intervention settings. The current study systematically identifies and reviews the impact of U.S. jail-based interventions using meta-analysis techniques. 29 studies with 78 effect sizes fit the study criteria and are included. Jail-based interventions are broadly effective at reducing recidivism; the rate of recidivism was 65% lower for individuals who received in-jail treatment, assuming 50% recidivism in the control groups (OR=0.55, CI=0.42-0.72). Subgroup analyses by research design, program type, specific program, intervention length, how and when recidivism was measured, and gender composition are reported.

Prison Employment, Education Programs, and Effects on Mental Health: A Structural Equation Model

Amanda J. Sharry, University of California, Irvine

Utilizing data from the 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates, this study uses structural equation modeling to explore the relationship between prison employment and educational programs, and mental health. Using Agnew's (1989) General Strain Theory and Hirschi's (1969) theory of Informal Social Control as a guide, I hypothesize that vocational training and educational programs work to improve an incarcerated individual's overall mental health. Thus, mediating prison misconduct. Preliminary results reveal educational programming move in the predicted direction and improve overall mental health. On the other hand, vocational training programs move in the opposite direction than predicted and have a negative effect on overall mental health. Lastly, and perhaps most

importantly, results indicate as mental health declines, misconduct increases. These preliminary findings are explored as the foundation for future research and policy recommendations to mitigate misconduct and recidivism.

A Dark Figure of Corrections: Prison-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Participation and Success

Blake Beaton, Sam Houston State University
Jurg Gerber, Sam Houston State University

Although it is estimated that the majority of those housed in state prisons possess illicit drug dependencies or addictions, prison-based substance abuse treatment programs have been given little attention regarding their effectiveness and practicality when compared to similar, community-based substance abuse treatment programs. Though studies have demonstrated prison-based substance abuse treatment programs have been beneficial for inmates enrolled, most such studies are over a decade old. Thus, to develop new methods of treating substance abuse for inmates, it is important to first observe how state prison systems are recording such activities. This paper seeks to uncover what is known about prison-based substance abuse treatment programs by observing the annual, semi-annual, monthly, and daily reports state-by-state on state prison statistics and populations that relate to in-house substance abuse treatment programs and, perhaps more importantly, what is not being reported by such state prison reports.

Multiple Trauma Exposures and Complex Trauma in Carceral Classrooms: A Multiple-Case Study

Jennifer L. Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno

Education can produce short- and long-term benefits for people confined in carceral settings. Some factors, including trauma, can impact educational experiences and performances. A multiple-case study of five carceral education cohorts revealed universal multiple trauma exposures consistent with the literature demonstrating that justice-involved people are disproportionately likely to experience trauma compared to people who are not justice-involved. Participants also reported complex trauma. The traumatic experiences reported by participants play central roles in their lives and in their educational experiences. The presence, centrality, and influence of trauma in the lives of detained and incarcerated students suggests the need for trauma-informed educational practices in the carceral setting and vicarious trauma awareness among educators who teach in carceral settings.

Trauma, Psychopathic Traits, and Resiliency in Female Post-Prison Reentry Outcomes

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University
Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

Over the last several decades, researchers have explored female psychopathy, yet, gaps remain. Recent research has examined links between early trauma, psychopathic traits, and behavioral outcomes. Utilizing data collected as part of the evaluation of the Seattle Women's Reentry (SWR) Initiative, this study examines the relationship between early

trauma and psychopathic traits in female post-prison reentry outcomes. The role of psychopathic traits as a protective factor that mitigates early trauma as a risk factor for women leaving prison and reentering the community is explored. Background information, survey data, and scores from the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) are analyzed in relation to recidivism rates and reentry experience three-years post release for 85 women released from the Washington Corrections Center in Washington State. The role of psychopathy-level as a moderating variable between early trauma and reentry outcomes for women and implications for future research and gender specific policy implications is discussed.

Panel 33: Incels, Far-Right Violence, and Terrorism

The Relationship Between Incels and Violence: A Systematic Review of the Literature

Caitlin E. Hyslop-Margison, University of New Brunswick

In recent years, acts of violence related to incel (involuntary celibate) beliefs have increased in prevalence. Nevertheless, research on the relationship between incels and violence is in its infancy. This study synthesizes the representative scholarly work on the subject, revealing five emergent themes: misogyny, mental health struggles aggravated by incel affiliation, blocked goals and desires, the contribution of online communities to violent indoctrination, and the role of professional intervention in countering radicalization and violence. Areas of debate in the literature center on the degree of correlation between incel ideology and violence, the extent of the influence of gendered narratives and online communities on violent radicalization, and the emergence of incel-related violence as a unique phenomenon compared to other forms of interpersonal aggression. Future research involving in-depth analyses of online incel communities, interviews with incels, and the application of psychosocial and strain theory frameworks would provide more insight into incel-related violence.

Assessing the Mobilization Prospects Among Incels.is Members after Incel-Related Terrorist Attacks

Amanda Champion, Simon Fraser University

On April 23rd, 2018, Alek Minassian drove a rented Ryder van on the sidewalk killing 10 people. Minassian's attack, like other incel-related terrorism events was fueled by misogyny, anti-feminism, sexual frustration, and rejection. Many online members of the incels.is forum have referred to perpetrators of domestic terrorism such as Alek Minassian as martyrs. The purpose of the current study was to use the Social Identity Model of Collective Action to understand how incel-related terrorism events motivate the broader community toward violent action through the promotion of collective efficacy, perceived grievances, and collective identity. The data set was extracted from the incels.is forum using a web crawler known as TENE; all forum posts were entered into LIWC - a text analysis software. A series of segmented regressions were performed to analyze forum posts 5 months before and 5 months after the Minassian Van attack (N = 1.2 million). Results revealed increases in the number of incels.is forum posts, as well as increases in collective efficacy and identity post-attack.

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Hard and Soft Targets: Counter-Protest, Violence, and Far-Right Strategy
Stanislav Vysotsky, University of the Fraser Valley

Far-right demonstrations and violence have increased significantly since the election of Donald Trump in late 2016. Analysis of news articles covering demonstrations attended by the Proud Boys between 2017 and 2022 indicates a drastic shift in movement strategy. Rather than staging large-scale protests in cities where they would generate a counter-protest, far-right activists increasingly targeted local events such as school board meetings and LGBTQ events. The shift in targets may be explained as the product of target hardening as a result of large counter-protests and militant confrontation. Mass far-right events were met by diverse counter-protests that included factions willing to use force. The consistent application of violent force made protest in such cities a challenge for the far-right. Smaller, local events, however, serve as soft targets because of the lack of potential mobilization by counter-protesters that include militant antifascists willing to engage in violence. Such events facilitate rather than hinder the type of intimidation that is a key to far-right activity.

(White) Masculinity in Crisis: Examining Gender Discourses in Far-Right and Misogynist Incel Forums
Sarah Negrin, Simon Fraser University

Recent scholarship suggests that the manosphere, an online community of men's rights groups, might serve as a "gateway" to far-right extremism due to its shared engagement in misogynistic and anti-feminist rhetoric (Mamié et al., 2021). Despite this apparent nexus, little empirical research has devoted attention to the ways in which far-right and male supremacist beliefs are synergistically expressed within online fringe communities. To address this gap, the present study applies a qualitative discourse analysis to a corpus of text posts collected from two popular online forums associated with the far-right and the manosphere (4chan.org/pol and incels.is). The corpus comprises a series of threads that were purposively selected using keyword queries related to misogyny and white supremacy. The results of this study will demonstrate the extent to which shared beliefs, targets, and justifications for violence espoused within these digital spaces indicates a trend toward hybridization. Implications for tailoring countering violent extremism (CVE) initiatives will be discussed.

Panel 34: Public Safety, Neighborhoods, and the Effect of Affordable Housing on Crime

Disparities in Sex-Specific Arrest Rates: Do Neighborhoods Matter?
Alyssa W. Chamberlain, Arizona State University
Lyndsay N. Boggess, University of South Florida

Although arrests rates are decreasing overall, men are experiencing greater declines relative to women overall. However, this narrowing of the gender-gap varies across crime type, with women experiencing a larger decrease in arrests for property crime, and a larger increase for violent and drug crimes compared to men. We investigate whether neighborhood structural factors differentially predict arrests for men and women, and

whether offense type mitigates any between sex differences. We focus on three offense types: aggravated assault, burglary, and drug arrests in the city of St. Petersburg, Florida. We find few differences within and across sex, however, levels of disorder and the racial composition of a neighborhood are important structural factors in understanding arrests by sex and across offense type.

Co-Producing Public Safety with Data-Informed Community Engagement

Alejandro Gimenez Santana, Rutgers University
Leslie Kennedy, Rutgers University
Joel Caplan, Rutgers University

Our paper addresses the nature of collaboration that we have developed between academic researchers and police analysts in developing an evidence-based approach to crime reduction and prevention. The concepts of EBP and co-production have emerged as influential paradigms driving advances and/or reforms in public policymaking and practice. Both concepts have roots and applications in law enforcement contexts, yet police strategies employing either have largely evolved on separate tracks. Data-informed community engagement (DICE) as an approach encompasses both. It involves regularly sharing data amongst government and community stakeholder agencies to create narratives of priority issues, likely causes, and desired outcomes. These narratives are then used to guide interventions as coordinated community-based responses to designated crime problems. Our primary findings will demonstrate the utility of DICE as a process to mobilize resources where needed most, enabling local stakeholders to pool their resources and expertise toward the common objective of producing public safety.

Multiple Event Time Series Regression: Beyond the Single Interruption Model

Christopher Dollar, Washington State University

In the era of big data, access to time series data has become more abundant and increasingly granular. Our ability to process that data has also increased exponentially. However, few studies have examined criminal justice outcomes longitudinally. Seminal contributions using different types of time series methods that model pre- and post-intervention data include ARIMA and Difference-in-difference methods. A limitation of these models is a reliance upon single interventions that raises questions of nonspuriousness. Unfortunately, issues of autocorrelation, seasonal autocorrelation, and model fit are handled by researchers in a variety of ways, and few are standardized. This work presents a new method for analyzing the effect of events (such as policies, movements, and sanctions) on outcome measures that combines noise reduction processes that are common in other sciences with foundational event modeling. This method uses multiple events to reduce the influence of external explanations and controls for seasonal (and non-seasonal) autocorrelation and independent variable time series.

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Panel 35: Policing Marginalized Communities

A Qualitative Study: The Impact of Homeless Criminalization on Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Genecy S. Chopin, California State University, Long Beach
Connie Ireland, California State University, Long Beach

The growing number of homeless encampments and unhoused individuals living across major U.S. cities has promoted local governments to regulate public space and enforce conditions related to being homeless. Researchers and advocacy groups have criticized laws that essentially criminalize the state of being homeless in America for being punitive and ineffective in addressing homelessness. Relying on the data collected from 19 in-depth interviews with homeless individuals living in Downtown Los Angeles, this study reveals the nature of police-initiated encounters with homeless individuals, discovers how homeless criminalization impacts homeless individuals including their means of survival and ability to escape homelessness, and highlights the services, resources, and policies that can alternatively address homelessness. The results of this study will contribute to existing literature on the impact of homeless criminalization and provide policy implications.

The Nature and Frequency of Homeless Contacts with the Police

Daniel Reinhard, Boulder Police Department

This study assessed differences between citizen and police initiated homeless-involved dispatch incidents, as well as the resulting police reports. This is accomplished by analyzing dispatch data and police reports identified as involving homeless individuals in a mid-sized city in the central United States from 2020-2021. This study found 93% of documented police contacts to be citizen initiated. Incidents that did not involve the homeless were substantially more likely to be officer initiated than homeless-involved incidents. Significant differences are found on the basis of initiation type and offense type for nine of the 18 offense categories. The results support prior research (Herring, 2019) and suggest that care should be taken regarding assumptions about why officers contact the homeless. Given the non-criminal nature of many citizen-generated incidents, some support exists for an alternative response to address loitering, suspicious persons, or other non-serious and non-criminal homeless incidents.

Knowing your Rights: Intersection of Identity and Legal Rights Knowledge in Common Police Encounters

Haylee M. Pollard, Gonzaga University
Jackie R. Gaither, Gonzaga University

Individuals with marginalized identities are often at a higher risk of interacting with police on a regular basis. Formerly incarcerated individuals and their families are also subject to increased police interaction and surveillance. As such, it is essential for individuals to know and understand their legal rights. The purpose of this research is to see how identity may impact college students' knowledge of their legal rights during

common police encounters. The identities we research are race/ethnicity, gender, and whether they themselves have been incarcerated and or have family members that have been incarcerated. The research method we employ is a survey conducted at a predominantly white liberal arts college, collecting responses from college age students. The police encounter scenarios we use in the survey include traffic stops, noise complaints, and stop and frisk situations. We expect to find that individuals holding more marginalized identities will know more about their legal rights as they are subject to increased police encounters.

Perceptions of Trust among a Hard-to-Reach Population of Immigrant Women

Joselyne C. Knogo, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Melissa Morabito, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Teresa I. Gonzales, Loyola University Chicago
Rita J. Augustyn, Keene State College

Within the United States, scholars have established that some immigrant populations often harbor negative views about the police compared to white residents. In particular, immigrants may "import" negative perceptions of the police from their countries of origin; these views may carry over or serve as a baseline for judging police behavior. The increasing criminalization of immigration can hurt immigrants' perception and trust in the police. Still, this may be exacerbated for immigrants of the African diaspora, who may feel doubly marginalized as both immigrants and people of color in the United States. Ultimately, this lack of trust in the police may have negative consequences for crime reporting. Using survey and interview data from a sample of African female immigrants, we assess their experiences of victimization and the factors influencing their decisions to report crimes to the police to the police. Preliminary findings suggest that this is a nuanced decision that is influenced not only by the opinions of the police but also by crime type.

'Somebody's Street': Eviction of a Homeless Encampment as Interlocking Colonial and Class Relations

Jessica Braimoh, York University
Erin Dej, Wilfrid Laurier University
Carrie Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

Encampments compel us to confront how our socio-legal processes undermine human rights and perpetuate inequity and oppression. How municipalities engage in the legal governance of encampments, often through eviction, exclusion, and criminalization, are a result of interlocking colonial and classist political economies. Borrowing from Collins' "matrix of domination" and Smith's "ruling relations", this paper examines the management and ultimate eviction of No Place Like Home, a tent encampment in a mid-size city in Western Canada. Drawing on fifty-four interviews with people experiencing homelessness, law enforcement, and other community members, as well as legal documents that ultimately led to the eviction of the encampment, we unpack the political domination of encampments that legitimize and prioritize the desires and social position of the housed population over the human rights of encampment residents. We argue that

in their efforts to retain public property as an exclusive commodity for housed people, political actors justified the displacement.

Panel 36: Young Adult Court: A New Approach to Justice

The Role of the Judge in a Young Adult Court
Maria Hernandez, Presiding Judge, Superior Court of Orange County

Scholars and practitioners have started to consider Young Adult Courts as a policy response to address the needs of young adults and reduce collateral consequences attached to involvement in the criminal justice system. In California, there are nearly 700 collateral consequences attached to a felony conviction, including the inability to sell/transfer firearms or acquire a mortgage, insurance, and gainful employment (NICCC, 2017). This talk overviews challenges associated with adjudicating young adults in California and the steps needed to be taken in order to implement this type of program. Specifically, it will explore how you bring stakeholders together and create buy in for such a program. This talk provides a thematic summary and action steps for practitioners and courtroom actors to establish research partnerships, propose alternative solutions to justice system processing, and implement an intervention for this population.

The Role of the Prosecutor in a Young Adult Court
Tamika Williams, Deputy DA, Superior Court of Orange, County

The tension between "getting tough" on crime and finding alternate solutions to criminal behavior is a primary goal of the Prosecutor's position. This presents a number of challenges when obtaining buy-in from representatives of the State. In the current talk, the managing prosecutor of the Young Adult Court will highlight the decision-making processes that contributed to this partnership and explore the implications on public safety for adjudicating this population differently. This talk explores the logistic and administrative approaches adopted by the States Attorney's office to secure buy-in, coordinate charging decisions, and re-envision the role of Prosecutor's in adjudicating 18 to 25-year-old's convicted of a felony.

The Role of the Public Defender in a Young Adult Court
Frank Davis, Director Alt. PD, Superior Court of Orange County

In the 2000s, the Supreme Court recognized that adolescents are developmentally distinct from adults, leading to incremental changes in how the justice system treats adolescents, defined as young adults from ages 18-25. This has begun to shift the way that young adult clients are now advocated for by their defense attorneys. In this talk, the Public Defender will highlight the challenges their clients face as well as the opportunities this type of program provides. The Public Defender will also describe the challenges of engaging in research while still ensuring the protection of their clients' privacy as well as their constitutional rights. Discussion by the Public Defender illustrates the challenges associated with engaging with clients for this type of intervention and explores broader

discussions of the application of justice when engaging in research and evaluation partnerships.

Findings from a Randomized Control Trial of a Young Adult Court
Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine

This paper will evaluate the effectiveness of a Young Adult Court for young men between the ages of 18 to 25. Specifically, results from the first year of our randomized control trial will be presented. Interview data from 60 participants (N=30 control, N=30 treatment) were collected during a baseline interview after young adults were enrolled, followed by interviews 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months later. A series of t-tests, ANOVAs, and descriptive statistics were calculated to evaluate whether YAC contributes to changes in offending and other life outcomes. Preliminary analyses (N=60) suggest that the control participants are faring worse than the YAC participants. For example, approximately 82% of control participants were re-arrested during the first year of the study whereas only 55% of YAC young men were re-arrested during this time period. In addition, control participants self-reported engaging in more violence throughout the study period (50% of controls report engaging in a violent offense versus 38% of YAC).

Panel 37: Attributions and Focal Concerns in Sentencing Decisions

Probation Officers' Attributions of Clients and Inequity in the Justice System
Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University
Holly Nguyen, The Pennsylvania State University
Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University
Kristina Kocsis, Simon Fraser University

Black and Indigenous people are overrepresented in the criminal justice system (Statistics Canada, 2022). While prior research focuses on the role of judicial and prosecutorial decision making in generating overrepresentation, the purpose of this study is to evaluate how probation officers' pre-sentence reports (PSRs) generate disparities in sentencing outcomes through an attribution bias framework. Dispositional (internal cause) and situational (external cause) attributions have been demonstrated to be linked to perceptions of recidivism and sentencing recommendations. The current pilot study analyzes a random sample of PSRs for participants from the Incarcerated Serious and Violent Young Offender Study (ISVYOS), an ongoing longitudinal study conducted in British Columbia that aims to identify risk factors in incarcerated youth informative of adult outcomes such as reoffending. We code for probation officers' attributions of their clients and offer preliminary findings on the differential patterning of attributions by race that may inform our understanding of sentencing disparities.

ABSTRACTS

Drivers of Sentencing Outcomes for Physician Fraudsters: Respectability versus Focal Concerns

Sally Simpson, University of Maryland, College Park
Xuanying Chen, University of Maryland, College Park
Ziyue Gu, University of Maryland, College Park

According to focal concerns theory, judicial decision-making is heavily influenced by offender blameworthiness, community protection, and other practical considerations. Less is known, however, about the extent to which these same constructs apply to white-collar offender sentencing and, in particular, to offenders consistent with Sutherland's definition (persons of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation). It can be argued that for these kinds of offenders, challenges to respectability may figure more prominently in sentencing decisions than focal concerns. Drawing from a unique sample of physician Medicare fraudsters, we examine both physician and case characteristics to determine whether focal concerns or respectability variables are more predictive of punitive outcomes (in/out decision; length of sentence). We conclude with a discussion of the theoretical implications of our findings along with ideas for future research.

Document Disparity: Examining Reliability across Pre-Sentencing Reports and Risk-Assessment Tools

Kristina Kocsis, Simon Fraser University
Holly Nguyen, The Pennsylvania State University
Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University
Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University

Decision makers in the criminal justice system rely on a number of key documents that contain assessments of an individual's social history, substance use and dangerousness. Some of these documents include pre-sentence reports, risk assessments, and needs classifications, which are completed during the entire course of criminal justice supervision and by various actors in the justice system (e.g., parole officers, probation officers, and correctional officers). These reports have important consequences for decisions regarding sentencing, supervision, and continuity of care. Yet, little information is known about 1) how congruent these documents are in their assessment of the justice involved individual and 2) what factors are associated with the degree of congruence among the documents. To answer these questions, we use case files of a sample of individuals who are part of the Incarcerated Serious and Violent Young Offender Study (ISVYOS). Results will provide insight into the various components of criminal justice case files and criminal justice decision making.

The Role of Family Dynamics in Federal Sentencing

Haneen R. Afani, California State University, San Bernardino
Connie Ireland, California State University, Long Beach
Christine Scott-Hayward, California State University, Long Beach

Social control theory suggests human relationships are complex, but ultimately they contribute to self-control and build character. The idea that a strong community and

involvement in a given family dynamic is positive holds a place often used by defendants in trial. Although there are countless factors that contribute to an individual's sentencing, family dynamics and their presence in federal district courts are the focus of this thesis. The literature aims to assess whether family and gendered language are distinctive factors in observing individuals in the criminal justice system. Gendered language and the observation of diverse family dynamics will be taken from a sample of 255 individual cases. These cases derive from the Federal circuit courts of California in the counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, and San Bernardino from January 1st, 2020 to March 31st, 2020. The goal of this study is to review recent cases and data compared to the dated literature readily available. The research explores the implications and relationships between family dynamics and sentencing outcomes and questions if it is distinctive and has any impact on the form of sentencing on a defendant.

Panel 38: Attitudes of Correctional Officers

Exposure to Violence, Social Support, and Correctional Officer Mental Health

Travis J. Meyers, The University of Texas at San Antonio
Arynn A. Infante, Portland State University
Stephanie J. Morse, Saint Anselm College
Kevin A. Wright, Arizona State University

A career in corrections can be a dangerous one. Throughout one's career, correctional officers and staff experience violence, or the potential for violence, on a regular basis. There are many consequences that result from a stressful and potentially violent work environment. These outcomes have been well documented in the literature. Less research, however, has explored the effects of work-place stress, namely exposure to violence, regarding the psychological and physical well-being of correctional officers. Using data from the Arizona Working and Living in Prison Project (AZWLP), this study seeks to better understand the effects of violence exposure on correctional officer health. In addition, we explore whether social support from coworkers and supervisors may moderate these relationships. Implications for correctional policy, organizational management, and future research will be discussed.

Attitudes of Sex Offense-Specific Probation and Parole Officers Toward their Clients

Kimberly R. Kras, San Diego State University
Andrew Harris, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

The supervision of people convicted of sexual offenses is an important task of community supervision agencies, and in some locations is delegated to highly specialized and trained officers. While a robust research base exists about treatment and risk assessment practices that for this population, less is known about the individual attitudes of the officers who supervise them. Understanding how officers perceive and characterize their clients is essential for the overall supervision of those clients, as well as uptake and implementation of evidence-based practices. This study presents results from a survey of over 200 probation and parole officers experienced in supervising people convicted of sexual offenses to identify what demographic factors and perceptual measures are related

to attitudes toward this population. Open-ended survey responses provide additional detail and nuance regarding these relationships, and guide the development of practice and policy recommendations.

Support for Changes in Correctional Practices Among Prison Staff
Chloe Leclerc, Université de Montréal

In 2021, Quebec's Correctional Services adopted a framework for intervention with women. This framework is based on certain principles that break with current correctional practices. To assess the potential challenges of implementing these principles in women's detention facilities, a survey was conducted among correctional staff members, which documented their attitudes towards incarcerated women, their perceptions of their work with these women and of the relevance of a gender-sensitive approach. The objective of this presentation is to show the results of this survey, more specifically on stereotypes regarding incarcerated women and on the openness of the staff to certain practices (particularly, those inspired by prison normalization).

Implementing a Gender Sensitive Approach: Perspectives of Correctional Staff and Probation Officers
Amelie Couvrette, Université du Québec en Outaouais
Chloe Leclerc, Université de Montréal

More and more attention is being paid to women in the justice system and to the recognition of women's specificity due to their life trajectories often scarred by victimization and trauma. This recognition implies important changes in correctional intervention, both in the targets of intervention and in the way of working with them. While a certain consensus is emerging within the scientific community on the importance of implementing a gender-sensitive approach, this may be more difficult to implement in correctional settings, particularly due to organizational limitations. The objective of this presentation is to explore the different issues related to the implementation of such an approach for correctional staff and probation officers. Six focus groups were conducted (in detention facilities and in community settings) to explore their perceptions on their work with women in the justice system. Results show many challenges and obstacles, stemming mainly from these women's numerous difficulties, that prevent these staff to make changes in their daily practice.

Panel 39: Advances in Methods Estimating Criminal Behavior and Responses to Crime

Summer Jobs as a Turning Point: Evidence from a Natural Experiment
Zarah Tahamont, University of Maryland, College Park
“Sydney” Jaw Hsin, University of Maryland, College Park
Madeline Pheasant, University of Maryland, College Park
Judd Kessler, University of Pennsylvania

Employment has long been considered a potential turning point in the life-course that facilitates desistance from crime. However, a persistent problem with isolating the

influence of employment as a turning point in the life course is the endogenous relationship between employment and crime, which has previously limited our ability to account for the motivation and selection effects. In this paper, we are able to leverage the lottery assignment from New York City's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) as a source of exogenous variation in youth employment to study the effect of a summer job during the transition to adulthood on longitudinal trajectories of contact with the criminal justice system. There exists already a compelling body of evidence that summer jobs for youth are protective against subsequent criminal justice contact (especially for those youth who are at a high risk of justice-involvement), here we look specifically for evidence of summer jobs as a turning point in the life-course - an event that induces change in individual's future path.

A Model of Emergency Call Risk with Implications for Tasks Assigned to Police and Other Agencies

Greg Midgette, University of Maryland, College Park
Thomas L. Spreen, University of Maryland, College Park
Lauren C. Porter, University of Maryland, College Park
Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, College Park
Brooklyn K. Hitchens, University of Maryland, College Park

Advocates of police reform suggest that many police activities should be performed by civilian responders but little empirical evidence exists on the feasibility of these proposals. We develop a model of emergency call risk to evaluate which calls could be transitioned to civilians based on a rich dataset of community-initiated police emergency calls, their disposition, and the time use of Baltimore Police Department officers. Nearly half of 911 calls could be assigned to civilians contingent on community risk tolerance, as expressed by the probability that the call results in a Part I crime. We use Monte Carlo methods to estimate the financial and time use implications of transferring low risk calls to civilians. The simulation shows re-tasking frees police officer time equivalent to 98 additional full-time officers, about 12 percent of the Department's current patrol personnel.

Firearms Bereavement in the United States: Estimates from Demographic Models, 2000-2020

Ashton M. Verdery, The Pennsylvania State University
Emily Smith-Greenway, University of Southern California
Rachel Margolis, University of Western Ontario
Mara G. Sheftel, The Pennsylvania State University

The United States is suffering a protracted firearms mortality crisis. Still, little is known about the population that experiences the loss of loved ones to firearms mortality even though bereavement is a large risk factor for poor mental and physical health and detrimental to social and economic outcomes. We use demographic methods and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data to offer estimates of bereavement from firearms mortality among parents, children, siblings, spouses, grandparents, and grandchildren, highlighting its patterns by type of firearms death, race, relationship to the decedent, age of the bereaved, and over time. The results illustrate the scope of firearms bereavement

and significant racial and ethnic differences. These results render more visible the unseen bereavement burden of firearms deaths and pushes us towards a more accurate recognition of the number of lives damaged by firearms each year.

Changes in Life Course Patterns in Offending Among Two Generations
Mauri Matsuda, Portland State University

Research suggests there has been a decline in delinquency among recent cohorts of youth, with explanations ranging from changes in routine activities (declines in risky time spent with peers) to drops in alcohol and/or substance use. The present study explores differences in prevalence, incidence, continuity (from adolescence to adulthood), and predictors of delinquency and crime among two generations in the Rochester Youth Development (n=475) and Intergenerational Studies (n=1,000). Differences and similarities in patterns of offending among both generations are discussed.

Panel 40: Contemporary Issues in Victimization

Searching for Missing Persons
Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

A missing person may be lost, a runaway, a misadventure casualty, or the victim of foul play. Principles of environmental criminology and geographic profiling are relevant for optimizing search efforts in all scenarios. This presentation discusses a Bayesian approach for prioritizing wilderness search and rescue operations. Incident commanders establish search priorities based on knowledge, experience, and local geography. Resources are reallocated accordingly when new information emerges and as areas are cleared. The ability to handle uncertainty is needed as missing person cases often involve a number of "maybes." Bayes' theorem allows for the encoding of both expertise and possibility. Here, we use a case study of the search for a lost person in Joshua Tree National Park in Southern California to illustrate how various types of evidence - terrain, previous search tracks, and a cell phone tower ping - can be integrated into an optimal probability search map. The method can be extended to searches for bodies in missing person/suspected murder cases.

Enslaved for Power: Social Network Analysis of Sex Trafficking in NXIVM
Kelley Massingale, Simon Fraser University

NXIVM has impacted how we traditionally perceive new religious movements (NRMs), further opening the dialogue to explore the relationship between NRMs and criminal behavior. This study employs social network analysis to explore the within-group violence that took place within NXIVM. Network data was obtained from autobiographical and biographical data, court documents, and secondary sources. The current study will look specifically at DOS, the covert sex trafficking organization within NXIVM, and look at the cycle of crime to examine the relationship between victimization (e.g., enslavement, sexual assault, exploitation, etc.) and centrality in the network. By examining the cycle of crime, we will be able to determine the likelihood that influential

actors-specifically women-in the network were, and continued to be, victimized while victimizing lower-ranking members. As of current, no studies have used social network analysis to map the network of new religious movements. Pursuing network studies would be invaluable for understanding violence and criminal activity in NRMs.

Human Trafficking in the Americas: Comparison of UNODC Data vs. Original Source Compilation

Ivette A. Jimenez, California State University, San Bernardino
Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) defines Human Trafficking as using force, fraud or deception to exploit people for profit either sexually or using their labor. Efforts to understand the global scope of human trafficking remains constrained despite international commitment to addressing exploitation. The UNODC data archive is criticized as being incomplete because many affected nations are either not part of UN or decide to not report the number of victims due to the lack of a legal instruments, data infrastructure, or political will. To investigate whether a more complete data set can be discerned by integrating information from multiple sources, this study compares country-to-country trafficking networks generated from data that was collected from each country in the Americas vs. data available through the UNODC from the same set of countries. Focusing on a specific region allows a deeper analysis of the movement of victims trafficked from one country to another over time while investigating the differences between the two data sets.

Veteran Suicide Throughout Communities in Colorado: Person and Community Approach

Grant Drawve, University of Arkansas
Jo Kubik, Rider University
Julie Baldwin, American University
John Eassey, American University

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 contextual external risk factors that predict suicide with a firearm, compared to other types of suicide, specifically for Veterans. 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 were used for individual and situational characteristics then HLM was used to account for the contextual social environment. This study highlights the need for a comprehensive prevention approach that considers both individual and contextual risk factors to reduce the risk of suicide for Veterans.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 41: Accountability and Use of Force in Policing

Dispatch Priming, the Voicing of Information, and the Use of Force
Rebecca Hanna, Mercyhurst University

Police use of force has become well publicized and politicized issue that can be seen across the globe. Research efforts have been made into several components of use of force, however little empirical research has been dedicated to understanding the beginning stages of a police call for service. Using a randomized control experiment that included a scenario and 64 active law enforcement officers from one Canadian police agency, this study looked to understand the effects of dispatch priming, through the checks voiced and the suspects history of violence, on use of force outcomes. The findings suggest that officers are reliant on the information provided by dispatchers and changes could be seen in how fast they chose a use of force tool, how close they got to the subject, which use of force tool they used, and if they asked for backup. The results aid in the larger understanding of what factors influence officers prior to entering the scene on an incident and provide greater context to law enforcement decision making as it relates to the concept of cognitive heuristics.

Partners in Force? Understanding the Structure of Police Use of Force through Partnerships
Sadaf Hashimi, University of Nebraska Omaha
Marie Ouellet, Georgia State University
Logan Ledford, Georgia State University

The importance of peer relations is rooted in decades of research, though, with a few notable exceptions, scholars have largely overlooked the role of peers on officers' use of force behaviors. The current study investigates the 'connected' nature of police use of force behaviors. Data are drawn from approximately 17,000 use of force reports across 4000 officers in seven of the largest departments in New Jersey. Exponential Random Graph Models are used to evaluate the officer-level attributes and network dependencies associated with officers' co-involvement in a use of force incident. We find that police use of force is not evenly distributed but concentrated on a subset of officers and select partnerships. Variation in officers' likelihood of using force together is driven by factors such as officer race, age, and tenure. This study highlights important avenues for intervention policies by providing an alternative starting point for understanding police use of force.

Building the National Law Enforcement Accountability Database
Matt Hickman, Seattle University

Executive Order 14074 establishes a National Law Enforcement Accountability Database. It requires all federal law enforcement agencies, and encourages state and local agencies, to submit certain records to the database (including criminal convictions, decertification actions, terminations, civil judgments, sustained complaints and disciplinary action for serious misconduct), and to query the database when hiring officers. This paper discusses findings of a feasibility study that sought to determine the

scope and potential structure of the database, and ultimately chart potential paths forward to satisfy the requirements of the Executive Order.

Public Perceptions of Officer Body-Worn Cameras

Jordyn M. Sanders, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
William H. Sousa, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Terance Miethe, Univeresity of Nevada, Las Vegas

The purpose of the study is to analyze public survey data to assess the influence that potential negative consequences of BWCs has on public support for the devices in policing. The sample consisted of 599 respondents from the United States during May 2015. Results indicate that while respondents generally support BWC on police, the potential negative consequences of the devices impact the level of support. The findings from the bivariate analysis revealed that respondents were less likely to support BWCs if they believed that the devices violate suspect's privacy and reduce citizen cooperation. Results further indicate that respondents were more likely to support the use of BWCs in policing if they believed that the media should have access to recorded footage. Implications and additional findings are discussed in relation to theories of self-awareness and deterrence as well as existing literature.

Panel 42: Legal Issues in Criminal Justice II

Law Reform, Representation and Politics: An Analysis of the Evidentiary Basis of National Inquiries

Sydney Brown, Simon Fraser University
Tamara O'Doherty, Simon Fraser University

This presentation reports on findings from a recent socio-legal analysis of Canada's human trafficking and sex work law reform processes. We aimed to determine the degree to which politicization affects law reform by comparing the evidence provided to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights and its subsequent impact on their final recommendations. By examining the sources, the use of empirical evidence, and the depth of support for the committee's recommendations, we found that emotional and sensational testimony is referenced at greater degrees than social science research. Indeed, individual accounts, police agencies, and religious organizations all appear to have greater influence on law reform recommendations than the social science evidence presented to the committees during the inquiries. We conclude that politicization is ingrained in law reform efforts like national consultations and mandated reviews, raising serious concern about the lack of empirical basis for Canadian law, particularly in the context of ideologically polarizing subjects.

Self-Induced Extreme Intoxication: Bill C-28 Amendments to Section 33.1 of the Criminal Code

Michelle S. Lawrence, University of Victoria Faculty of Law

In R. v. Brown, 2022 SCC 18, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the guilt-by-proxy regime in section 33.1 of the Criminal Code violates section 7 and 11(d) Charter rights.

That decision followed more than 25 years of uncertainty in the law governing the attribution of criminal responsibility in cases of self-induced extreme intoxication. Remarkably, within six weeks of the decision, Parliament passed Bill C-28, aimed at repairing the constitutional defects through the introduction of a new negligence-based mens rea standard. Accused persons can now be convicted of a general intent violent offence, notwithstanding the absence of voluntariness or general intent due to intoxication, if consumption of the intoxicating substance represents a marked departure from the standard of care of a reasonable person in the circumstances. This presentation will consider the legal and practical implications of the amendments, with specific attention to cases of co-occurring substance use and mental disorder.

U.S. Identity Politics Predicting Gun Acquisition and Willingness to Use a Firearm in Public Spaces

Robert (R.C.) Morris, Weber State University

High profile cases in the U.S. like Kyle Rittenhouse call attention to firearm use in public spaces and how political and social aspects of life are increasingly segregating along political lines; however, little is known about how divisions influence acquisition and willingness to use firearms. How does partisan political identity impact willingness to acquire and use a firearm? The present study addresses this question using panel data looking at shifts in political ideology and gun ownership. Findings suggest that among people who became more conservative between 2016 and 2019 (who also report not owning a firearm in 2016) they were more than twice as likely than all others to acquire a firearm in 2020 and indicate a willingness to use the firearm in public "if necessary". The opposite relationship was not observed; those who reported gun ownership in 2016 and became more liberal were no more likely than others to report ownership or willingness to use. Analyses suggests an asymmetrical partisan divide between those who acquire and are willing to use a firearm and all others.

Fathers Investing in Fatherhood: A Qualitative Examination of Contemporary Fathering in Fatherhood

Sarah Yercich, Capilano University

This study analyzed the social engagement and experiences of fathers in fatherhood groups across Canada, with a strong focus on British Columbia. The findings provide an examination of fatherhood and fatherhood movements within a critical masculinities framework. This analysis highlights the privilege inherent within fatherhood groups and the exclusionary politics within these movements that resulted in the absence of the voices of Black, Indigenous, and people of colour (BIPOC) and marginalized fathers (e.g., fathers of low-socioeconomic status). Further, this research reflects on these fathers' beliefs that they face disadvantage in family law proceedings, and problematizes and challenges their claims of bias, discrimination, and oppression. The concluding analysis also demonstrates the privilege, power, oppression, and inclusion/exclusion within fatherhood groups, movements, and discourses overall. Ultimately, this study captured men's nuanced experiences with fatherhood and parenting pre/post separation, within the current socio-legal and familial contexts.

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Panel 43: Peacemaking Criminology and Restorative Justice

Alternatives to Formal Justice: Placing Canada's Use of Restorative Practices in Comparative Context

Daniel Alati, Grant MacEwan University
R. McKay White, Grant MacEwan University
Arlan Delisle, Grant MacEwan University

This paper lays out the theoretical framework and research design of a proposed two-year comparative and inter-disciplinary project. The authors contribute professional practice and/or academic research experience from their respective disciplines (sociology/criminology, law, and Indigenous studies), forming a strong collaborative research team. Together, the research team will engage in a comprehensive scan of the use of Restorative Practices (i.e. alternatives to formal justice) in a variety of legal contexts (criminal, civil, family) across each province within Canada. The project will also have a significant comparative component, drawing from the first author's extensive experience with comparative law and criminal justice research. The use of Restorative Practices in several relevant jurisdictions including, but not limited to, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, will be surveyed and analyzed. Although this paper represents an early starting point of a multi-year collaborative project, it will present early results and findings and elicit project participation.

Restorative Justice Training and Practice: Preliminary Findings and Lessons from a California Prison

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

Restorative justice (RJ) is a framework for addressing all forms of harm with impact on the victim, offender, and community. Victim-offender dialogue/mediation (VOD/M) is one of the processes of RJ. In 2021, the authors received a grant from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) for a VOD training and service, along with their VOM Circles at California State Prison, Sacramento (CSP-Sac). The authors designed a 40-hour, 8-week training for community volunteers interested in facilitating cases referred by the CDCR. The training covered topics including restorative justice frameworks, victim-offender dynamics, accountability and forgiveness. Further, the authors continue to hold the Restorative Circles for 2 hours-weekly with a group of 25 incarcerated persons at CSP-Sac. Results regarding the effectiveness of the training curriculum from the community facilitators will be shared in addition to preliminary results from the Restorative Circles program will be shared to identify impacts and constraints of programming in prison for behavioral change.

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COVID-19 and Restorative Justice: Exploring the Innovative Practices in Alberta, BC & Saskatchewan

Muhammad Asadullah, University of Regina
Kayla Schick, University of Regina
Alana Abramson, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Health restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the move to virtual work impacted how restorative justice (RJ) programs functioned and evolved. As RJ is often centered around in-person gatherings, this study explores how organizations adapted to the challenges faced by the pandemic in British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. 41 Key Informants were interviewed about the impacts of the pandemic on their respective programs & the innovative solutions employed to continue providing services. It was found that since the initial lockdowns, most organizations have offered services entirely online with some services operating in person under strict health measures. In-person services such as circles and client meetings were commonly moved outside. A hybrid model of Victim Offender Mediation has allowed some participants to gather with facilitators in person and others to join remotely, or initial intake interviews to be conducted remotely with circles held in person. This study ends with sharing limitations & policy recommendations for justice stakeholders in AB, BC and SK.

Panel 44: Sexual Harassment and Violence

"Constantly Looking Over Your Shoulder": Exploring British Women's Fear of Sexual Violence in the UK

Becca Wood, Simon Fraser University

Research on the fear of crime and the causes and consequences of such is plentiful but is limited in its understanding of the fear of sexual violence. The current study explored how women in the UK perceive and manage their risk of sexual violence. To gain such insights, ten young women were interviewed using a thematic theory approach. A combination of manifest and latent coding produced findings which identified that fear of stranger-rape and street-based violence is prominent for these women, and it affects their lives daily. To manage this fear, they frequently adopt a range of self-made strategies that include the use of technology, physical protection and making strategic route and transit changes. This study highlights the burden placed on women to protect themselves from sexual violence and demonstrates the need to shift from victim-responsible policies. Implications for policy included improving sex education and gendered attitudes across all ages, and addressing inadequacies in governmental policy concerning sexual violence.

Can We Do Better? Responding to Sexual Harassment in Criminal Justice Workplaces

Jennifer R. Scroggins, Montana State University, Billings

Prior research demonstrates that criminal justice professionals are particularly susceptible to workplace sexual harassment despite legal protections from harassment. In response, ongoing training in workplace harassment is a common feature of criminal justice workplaces. The current study uses a case study approach to examine outcomes of sexual

harassment complaints made by criminal justice workers. Findings suggest low levels of satisfaction with employer responses to harassment complaints and highlight a range of negative professional and personal outcomes associated with the experience of workplace harassment.

Criminalizing Coercive Control in India

Ishita Sharma, O.P. Jindal Global University
Siddharth Upreti, Independent

This paper seeks to develop a framework for criminalisation of coercive control in India, through a comparative analysis approach. Studies suggest that emotional or mental abuse of a person, especially by an intimate partner, can be as damaging as physical abuse, even though there is no immediately visible harm. Such abuse can often lead to depression, substance abuse, and post-traumatic stress disorder. In 2015, England and Wales became the first jurisdiction to criminalise 'coercive control'. Such behaviour can range from multiple instances of humiliating the victim, to isolating them from their family, to gaslighting. While India recognises cruelty as an offence under Section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the scope of the definition is limited. Part I(A) of the paper describes the conduct that is under question, examining how the principles of criminalisation are fulfilled in context of the former. Part II analyses and compares the law in India, Canada, and the UK. Part III concludes with a proposed framework for recognising this conduct as an offence in India.

Sex Offenses in Sports: Coaches' Offending Patterns and Victims' Characteristics

Elisabeth St-Pierre, Université Laval
Sylvie Parent, Université Laval
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Université Laval

To our knowledge, no studies have yet thoroughly investigated coaches' MO strategies. Objectives: The aim of this study is to better understand the MO of coaches who perpetrated SA in sport. Three objectives were identified: 1) to explore MO strategies used by coaches; 2) to describe how victims' sex, sport level and historical context may influence the MO used by coaches and 3) to propose specific preventive measures based on MO strategies. Method: 120 cases of Canadian coaches who perpetrated SA were identified in 2000 court and media documents. Descriptive and correlational analyses were then conducted to identified MO strategies used by coaches to perpetrate SA and whether the victims' sex, sports level and historical context had an influence on MO strategies. Results: Most coaches gained the athlete's cooperation by touching the athletes in an increasingly sexual way. Further, coaches tended to use different strategies depending on the victims' sex, sport level and historical context. Conclusion: Exploring coaches' MO strategies will help tailor specific preventive measures.

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Unraveling the Election-Violence Connections: Elections and Sexual Violence
Cortney M. Dalton, Washington State University

Prior research has found connections between elections and violence and this presentation works to assess the applicability of these findings to a specific type of violence: Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict. In this research, we analyze data about sexual violence in armed conflict by Cohen and Nordas (2014) with additional contextual data related to elections to understand the possible connections between elections and sexual violence prevalence during armed conflict. A variety of analyses are used and showcased in this presentation.

Panel 45: Intimate Partner Violence: From Prediction to Decision Using Official Police Data

Toward a New Understanding of Intimate Partner Homicide Offenders: A Criminal Career Approach
Olivier Péloquin, Université de Montréal
Julien Chopin, Université de Montréal
Francis Fortin, Université de Montréal
Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal

In 2018, Canadian police organizations reported 1060 homicides or attempted homicides between intimate partners (Conroy et al., 2019). Despite solid groundwork done by criminology researchers on intimate partner homicide (IPH) offenders, little is known about their police contacts through their lives. As such, the objective of this study is to test the heterogeneity of the criminal career of IPH offenders. Data used in this study comes from a police database compiling all criminal events that occurred in the province of Quebec in Canada. Using the criminal career participation dimension, a latent profile analysis was computed with all individuals involved in IPH or its attempt (N = 1780). Five subgroups were found, all having salient characteristics in terms of their participation in criminal activities. External validity of these groups was also tested using other criminal career dimensions. Result shows that the criminal career framework is a sufficiently granular concept to better understand offending and that it could be used by justice professionals to anticipate IPH.

A Conjunctive Analysis of Factors Predicting Intimate Partner Homicide
Julien Chopin, Université de Montréal
Olivier Péloquin, Université de Montréal
Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal
Francis Fortin, Université de Montréal

This research investigates the factors leading domestic violence cases to homicides. Specifically, this research aims to determine the difference between attempted and completed cases of intimate partner homicide (IPH). Variables relating to the offender, victim, situational, and crime characteristics are examined using conjunctive analysis of cases configuration to identify the different combinations leading to a lethal outcome.

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Using a Canadian sample of 813 cases of attempted IPH and 427 cases of completed IPH, we computed several models to predict the lethal outcome of domestic violence perpetrated by male and female offenders. The results suggest that victim age, use of weapons, and the nature of the relationship at the time of the offences are important predictors of completed IPH. Additionally, we tested whether it exists difference between same-sex and heterosexual couples. The findings are discussed in light of their theoretical and practical implications.

Intimate Partner Violence and Prediction: the EPVICA Scale

Francis Fortin, Université de Montréal
Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal
Julien Chopin, Université de Montréal
Olivier Péloquin, Université de Montréal

In the past years, the province of Quebec has been hit by a wave of intimate partner homicide. The objective of the present study is to help criminal justice officials predict intimate partner violence (IPV) recidivism and to guide decisions accordingly. To fulfill this objective, official police data from criminal events was used to identify relevant factors in the criminal careers of individuals (33 999) linked to IPV recidivism. Nine separate multivariate analysis models were conducted. The four most prevalent factors were used in the construction of the History-Based Spousal Violence Prediction Scale - (EPVICA in French): history of assault, history of a breach in IPV context, history of a breach in non-IPV context, and history of variety of IPV infractions. With an area under the curve of .74, the tool is consistent with a large effect size (Rice & Harris, 2005) by Cohen's (1988) standards and comparable to currently observable IPV risk assessments (van der Put Grubbels & Assink, 2019). Discussion on the relevance of this tool in the Canadian criminal system will be presented.

Risk Assessments in Intimate Partner Violence: Best Practices and Decision Making

Jean-Pierre Guay, Université de Montréal
Francis Fortin, Université de Montréal
Julien Chopin, Université de Montréal
Olivier Péloquin, Université de Montréal

Best practices for the management of intimate partner violence (IPV) offenders implies individual risk assessment of recidivism. A good risk assessment instrument enables the justice professionals to focus on high-risk individuals who could benefit from greater resources of treatment and support. Using the implementation of the anti-approach bracelet for high-risk IPV offenders in Quebec, this study intends to discuss different usages of risk analysis instruments. Firstly, the emerging role of risk assessment instruments in the criminal justice system is discussed. Secondly, implications of when, in the judicial process an IPV risk assessment can be done is explained (i.e., before the proceeding, after the sentencing). Thirdly, decision-making threshold (i.e., specificity and sensitivity) is explained as it can be of vital importance to the performance of risk assessment instruments.

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Panel 46: Protective Actions and Policies

Bullying Victimization and Youth's Likelihood of Carrying a Handgun

Brock Christensen, Brigham Young University
Melissa S. Jones, Brigham Young University
John P. Hoffmann, Brigham Young University

Studies have examined how certain behaviors or circumstances might increase one's propensity to carry a weapon, but there is little research indicating how bullying victimization can be a contributing factor. In order to capture which kinds of bullying have the most significant association youth's likelihood of toting a gun, we used data from the 2022 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey, a state-representative survey that captures data on 47,572 students aged 10-19. We used multinomial logistic regression to explore how different types of bullying victimization influenced one's probability of carrying a gun. Youth who experienced cyber or physical bullying were more likely than others to report carrying a handgun, with the effect of physical bullying the strongest. These results suggest that policies focused on reducing cyber and physical bullying may be effective in reducing the propensity to carry firearms among young people.

What Game Theory Tells us about Why People Call the Police

P. Jeffrey Brantingham, University of California, Los Angeles
George O. Mohler, Boston College
Yevgeniy Vorobeychik, Washington University, St. Louis

Calling to report a crime is a basic form of public cooperation with the police. While the proximate reason for a call is usually to rectify a harm experienced by the caller, interaction with the police during a call also plays a role in the ongoing production of collective security. In theory and practice, police response produces a deterrent effect that lasts for some time both at the site of the response, but also over a wider area. Thus, neighbors stand to benefit indirectly when someone calls the police. Yet, individuals may incur direct costs when calling the police. The costs may be mundane inconveniences, but also more serious emotional and physical harms if interactions go off-the-rails. If these conditions hold, then calling the police resembles a public goods game: Individuals should want their neighbors to call the police when they are a victim, but shirk calling the police when they themselves are victimized. We use game theory to bring clarity to this problem and then use the insights to study spatial variation in crime and police calls-for-service across Los Angeles.

The Carceral Logic of Title IX

Veronica A. Shepp, Montana State University, Bozeman
Erin O'Callaghan, Saint Xavier University
Anne Kirkner, Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network

Universities in the US have undertaken the goal of addressing gender-based violence (GBV) on campus. Legal reforms have provided guidance on how this should be done, including the adoption of Title IX (Education Amendments Act of 1972, 2018) and the

2011 Dear Colleague letter (Ali, 2011). This guidance focuses on limiting liability concerns through mandatory/responsible employee reporting and investigatory practices rather than providing survivors with autonomy and healing. Proponents of Title IX argue that these changes to the law structurally address GBV; however, we argue that efforts to reform the law are surface-level and instead serve the goals of the neoliberal university. Furthermore, the processes in place are emotionally taxing and traumatizing for survivors, also referred to as institutional betrayal (Smith & Freyd, 2014). While we are not suggesting that Title IX investigations contribute to the prison industrial complex, we do argue Title IX policies operate with carceral logic in a way that individualizes harm and protects the institution, which we call campus control.

Panel 47: Pretrial Justice and Court Processes

The Cost of Appearance: Examining the Relationship between Bond Amount and Failure to Appear

Ciara McGlynn, Washington State University

There is a growing amount of attention on the current bail bond system in the United States. While the intended purpose of bail is to ensure defendant appearance, some argue that this is an inequitable and outdated process. Many jurisdictions are moving away from this system and adapting other ways to ensure defendant appearance. The current study seeks to contribute to the literature by examining if there is a relationship between how much bond (bail) was posted and the likelihood of failure to appear (FTA). The data comes from a combination of records from the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) and the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC). The 161,000 cases examined are from all felony and misdemeanor cases in Oregon's 36 counties between January 1, 2017 and February 29, 2020. The results and policy implications will be discussed.

Examining Barriers to Getting to Court as Scheduled and Rethinking 'Failure to Appear'

Shannon Magnuson, Justice System Partners
Amy Dezember, Justice System Partners

Historically, courts, researchers, and practitioners have used "failure to appear" (FTA) - both in language and in measure - without critically examining why people do not come to court and how the court's practices might play a part in the challenges to get to court as scheduled. Relying on interview data with 50 participants held in custody for a bench warrant, findings reveal several barriers to getting to court as scheduled. Importantly, these barriers show that individuals are almost never unwillingly to come to court as scheduled, but have several co-occurring barriers preventing attendance. These findings hold purchase for how courts can develop strategies to get individuals to court as scheduled. Importantly, they provide critical lessons about the "FTA" outcome and the need to critically examine its use in pretrial risk assessments.

ABSTRACTS

The Probability of Arrest and Accuracy of Pretrial Risk Assessment
Victoria A. Terranova, University of Northern Colorado
Daniel Reinhard, Boulder Police Department

Predictive bias in pretrial risk assessment have been attributed to a number of important factors including differences in the base rate of arrest (Berk et al, 2021). These differences prohibit a simultaneous maximization of both accuracy and fairness instead requiring a trade-off of the two. Predictive policing practices also play a role in the base rate of arrest across locations. The interplay of these data-informed practices indicates a need to examine their relationship and the accuracy of these decision-making practices (Berk, 2021). This study aims to examine the relationship between arrest probability and the accuracy of pretrial risk assessment. To do this we estimate whether police patrol may play a role in differences in the accuracy of PTRA across defendant sub-groups such as race/ethnicity. This methodology involves estimating the spatial probabilities of arrest and accuracy of a PTRA used in a mid-size mid-western county. Findings will be used to inform understanding of sources of bias in predicting pretrial outcomes new arrest and failure-to-appear to court.

Plea Bargaining in the Shadows of Trial Avoidant Attorneys and Non-Attorney Judges
Reveka V. Shteynberg, California State University, San Bernardino

The overwhelming majority of criminal convictions are a result of plea negotiations. The present study examines the role of local legal culture in plea negotiations in thirteen courts across two upstate New York counties. Specifically, this study uses a courtnography (court observations) and in-depth interviews with defense attorneys, prosecutors, and defendants to examine the mechanisms, processes, strategies, and rationales underlying the adjudicative plea process. This presentation will discuss the ways in which plea bargaining is done in the shadows of trial avoidant attorneys and non-attorney judges. Implications for policy and practice, and the role of politics and role orientations will be discussed.

Panel 48: Challenges and Opportunities in Corrections

Turning Over a New Leaf? Penal Agribusiness in Carceral Spaces
James Gacek, University of Regina
Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Jocelyne Lemoine, Independent

Despite the historical importance of agriculture in Canada's colonial project and the place of the penitentiary farm in Canada's penological history, agriculture has received little academic attention. Our research explores the purpose, benefits, and challenges of prison farms. We engage in a scoping review, useful for synthesizing evidence, to get a more comprehensive overview of prison farms, broadly conceived. Specifically, we examine literature discussing agricultural forms of penal labour (animals, plants, commercial, non-commercial) in quantitative, qualitative, and review articles. By studying the range of ways penal agribusiness positively and/or negatively shapes carceral spaces, we begin to

question whether such programs have reintegrative value for prisoner personal growth and skill development. Recommendations for policy, social and environmental implications are demonstrated from our results.

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.

Two-Spirit Offenders in the Correctional Services of Canada: Need for a Healing Approach to Polices

Andrew C. Caldwell, University of the Fraser Valley

Two Spirit is an Indigenous identity that is gender variant and includes the interrelatedness of all aspects of identity including sexuality, gender, culture, community and spirituality. Colonization has profoundly (and adversely) impacted Indigenous identities, including those who self-identify as Two-Spirit. To date, there has been limited academic research on the Two-Spirit identity. More specifically, research to address the social epidemic of Indigenous peoples who are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and federally incarcerated in Canadian prisons does not yet adequately consider the unique identity and needs of Two Spirit individuals. In this paper, the author argues that Two-Spirit identities have been largely excluded from the overall Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) profile within policies, programs and institutional infrastructure. A main conclusion and recommendation is that the existing binary gender (male/female) framework built on heteronormativity must be challenged and evolve to develop an educated incarceration approach for Two Spirit offenders.

ABSTRACTS

Probation Violations as a Driver of Jail Incarceration
Beth Huebner, Arizona State University
Lee Ann Slocum, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Andrea Giuffre, University of Missouri, St. Louis
Kimberly R. Kras, San Diego State University

The exponential rise in COVID-19 in jails has highlighted the need for policies that promote decarceration. Over 10.7 million people cycle through jails each year, yet, few best practices define proper management of jails or programming that can lead to decarceration (Copp & Bales, 2018). The proposed multi-method study describes the growth of one particular jail population, individuals returned to jail for a probation violation, who have largely been omitted from reform discussions. Specifically, we document the process and pathways to jail incarceration among individuals on probation from the perspective of stakeholders in the criminal legal system, official jail data, and individuals on probation. We also describe and evaluate the expedited probation program designed to change the way that individuals are processed through the jail and court system.

Panel 49: Police Reform

Law Enforcement Officer Steroid Use and Distribution: Moving Beyond Anecdotal Data
Allen Copenhaver, Lindsey Wilson College

Concerns currently abound about the institution of law enforcement in the U.S. These concerns include, but are not limited to police brutality, militarization, and corruption. One related emerging concern is that law enforcement officers are both using and dealing in anabolic steroids and other illegal drugs designed to increase strength and muscle. Concerns exist that anabolic steroids are a systemic problem in law enforcement which compromise officer integrity, increase cases of officer brutality, and are a factor in officer-involved domestic violence disputes. Despite such concerns, there exists no empirical data on officer use or distribution of anabolic steroids and similar substances. The purpose of this research is to conduct a content analysis of cases in which officers have been disciplined for the use and/or distribution of such drugs. Policy implications and future areas of research are discussed.

Changing the Philosophy of Policing
Allister H. O'Brien, Seattle University

This paper will look at the state of policing in the United States after the murder of George Floyd by a Minneapolis police officer in the Spring of 2020. The brutal killing was broadcast over social media and brought thousands of people into the streets to protest. Cries to defund the police were heard across the country. Using information from academic journals, books, information from police agencies, and other news sources this study will document how the police in America must change in order to regain the trust of the people in the communities they serve.

ABSTRACTS

Reforming the Police: Assessing the Extent and Correlates of Public Support for Police Reform
Adam Dunbar, University of Nevada, Reno

Across the United States, policymakers are debating how to reform policing. Yet, public opinion research traditionally focuses more on support for police institutions than for police reform. The current study finds that varying the argument for reform, such as highlighting racial inequities in policing, does not affect support for reform nor willingness to fund police. However, pre-existing attitudes about race and policing are closely tied to support for police reform. Participants who attribute racial disparities to structural discrimination and unconscious racial biases indicate more support for reform than those who attribute disparities to differential involvement in crime. Conversely, those believing that Blacks themselves are to blame for racial disparities due to their greater criminal involvement are less likely to support reforms that alter the function of police. Findings from this study highlight the challenges for policymakers attempting to enact comprehensive police reform.

Implementation Lessons for Police-Social Work Collaborations: A Systematic Review
Joseph A. Schafer, Saint Louis University
Donald Linhorst, Saint Louis University

Considerable recent attention has been given to the viability of police and social workers partnering on collaborative strategies to better solve community problems. These collaborations are not a new concept and there is a substantial body of literature evaluating prior efforts. This paper examines the lessons that might be learned for how to develop and implement effective collaborations. Results are drawn from a systematic review of relevant literature, focusing in particular on implementation studies. The findings highlight the need for careful planning and on-going communication and partnership. Partnering police personnel with social service providers is not enough to ensure success. In addition, the findings suggest that long-term success is dependent on several key elements of collaborative partnerships.

Panel 50: Perceptions and Response to Sexual Assault on University Campuses

Will Students Do? Comparing MTurk and Student Participants in a Rape Perception Study
Suzanne St. George, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Many studies of jury perceptions and decision-making use ""mock"" jury samples, particularly studies assessing perceptions of, and responses to, hypothetical rape cases. Compounding the validity of findings, rape perception studies frequently use student samples, which may not be representative of the jury eligible population. In the current study, I compared the demographic characteristics, rape myth acceptance (RMA), and rape perceptions of a student sample to a sample collected via MTurk in order to determine if and how student samples vary significantly from community-based samples. Students were different from MTurk workers in statistically significant ways, including age, gender, sexual orientation, political views, and sexual assault experiences. Students and MTurk workers also differed in RMA and perceptions of a hypothetical sexual

encounter. Participant type also influenced the effects of demographics on RMA. Results raise concerns about what studies that use student samples can really tell us about jury perceptions and decisions in sexual assault cases.

Campus Sexual Assault on Television: Evaluating SVU's Portrayal of the Party Rape Narrative

Gemini Parker, Texas State University

Scholars have identified socially perpetuated, stereotypical rape myths that are reflected in the media. While researchers have explored the use of the traditional rape narrative on screen-the stranger jumping out of a dark alley in the dead of night-- they have not investigated the use of others. One example is the party rape narrative, which more closely aligns with campus assaults. As a subcategory of rape, it may not be portrayed the same way as the traditional rape narrative is. Thus, this study used the party rape narrative as a coding guide to conduct a content analysis of the popular show, Law & Order: SVU. Results indicated that with regard to campus SAs, elements of the narrative had adherence levels to the party rape narrative between 55.6% and 92.6%. Seeing how specific categories of rape are portrayed on television will allow for more unique solutions to prevent and respond to rape. Because of the role the media plays in influencing public knowledge and opinion, it is critical that scholars understand how serious topics like SA are being portrayed.

Does Consent Matter? Evaluating a Sexual Consent Awareness Campaign for University Students

Chelsey Lee, Simon Fraser University
Jennifer Wong Simon Fraser University

Sexual violence is a concerning problem across university campuses; in 2019 approximately 71% of Canadian students reported experiencing or witnessing unwanted sexual behaviors (Burczycka, 2020). Consent, or lack thereof, is paramount in instances of sexual violence, and as such, efforts to educate young adults about consent have become prominent. The current study assessed the impact of the Consent Matters campaign at Simon Fraser University. Two samples of undergraduate students (N = 799 from the general student population, and N = 344 students in campus residences) were surveyed in Fall 2021. The questionnaire included measures examining attitudes towards sexual consent, perceived behavioral control in obtaining consent, use of indirect methods of obtaining consent, as well as recall of the campaign materials and knowledge of services provided by the campus Sexual Violence Support and Prevention Office. Findings are discussed in relation to evaluation challenges, implications for students and the campus community, and recommendations for future iterations of the campaign.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 51: Public Perceptions, Crime, and Suicidality

Are Liquor Stores Criminogenic or Just Perceived as So? A Study of Oregon's Liquor Store Expansion

Sara-Laure Faraji, University of Maryland, College Park

Residents often oppose the opening of liquor stores due to the perceived criminogenic potential of such facilities. By leveraging the expansion of liquor stores in Oregon, this study seeks to assess whether liquor store openings are associated with an increase in crime count in cities in which liquor stores opened. Indeed, in 2015, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) voted to extend the number of liquor stores throughout its state. Between 2016 and 2020, 32 liquor stores opened throughout the state at different points in time, allowing for a quasi-experimental research design. Liquor store data were collected from the OLCC's website while crime data were obtained from the Uniform Crime Report. Preliminary results suggest that the addition of a liquor store in a city does not increase crimes known to the police, but further analyses and various model specifications will provide a more thorough understanding of the impact of liquor store openings on crime. Future directions and policy implications will be discussed.

Effect of Suicide Stigma Endorsement on Support for Arrest and Perceptions of Dangerousness

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

Although suicide is a global public health crisis that is often taboo and heavily stigmatized, there is little empirical research examining public attitudes toward such behavior. However, such insights are important to consider in order to identify avenues to de-stigmatize suicide and opportunities to understand and prevent suicidal behaviors. Addressing this crucial gap, this study utilizes data from 2,097 residents to investigate the public's endorsement of stigmas surrounding suicide and how those stigma perceptions impact the public's opinion on arrest decisions and the dangerousness of a justice-involved individual. Key findings illustrate differences in stigma perceptions by participants with lived experience and those without. In addition, stigma perceptions influence perceptions of appropriate criminal justice decisions and dangerousness to self and others. Findings suggest that the complexities in attitudes toward suicide may increase public perception of stigma surrounding the development of access, understanding, and prevention strategies.

Impact of Religiosity on Public Support for Formal Sanctions Against Justice-Involved Individuals

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

The relationship between individuals' cultural and religious beliefs and suicide has been discussed by suicidologists for decades. However, there has been little empirical examination into how religious beliefs impact an individual's perception of suicidal behavior and how these may influence decision-making processes. Using data from 2,097

US residents, this study explores the relationship between religious beliefs and endorsement of suicide stigma as well as how religious beliefs moderate the relationship between suicidal intent/behavior on perceptions of appropriate criminal justice decisions. Results suggest that religious beliefs influence the perception of how punitive the criminal justice decision should be based on the severity of suicidal behavior. Findings suggest that religious beliefs may interpret suicidal behaviors in different lights which in turn impacts the decision-making intent of justice involvement by the participant. Future work should delve further into this relationship to parse out the cultural impact of suicide on justice-involved individuals.

Self-Harm Thoughts and Actions Among Adults Receiving Psychiatric Inpatient Services in Canada

Bryce Stoliker, University of Saskatchewan

Self-harm thoughts and behavior are significant issues, especially among justice-involved and psychiatric populations. However, there is a paucity of research into suicidal and non-suicidal self-harm thoughts and actions among psychiatric inpatients, especially within the Canadian context. Using health records, the current study examined the prevalence and correlates of suicidal and self-harm thoughts and actions among a sample of 183 patients who had resided in, or been admitted to, a public psychiatric hospital in a small Canadian city between April and December 2021. Among the total sample, 42% had a lifetime history of self-harm while 37% had a lifetime history of suicide. About 24% had a record of recent self-harm thoughts and/or actions, and 31% had a record of recent suicidal thoughts and/or actions. Patients with a criminal history, and those currently residing in the correctional unit at the hospital, were more likely to have a record of suicidal and self-harm thoughts and actions. Recommendations for suicide and self-harm assessment in psychiatric settings are provided.

Panel 52: Social Networks, Organized Crime, and Gangs

Loneliness as a Predictor of the Size of Criminal Networks

Alice Airola, Simon Fraser University
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University
Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University

Social networks have been shown to influence patterns in criminal behavior. Rarely researched, however, is whether a person's emotional state play a role in building their social network. An especially intriguing emotional state to study alongside social networks is the feeling of loneliness: are lonely people truly socially isolated, or is this emotional state unrelated to actual social connections ? We investigate the impact of loneliness on network size among a subsample of participants from the Incarcerated Serious and Violent Young Offender Study, which was conducted in custody facilities throughout British Columbia (Canada). . The results suggest that adolescents who feel lonely tend to develop smaller networks. Specifically, the feeling of loneliness is negatively associated with the size of conflict, victimization, and social networks. Co-offending networks, however, appear to be unrelated to feelings of loneliness. The link

between emotional state and future networks provide a new way to think through the idea of social reintegration after incarceration.

Rising through the Ranks: Social Networks and the Timing of Promotions in Biker Gangs

Alysha Girn, Simon Fraser University
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University
Krysta Dawson, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit

Contrary to unstructured criminal groups, outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs) utilize a three-tiered promotional process. Since OMGs enforce mechanisms of trust and secrecy, the factors influencing the timing of promotion are unknown. In legitimate professions, it has been shown that social (e.g. who you know) and human (e.g. your skillset) capital are important predictors of promotion. Is it also the case in the Hells Angels? In this presentation we use social network analysis to measure the influence of social capital on the timing of promotion. Using 13 years of longitudinal data, we analyze the promotional trajectories of 62 members. Survival analyses indicate that those with greater social contacts and/or brokerage roles experienced faster promotions. For these individuals, the growth in social capital was especially noticeable in the year prior to promotion. We discuss the implications of these findings for understanding the dynamics of promotions within criminal organizations - what do they value most, and how do they reward those who have it.

Build It and They Will Come? Social Networks and the Dynamics of Gang Membership

Krysta Dawson, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University
Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University

Despite numerous research on the trajectories of gang members, our understanding of the timing of gang membership in the life-course remains incomplete. A promising hypothesis that remains under-researched is that adolescents who join gangs sooner, and stay longer, have richer social networks than others. We put this hypothesis to the test by analyzing the personal networks of 59 gang members from the Incarcerated Serious Violent Young Offender Study (ISVYOS) over a ten-year period. Using Cox proportional hazards modeling, we examined whether network composition influences two outcomes: 1) the time it takes youth to become a gang member, and 2) the time spent in the gang. The results show that networks do matter in predicting both outcomes, though not in the same way. We found youth who have larger, more established networks prior to gang membership take longer to become gang members, yet youth who build their networks during gang membership remain gang members longer.

Doubling Up to Maintain Control: Redundancy in the Execution of an Extortion Racket in El Salvador

Carlos Ponce, University of the Fraser Valley

This study examines redundancy in the commission process of an extortion racket led by an institutionalized street gang in El Salvador, Central America. The powerful super

gangs of the isthmus rule over large portions of the territory through extortion. Previous explorations identify redundancy as a central feature associated with the resilience of these illicit organizations and the persistence of their extortion rackets. However, little is known about how Central American super gangs incorporate redundancy in the execution of the offence. The current study uses wiretap call logs from a judicialized criminal investigation aimed at the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) gang to examine the network architecture associated with tasks executed in the context of an extortion racket carried out in the central region of El Salvador. Individual and group network metrics and methods are used to analyze redundancy in the organization of key tasks of the crime commission process. Results indicate that redundancy was more salient in tasks that involved a higher risk of apprehension.

The Gang Intervention and Exiting Program: Client Risks, Needs and Case Management

Catharine Shaffer-McCuish, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC
Karine Descormiers, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC
Jennifer Warkentin, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC
Krysta Dawson, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - BC
Catherine Wilson, Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit – BC

The Gang Intervention and Exiting Program (GIEP) focuses on enhancing the life of gang-entrenched individuals. Embedded within the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit - British Columbia, GIEP involves police members and civilian case managers working together to support clients who are 12 years of age or older in exiting the gang lifestyle. The program uses a case management approach: clients admitted to the program undergo an intake assessment using the Gang Intervention and Exiting Program Assessment Tool (GIEP-AT), which guides case management planning for the client. GIEP has accepted 188 clients into the program. The majority of clients accepted into the program are male (81%), with an average age of 21 years. Clients present with a wide array of needs, including trauma and victimization (57%), problems with education and employment (52.3%), and physical and mental health issues (46.5%). The current presentation will provide an overview of the program and clients served, as well as an overview of the GIEP-AT and preliminary findings on its psychometric properties.

Panel 53: Advancing Criminological Theory

Does Violence Pay? Exploring the Link Between Violence and Illegal Earnings

Naomi Zakimi, Simon Fraser University
Frédéric Ouellet, Université de Montréal
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University
Guisela Patard, Université de Montréal

While human and social capital have been traditionally used to explain success and achievement in the legal job market, criminologists have demonstrated that these concepts can also be used to understand criminal achievement. Current research proposes that violence may be beneficial in particular circumstances; however, unnecessary and excessive violence may be detrimental to the economic goals of people who offend. The

current study aims to explore this relationship by employing a random effects model to analyze changes in illegal earnings over time for a group of people who were actively committing crimes at the time of data collection, using violent crimes as a predictor. Findings may have significant implications for the ways in which we measure capital and achievement for people who offend.

Cognitions and Crime: Understanding the Association between Latent Adult Cognitions and Offending

Kyle J. Bares, University of Wyoming

Past research focused on criminal desistance has primarily focused on external changes such as marriage, employment, parenthood, and education. The limited body of research on internal changes has often used qualitative methods or has been limited by variations in the quantitative measurement of these internal mechanisms. Furthermore, desistance has been identified as a process which occurs over time, however little research has expanded methodologically to examine the full unobservable process of change. The current research looks to build on the findings of past research on internal changes and desistance, while also introducing a new perspective combining the literature on adulthood and internal changes. Using 11 waves of data from the Pathways to Desistance study, I use a series of graded response models to formulate a measure for Latent Adult Cognitions (LAC) and then use a series of mixed-effects regression models to test the association between LAC and offending over time.

A Case Study of Two Double Murderers: Comparisons of Neuropsychological and Personality Functioning

Alyssa C. Briones, California State University, Long Beach
Robert A. Schug, California State University, Long Beach

Multiple homicide offenders are rarely the subject of neurocriminological research. The focus of such research typically surrounds the criminal brain and attempts to pinpoint specific determinants that act as antecedents to violent behavior. While this relationship is important to examine, current literature does not generally consider the criminal "mind" or measures of unconscious personality processes (i.e., projective personality measures), nor comparisons among individuals characterized by different forms of multiple homicide offending. In the present study, two adult males convicted of separate double murders were administered a comprehensive neuropsychological testing battery along with the Rorschach Inkblot Test (RIT) and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). It was hypothesized that there would be distinct variability in executive functioning, affective disconnectivity, and sexual deviations that might explain personality-based underpinnings of extreme and repeated violence. Comparative findings will be discussed in terms of implications for novel neurocriminological research.

ABSTRACTS

The Implications of High Volume, Low Solution Crime Types for Crime Reduction Theory
Paul Brantingham, Simon Fraser University
Patricia L. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

High volume crimes that impact large proportions of the population characteristically have low solution rates. Over the past 20 years, for instance, fewer than one burglary in ten has been cleared by charge in British Columbia. Other high volume, wide prevalence crimes such as theft from automobiles and mischief have even lower clearance rates. Moreover, even when these crimes are solved, they have low conviction rates and convictions rarely result in involuntary treatment or incapacitation of the offender. This paper explores primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention approaches that do not rely on accomplishing substantial increases on the detection, prosecution or treatment of high-volume crimes.

Family Structure, Unstructured Socializing, and Delinquent Behavior
John P. Hoffmann, Brigham Young University

Research has demonstrated that living with a single parent, stepparent, or neither parent is associated with an increased risk of delinquent behavior. This might be due to attenuated relations with parents, lack of supervision, or similar family-related factors. Studies have not considered, however, whether unstructured socializing - time spent with friends outside the presence of adults but with no specific plans or structure - mediates the association between family structure and delinquent behaviors. Using data from 30 nations, this study examines this association using a generalized structural equation model and tests of mediation. The analysis furnishes support for a mediation effect among adolescents living with a single parent but less support among those living with a stepparent or neither parent. Additional research using longitudinal data and more nuanced measures of family structure is needed to validate this finding.

Panel 54: Specialty Courts

Veterans Treatment Courts and their Functions
Grace M. LeMoyne, San Diego State University

Veterans Treatment Courts are community initiatives or programs designed to connect justice-involved veterans with the appropriate resources and services. However, local courts are typically in charge of the administration of these programs so specific eligibility requirements and corresponding processes vary by court and jurisdiction. This research examines VTCs through the analysis of narrative accounts and court-based documentation. I consider the confluence of various narratives, court documents, statute data concerning the establishment of VTCs, to assess whether or not VTCs are functioning as intended. I will answer the following research questions: does the current structure of the VTC model necessarily exclude certain members of the US veterans population and if so why? What problems are faced by current VTCs and how can those problems be ameliorated to better serve veterans?

I further analyze the function and operations of VTCs through a moral philosophical lens (Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics) to ascertain if philosophically VTCs are operating as they should.

Prosecutorial Decision-Making Within Specialized Domestic Violence Courts: Assessing Court Dispositions on Rearrest

Keilah T. Shaw, Washington State University
Kayleigh Wright, Washington State University
David Makin, Washington State University

This study examines the effect of prosecutorial decision-making on case outcomes associated with misdemeanor domestic violence (DV). Whereas prior research has concentrated on identifying the factors that influence police decision-making on arrests for domestic violence, prosecutorial decision-making during the disposition of domestic violence cases has been limited. The sample consists of over 9,000 misdemeanor domestic violence cases, collected from a large city in the Pacific Northwest, disposed between 2015 and 2019. We examine the decision-making of 20 prosecutors associated with different elements of DV dispositions on the effects of rearrest resulting in additional DV misdemeanor offenses within the four years of data. Explanations for the results and limitations are discussed, and future directions are provided.

Veteran Treatment Courts (VTCs) During COVID-19: An Examination of Adaptations and Best Practices for Continuing Operation

Caroline I. Jalain, The University of Southern Indiana
Melissa J. Stacer, The University of Southern Indiana

The purpose of this research was to investigate Veterans Treatment Courts' (VTCs) operation during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March of 2020, efforts to transition to a virtual world have been put in place to guarantee individuals their right to a fair and speedy trial during this public health crisis. While many courts had to adapt to the changing conditions due to COVID-19, little is known about what these changes looked like for VTCs, if they varied from court to court, and whether these changes were successful. Through a nationwide survey of VTC courtroom actors such as judges, program coordinators and veterans justice outreach specialists, we examine how VTCs' day to day operations changed during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as program retention and participants' success in the treatment program during a public health emergency. We discuss VTCs' lessons learned to inform other VTCs and specialty courts about best practices for continuing operation.

Panel 55: Perceptions and Policies on Drug Use

College Students' Perceptions of Deviant Substance Use

Luisa A. Doberman, Gonzaga University

Traditionally, the American college experience has normalized heavy substance use, in turn increasing risk factors and decreasing protective factors associated with developing

substance use disorders (NIDA, 2020 and Caldeira, 2009). This is especially concerning when we consider the fact that, according to DSM-5 II standards, roughly 21% of those 18-25 years old meet the criteria for a substance use disorder already (SAMHSA, 2019). Even more concerning is that college students' normative behavior surrounding problematic use is combined with a decreased conception of the risks associated with heavy alcohol and illicit drug use (CBHSQ, 2016) report), which in turn can and does inhibit help-seeking behaviors when a serious problem is present (Caldeira, 2009). If we seek to close this gap between the general understanding of problematic substance use and college student's own use, we must understand when, how, and why college students themselves consider use to be troublesome. Through my research, I want to study college students' perceptions about problematic substance use.

Trends in the Role of Turning Points on Substance Use and Health among Young Adults

Alexander Chapman, The Pennsylvania State University

I consider how turning points influence substance use patterns and subsequent health outcomes. Turning points such as marital status or parenthood may decrease risky behaviors such as substance use. However, the timing and historical context may affect the effectiveness of such turning points on substance use behaviors and ultimately the consequences for health in young adulthood. I use repeated panel data from Monitoring the Future to consider this topic from the mid-1970s through present across an array of health outcomes. I give additional attention to differences by gender in the protective effects of turning points. This study offers theoretical contributions to life course criminology as well as describes historical patterns of substance use.

Decriminalizing Drugs: The Case for Reducing Sexual Assaults Involving Criminalized Drug Use

Erin O'Callaghan, Saint Xavier University

Calls from critical scholars and activists who study and/or experienced the harms of the "War on Drugs" have called for numerous anti-carceral policies to be implemented to reduce criminalization. For example, safe injection sites, decriminalizing drugs, and safe supply are just some of these policies. However, little research on how drug decriminalization could help reduce sexual violence has been conducted. Utilizing qualitative interview data from a diverse, majority queer community sample of 34 substance-involved sexual assault survivors, I show how survivors who experienced a sexual assault within the context of criminalized drug use experienced that violence largely due to the fact that drugs are criminalized. Participants who were using criminalized drugs were often reliant on others to use those drugs, and described contexts that likely produced the sexual violence they experienced. As such, this presentation calls for a complete decriminalization of all drugs in addition to other efforts, like safe supply, that address the structural causes of drug-involved sexual violence.

ABSTRACTS

Policy Change, Crime, and the Framing of Marijuana in Black News
Burrel Vann, Jr., San Diego State University

Research has demonstrated how media discourse about marijuana has evolved over time. Yet, given historical efforts to link marijuana with minority criminality, it is surprising that scholars have not investigated framing in media produced by and for communities of color. This study examines discourse about marijuana in Black newspapers. Drawing on articles in regional Black newspapers from 1991 to 2016 (n = 2,625), regression analyses reveal that institutional political actions - namely, marijuana ballot initiatives - and contextual factors like crime rates influenced a shift in marijuana discourse, regarding framing marijuana in terms of youth, policing, crime, and policy. I argue that, as newsworthy events, institutional political actions provide opportunities to shift the focus of marijuana discourse away from framing marijuana as criminal, and as a policy issue. Moreover, crime rates tend to influence the extent to which Black newspapers frame marijuana as a problem for youth.

Panel 56: Rules, Reforms, and Resistance: Correctional Logics, Ethics, and Permeability across Multiple Contexts

Processing the Punishment: Prosecutorial Discretion, Rules, and Resistance in Cannabis Record Clearance
Edith Kinney, San Jose State University

California voters passed Proposition 64 in 2016, legalizing adult recreational use of cannabis and creating a mechanism to clear prior cannabis-related convictions automatically, without requiring individuals to petition the court. This paper explores how prosecutors and staff in different counties navigate rules, resistance, and resentment in the implementation of cannabis record clearance across California. Despite legislative deadlines and implementation directives from California's Attorney General, tens of thousands of eligible individuals have not yet received record relief. Drawing on interviews with prosecutors, data analysts, and community organizers involved in efforts to identify and clear eligible records in different California counties, this paper explores how the record clearance process can prolong punishment and how prosecutorial discretion can bridle the impact of criminal justice reform initiatives.

The Permeability of Parole: The Case of Sirhan Sirhan
Hadar Aviram, UC Hastings

On June 5, 1968, Senator Robert Kennedy, a credible Democratic challenger of Richard Nixon for the U.S. presidency, was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan, a man with changing religious affiliations and a suspected mental deficiency. After efforts to reach a plea failed, Sirhan pled guilty and explicitly asked to be executed. But three years later, after the California Supreme Court decided People v. Anderson (1972), Sirhan was among the "Class of '72" - the people whose death sentences were commuted to life with parole. Since then, Sirhan has attended 18 parole hearings, finally granted parole on the last one (at 78) only for the decision to be reversed by Governor Newsom. In this paper, relying

on the concept of a "red ball crime" (a crime of high emotional valence and notoriety) I analyze Sirhan's parole hearing transcripts for evidence of permeability: the effect of world events, politics, and external issues on the parole decision. I argue that, according to CDCR's own parameters, Sirhan would have been eligible for parole long before the Board recommended his release.

Reflections on the Adoption of the Nordic Model of Incarceration in U.S. Settings

Jennifer Macy, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Lori Sexton, University of Missouri, Kansas City

The Nordic Model of incarceration is widely lauded as one of the most humane and effective styles of penal confinement across the globe. Known for its adherence to the principles of normalization and resocialization, Nordic countries are increasingly being looked to by American prison experts as inspiration for prison reform. But considerations of whether the Nordic model can "work" in the U.S. must go beyond speculation and leaps of faith. We do this by adding to the nascent empirical examinations of the implementation of the Nordic model in the U.S. In this paper, we offer reflections and lessons learned from the adoption and implementation of the Nordic Model at the Transition Center of Kansas City (TCKC), a secure residential facility run by the Missouri Department of Corrections' Division of Probation and Parole. Cross-cultural policy implementation necessarily includes considerations of differences in legal and correctional system structure; broader economic, social and political context; and scale. Worthwhile comparative research requires a grounded, reflexive analysis.

Prison Pandemic: Navigating the Ethics of Honoring and Protecting Incarcerated Voices

Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine
Alexis Rowland, University of California, Irvine
Gabe Rosales, University of California, Irvine
Joanne DeCaro, University of California, Irvine
Mariela Villalba Madrid, University of California, Irvine

UCI PrisonPandemic is a digital archive built to preserve the stories of people incarcerated in California prisons during the COVID-19 pandemic. PrisonPandemic amplifies the often inaccessible or silenced voices and experiences of the incarcerated. This presentation will discuss some of the complex ethical issues related to digitizing our collection of testimonials from people incarcerated in jails and prisons, including redaction, authorship, and metadata and language use. A chief goal of this project is creating a neutral and impartial repository for real-time testimonial collection and preservation. As an archive (rather than a systematic research project), our story collection was exempt from IRB review, so we have sought other ethical frameworks to guide our work. We created ground-up principles of access that combines ethical norms and practices from the humanities, social science, and library science, avoiding both partnership with (and the associated co-optation by) prison systems. In the presentation, we will discuss how these different ethical models come into contact.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 57: Police Data, Police Perceptions, and Online Reporting Systems

The Perils of Using Police Data to Understand Criminal Pathways

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

A common focus of criminal justice research is the analysis of pathways, where researchers use criminal history and recidivism data to identify patterns of offending. These findings often have implications for public safety and offender management. However, it is critical that researchers fully understand the limitations of that data, as police policies, such as those concerning retention of criminal records, can influence the patterns detected by researchers. Using data obtained from the Police Records Information Management Environment in British Columbia (PRIME-BC) and the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) the authors will demonstrate the potential issues that can arise when analyzing criminal history data using a sample of intimate partner violence offenders who committed a criminal harassment or harassing communications offence in 2015.

The Risk Is Too High: An Analysis of Why Individuals Do Not Want to Pursue a Career in Policing

Weston Morrow, University of Nevada, Reno
Sam Vickovic, California State University, Long Beach
Emilie Whitehouse, California State University, Long Beach
Jerardo Nataren, University of Nevada, Reno

Police departments across the country have expressed increased difficulty in recruiting qualified candidates. An insufficient pool of quality candidates is a major setback for the police profession, which has pushed for more diverse educated officers. An expansive body of research has examined motivations to become a police officer. This research informs recruitment efforts of policing candidates, however, far less research explores reasons why individuals do not want to pursue a career in policing. Understanding the negative aspects of policing that drive away qualified candidates is crucial for recruitment efforts. The present paper uses data collected from community members concerning reasons they did not want to pursue a career in policing. The findings are discussed within the context of policy implications regarding the difficulty in attracting qualified police candidates.

Auxiliary Police Perceptions of Crime and Disorder in Canada

Victoria Baker, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Christopher O'Connor, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Volunteers do a significant amount of work for police services. Auxiliary police assist in patrol and emergency response, participate in community events and safety demonstrations, as well as facilitate crime prevention activities. However, we know little

about how police volunteers perceive crime and disorder. Through an exploratory survey, this paper examines how auxiliary members at one Canadian police service viewed crime and quality of life issues in their communities, their explanations for these crime occurrences, and the effectiveness of various crime reduction strategies. Our findings suggest that a wide range of issues were a serious concern in the communities where participants did their volunteering. Participants also provided a variety of reasons that contributed to these concerns and diverse ways to reduce crime and disorder in their communities. We conclude by comparing our volunteer findings to what we know about sworn police officers' perceptions of these issues and the literature on effective strategies for reducing crime.

Use of Online Crime Reporting Systems by U.S. Police Agencies

Kris Henning, Portland State University
Kathryn Wuschke, Portland State University
Kimberly Kahn, Portland State University
Christian Peterson, Portland Police Bureau

Victims' willingness to report crime to the police represents a critical juncture in our justice system. If police do not know when and where crime happens, the nature of these incidents, and the people involved they will be unable to effectively manage public safety. Given the importance of this topic, it is concerning that no published studies have addressed the emergence of online crime reporting. The current study documents how many U.S. police agencies use online reporting. Our sample of 975 police departments with 50+ sworn officers was generated using two waves of the LEMAS survey (BJS 2013 & 2016). Data from these surveys was combined with data from the FBI's UCR system and a manual review of each agency's website. Forty percent (40.1%) of agencies provided citizens with access to online crime reporting and most (60.4%) use the same vendor. Agency size (larger), region (West), violent crime rate (higher), and officer-to-resident ratio (lower) were independently associated with online reporting in multivariate analyses. Additional findings and implications will be discussed.

Panel 58: Drug Reform and Decriminalization

Exploring the Impact of the Legalization of Marijuana on Nonprofits in Colorado

Kate Quintana, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Jessica Berrett, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Ashley Twenter, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

With the growing number of states across the United States legalizing recreational and medicinal marijuana, dispensaries are thriving and want to give back to their communities. However, there is hesitation from nonprofits to accept donations from marijuana dispensaries. Therefore, we seek to address how the legalization of marijuana impacts nonprofits. This research will apply a case study approach focusing on Colorado, as Colorado was one of he first states to legalize recreational marijuana in 2012 and has a 10-year history. We plan to collect survey and interview data from three key groups: 1) nonprofit organizations throughout Colorado, 2) marijuana dispensaries throughout

Colorado, and 3) state officials with Colorado's Marijuana Enforcement Division. We believe there is significant potential for this new, interdisciplinary collaboration to impact funding for nonprofits in communities, legislative decision-making regarding legalization and dispensary licensure, and views on tainted money and giving back not only for Colorado, but with implications for the broader United States.

Decriminalized Drug Possession: Unpacking the Effects of Recent Policies in Oregon

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

Within the last decade, Oregon has implemented two major legislative changes to reduce the enforcement and punishment of low-level drug possession: defelonization (i.e., shift from felony to misdemeanor charge) and decriminalization in 2021 (i.e., shift from misdemeanor charge to violation). Importantly, Oregon is the first U.S. state to entirely decriminalize illicit drug possession. As the first phase of a three-year project, we examine the effects of these changes on policing, prosecution, the courts, and public safety. To do this, we conducted analyses to quantitatively assess and untangle the relationship between trends observed in the criminal justice system (e.g., arrests and charges filed) and the implementation of these policy initiatives. Using a retrospective, longitudinal approach, we examine the impacts of defelonization and decriminalization on various system outcomes as well as public safety measures (e.g., overdoses). These results will be discussed in relation to policy and drug reform efforts across the United States and Canada.

Decriminalization of Drugs: Qualitative Observations from Oregon Law Enforcement

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

In 2021, Oregon decriminalized possession of controlled substance offenses including "hard drugs" (e.g. heroin, meth). As a result of Ballot Measure 110 (i.e.,"decriminalization"), rather than making an arrest, officers can issue a citation, which carries a maximum $100 fine or a completed health assessment. As such, a large component of BM110 still relies on officer discretion and engagement with community members. We conducted 23 semi-structured interviews/focus group meetings with law enforcement officers from six unique counties from across the state of Oregon. We present on the major themes elicited from those conversations: (1) Change in law enforcement tactics and implementation experiences with the new law; and (2) Positive and negative impacts of decriminalization on policing, public safety, and the community. These results will be discussed in relation to policy and drug reform efforts across the United States and Canada.

ABSTRACTS

Drug Legalization in Federalist Constitutional Democracies: Future Challenges and Necessary Reforms

Daniel Alati, Grant MacEwan University

This paper will present both ongoing research work as well as a recently completed and substantial book publication of the same title. The book has just been published with Routledge. Full details are here: https://www.routledge.com/Drug-Legalization-in-Federalist-Constitutional-Democracies-The-Canadian/Alati/p/book/9781032061092. Given the Government of Canada's currently ongoing statutory review of the 2018 Cannabis Act, the book (and the author's ongoing research work) will garner significant attention. Moreover, the research work will be broadly relevant to many conference attendees, given the fact that the British Columbia government will be commencing a drug decriminalization pilot program (under a Federal exemption) in January 2023 (mere days before the conference). Finally, the book (and author's ongoing work) includes a significant comparative element (analyses of drug policy in 40 different jurisdictions drawn from the US, UK, Europe, South America, etc.). As such, it will have broad appeal to academics and practitioners visiting the conference from outside of Canada.

Panel 59: Cyber Deviance and White-Collar Crime

Group Differences in Cyberbullying: Examining Motivations, Propensities, and their Interplay

Hyojong Song, Korea University
Yujin Kim, Korea University
Seong-Sik Lee

Despite its diverse forms of perpetration, variations in cyberbullies based on different cyberbullying types have rarely been examined. Using a sample of South Korean college students, we examined if cyberbullies can be distinguished by two or more distinct groups, depending on their pattern of cyberbullying perpetration. We found that, in addition to non-cyberbullies, cyberbullies can be categorized into two groups, solely-verbal-abusers and versatile-abusers. We then examined if motivational factors (cyberbullying victimization and association with cyberbullying peers), individual propensities (morality and self-control), and their interactions can predict placement in any of those three groups. In general, we found that cyberbullying victimization and morality predict the membership of the two cyberbully groups, and that self-control unexpectedly enhances the effects of the two motivational factors for the two cyberbully groups, although some variation was found between them as well.

Opportunistic Framing of Neutralizations: COVID-19 and Intellectual Property Piracy

James Popham, Wilfrid Laurier University
Kevin McDermott, Conestoga College

The “first wave” of the COVID-19 virus instigated global lockdown measures that kept as much as half the world’s population confined to their personal living spaces. During this time, traffic at websites designed to facilitate piracy of intellectual properties experienced significant traffic spikes. Our study investigates how individuals who

actively participated on web forums dedicated to piracy during the first weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic leveraged their lockdown situation as a novel mechanism for neutralizing their behaviours. A sample of 4,384 comments drawn from 55 forums hosted by the reddit platform were collected using bespoke scraping software. The resulting dataset was manually analysed by the research team to ensure each collected comment's relevance to the research question, and to assess their relevance to one of nine identified techniques of neutralization (Patchin & Hinduja, 2008). As observed by Tunnel & Steinmetz (2013), multiple motivations were employed by reddit users to neutralize their piracy actions; however, it was noted that approximately 50 percent of comments aligned with the denial of responsibility technique, and most employed economic hardship as a motivator. In addition to situating piracy within current global social trends, this study also provides generalized insights about the contextual nature of individual neutralizations.

Examining Identity Theft Offending Pre-and Post-Covid-19 Pandemic

Charlotte Hu, University of Arizona

Identity theft, including fraudulent unemployment insurance claims, have increased exponentially during the COVID-19 pandemic. It causes not only significant financial loss but also emotional distress on the part of its victims. Unfortunately, there has been scant research on identity theft, possibly due to lack of data. Moreover, extant research indicate that we know little about identity theft perpetrators. It is crucial to learn more about these perpetrators to address this pressing concern. Using data drawn from identity theft cases in recent years, the current study examines identity theft cases, with a particular focus on fraudulent unemployment insurance claims, to identify the overall pattern and magnitude of identity theft offending. Policy implications will also be discussed.

Structuring Forces and Coordination Mechanisms of Complex Corruption Networks: The Odebrecht-Toledo Case

David Jancsics, San Diego State University
Jacopo Costa, Basel Institute on Governance

Actors in grand corruption schemes often conspire and deliberately create sophisticated networks to extract huge amount of public resources from government systems. They hide such conspiracies behind formal and informal hybrid arrangements. Using a combination of social network analysis and network ethnography this study analyses the corruption scheme formed by former Peruvian President Alejandro Toledo and the Brazilian construction giant Odebrecht Group. We argue that the networks on the client (Odebrecht) and the agent (Toledo) side should be analyzed separately. Drawing on prior theory, we found that major force shaping the structure of both networks is concealment, yet the two sides used different mechanisms to coordinate the actors' behavior. We also found that different parts of the networks are shaped as different types of corruption.

ABSTRACTS

Myths that Cause White-Collar Crime
Bryan R. Burton, Sonoma State University
Diana Grant, Sonoma State University

This panel presentation will cover the myths that cause white-collar crime. The major point here is how pervasive myths about white-collar crimes are a key part of the problems with addressing such crimes. This work was inspired by Harold Pepinsky and Paul Jesilow's book entitled¸ Myths that Cause Crime. We will be presenting data from a survey of undergraduate students that we conducted, assessing their attitudes on various aspects of white-collar crime, such as their common misconceptions about such offenses. For example, students (and the general public) in general believe that white-collar crimes are mostly non-violent financial crimes that are less financially and socially impactful to society than street-level crimes. We will address these myths and other common misconceptions about white-collar crime.

Panel 60: Expressions of Crime and Criminality

Sinister Simians: Evolution and Atavism in Sherlock Holmes Stories
Hadar Aviram, UC Hastings

Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes canon, distributed serially to the general public through the Strand magazine, was deeply influenced not only by the science of detection and deduction, but also by the emergence of positivist criminology. In this paper, a chapter in a book project, I look at one aspect of Lombroso's positivist theory--ideas of evolution atavism--and show the role they play in the stories and novels, especially through the introduction of monkeys, apes, and other primates. The analysis reveals strong ties between atavism (or being "ape-like") and criminality and also the connections between this implementation of evolutionary theory to issues of "otherness" stemming from ethnicity, race, and other differences.

Compliance during the COVID-19 Pandemic
Emily K. Bozanich, Simon Fraser University

This research focuses on the self-reported experiences of Canadian residents, sampled from across the country, related to COVID-19 restrictions. These individuals completed online anonymous self-reporting surveys of their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020-2021. These surveys focused on open ended questions regarding both their experiences and reasoning behind their behaviors during the pandemic. The research intention was to determine whether Canadian residents generally complied with the rules and regulations put in place during the pandemic and how they rationalized and interpreted their behavior. Self-determination theory was used to guide the design of the survey and the analysis of the motivators behind (non-)/compliance. Sociological criminology theories commonly found in introductory criminology textbooks were used to analyze and compare the self-reported behavior of the respondents with the expected behavior predicted by the theories.

ABSTRACTS

When is a Crime a Copycat Crime? A Pilot of Surette's Seven-Factor Measure to Empirically Substantia

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University
Joshua N. Bonilla, Seattle University

A copycat crime is a crime inspired by another crime that has been publicized in the news media or fictionally or artistically represented where the offender incorporates aspects of the original offense into a new crime. Much of what has been written about copycat crime has relied on anecdotal accounts making it difficult to identify whether a crime is in fact a copycat crime. This paper utilizes Surette's (2016) Measuring Copycat Crime seven-factor procedure to empirically substantiate anecdotal case studies of copycat crime. Copycat crime cases (N=150) were identified though open-sources and assessed using the seven-factor measurement procedure assigning points for each of the seven indicators, divided by the potential maximum score to get the final copycat crime score ranging from 0-1, then combined with Bayes' theorem to calculate the final probability of a specific crime being a copycat crime. Results offer a pilot validation of Surette's seven-factor copycat crime measure. Implications for future theory, research, and empirical measurement of copycat crime are discussed.

Panel 61: Child Trafficking, Juvenile Behavior, and Law

Youth Legal Mixity in Secure Care: A Labelling Analysis

Sabrina Bourget, Université Laval
Mathilde Turcotte, Institut de recherche Jeunes en difficulté

In Quebec, Canada, youth placed in residential settings are either under the mandated care of the child welfare or the juvenile justice system. While the clientele stemming from these two systems is fundamentally different, special circumstances such as being deemed a danger to others or themselves compel cohabitation in secure care units. Therefore, this paper aims to explore this concerning situation by examining the impacts of mixing clienteles. Qualitative semi-structured interviews with ten practitioners working in such units were conducted. Findings reveal that youths are victims of a labeling process induced by the system in which their case was handled. Although practitioners tend to accept those labels, a resistance process surfaced as they sometimes describe all youths as similar. More importantly, according to these labels, practitioners named critical impacts they attributed to youth "legal mixity", but those seem anticipated rather than real field observable impacts. Implications of these anticipated impacts based on labels are discuss.

Child Trafficking on the 60th Parallel

Jodie Warren, San Jose State University
George Kaufmann, British Columbian Ethnographic Researcher

Although the Canadian residential school system is no longer in existence, the scars from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse suffered by Indigenous children and the following

generations have yet to heal; a reality for those affected by attendance at the Anglican and Catholic residential schools in Northern BC and Southern Yukon.
Children often as young as four were subjected to an abrupt departure from their families and a harsh transport to and reception at the Chooutla and the Lower Post residential schools. At these institutions the children were subjected to substandard diets and living conditions, rigid and inhumane disciplines, and all forms of violence manifesting in a loss of traditional knowledge and language, PTSD, depression, substance abuse, never having witnessed parenting and never learning parenting skills. These traumas not only affected them personally but through epigenetic mechanisms were transmitted to their children and grandchildren. Intergenerational trauma is evident in many of the Aboriginal offspring of Chooutla and Lower Post survivors.

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

Natalie B. 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.

Disrupting Coercive Relationships in Primary and Secondary Environments for Adolescents

Kaila M.L. Manns, Simon Fraser University

There is a broad theoretical consensus about multiple risk factors and pathways to early onset bullying behaviours, as the risk associated with early aggression and bullying predisposes children to future antisocial conduct. Further exploration of the key role of the coercion risk factor involving parent(s)-child, teacher-child, and student-student dyads in school is ultimately required. The developmental criminological perspective informs many interventions in schools. Moretti's Connect Program (2009) and Keiley's Attachment-Focused Family Therapy (2002) reflect effective coercion focused interventions. These interventions are relevant for early adolescents, as children are transitioning from primary influences of family to secondary influences of peers. Key intervention strategies used in these two coercion focused programs may be adapted to mitigate risk at earlier developmental stages including pre-school and kindergarten. The

recent bullying literature will be explored, and the lead author's experience as an education assistant will help to illustrate the nuanced theme.

Judicial Application of the IRCS Disposition in Western Canada: A Review of the Case Law
David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University
Farzana Kara-MacAlister, Fraser International College

In 2003, Canada adopted a new youth justice statute, the Youth Criminal Justice Act, which had been enacted by Parliament 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 a rehabilitative alternative to straight incarceration for the most serious offenders. 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 in 56 cases decided in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the northern Territories, from the law's adoption through to the end of 2022. These will be compared to the trends found in 36 decisions rendered in BC and Alberta during the same time frame. Case law was accessed through Lexis Advance Quicklaw.

Panel 62: Issues in Judicial Processes

Measuring Diversity in the Court of Public Opinion
Bailey M. Tanaka, Seattle University
Brooke Gialopsos, Seattle University
Peter Collins, Seattle University

The year 2020 unveiled the criminal justice system's legacy of legal rules, lay beliefs, & theories as critical contributors to racial discrimination & social perceptions of difference. While a handful of institutions are attempting to address these disparities through a variety of procedural adjustments & diversity initiatives, leading diversity scholars have noted their discipline's limited role in shaping discourse & policy around racial diversity - aside from the burgeoning literature on implicit bias. Using a sample of summoned jurors, this study is an exploration of the discordance between participant's self-identified race/ethnicity, & their perceptions of how others categorize them. Analyses illustrate the unique complexities involved in measuring various dimensions of racial identity & diversity within courts. Findings suggest that one's self-reported race/ethnicity may be inadvertently minimized in response to their perceptions of how other's view their race/ethnicity in the context of jury summons & selection. Recommendations are discussed.

ABSTRACTS

Self-Imposed Limits of Sentencing Judges to Redress Anti-Black Racism in the Canadian Criminal Legal

Vanessa N. Rhodes, University of Guelph

Research demonstrates that systemic racism contributes to Black and Indigenous peoples' overwhelming representation across the Canadian criminal legal system. Canadian courts have recently held that sentencing judges must consider systemic racism when issuing a sentence, while concurrently citing the role of a sentencing judge is not to remedy systemic failures. I draw on Canadian court decisions over a 31-year period (1990-2021) to investigate whether and how the judiciary considers anti-Black racism in sentencing decisions. Findings suggest that sentencing judges are reluctant to use judicial discretion and existing tools outlined in the Canadian Criminal Code to aid in addressing systemic discrimination in sentencing. In 1996, the Canadian government expanded legislation to remedy Indigenous incarceration, however it has not ameliorated the incarceration rates of Indigenous peoples. Therefore, findings demonstrate that legislation alone cannot solely shoulder the weight of remedying systemic racism in the Canadian criminal legal system.

Geographic and Racial Disparities in the Imposition of Firearm Sentencing Enhancements

Ojmarrh Mitchell, Arizona State University

Sentencing enhancements such as length mandatory minimum sentences are a common response to firearm offenses. In many jurisdictions, prosecutors have the discretionary authority to impose such sentencing enhancements. This unbridled discretion creates for geographic and racial disparities in the application of firearm sentencing enhancements. To address these issues, this research examines local variation in the imposition of firearm sentencing enhancements and racial/ethnic disparities in the application of these enhancements in the state of Florida.

Arizona's Ban on Peremptory Challenges: Rationale and Response

Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

In January of 2022, Arizona implemented a ban on peremptory challenges in all criminal and civil jury trials. This paper examines the rationale for the ban, which was enacted by the Arizona Supreme Court, and provides an overview of the response of judges and trial attorneys to the ban. Preliminary data on the impact of the ban on racial and ethnic diversity in jury selection is also discussed.

Attorney and Parent Perceptions of Custody Evaluations in Child Custody Disputes

Marinn Duncan, Utah Tech University
Korey Phelan, Utah Tech University
Moana Hafoka, Utah Tech University

Extant literature has explored the meaning and purpose of child custody evaluations, critiqued evaluators, and examined attorney perceptions of evaluators during the court process. This study seeks to build upon this body of work by assessing attorney and

parent perceptions of child custody evaluators during court disputes. In order to accomplish this objective, I utilize survey data collected from attorneys and parents to further our understanding of the perceptions of child custody evaluators during the court process.

Convicting the Innocent: An Analysis of the Effects of Wrongful Convictions and Available Remedies

Casandra Pacholski, Simon Fraser University
Gail Anderson, Simon Fraser University

Throughout North America, thousands of individuals have been incarcerated for crimes they did not commit or crimes that never occurred. The literature on wrongful convictions has addressed how wrongful convictions occur. However, this growing body of research neglects the experiences of these victims and their re-entry into society. This study addresses this deficit in the literature by analyzing the case characteristics and demographics of 57 known exonerees in Canada. The majority of exonerees in this sample were unsuccessful in their re-entry due to numerous structural barriers such as the sparse use of compensation, halfway housing, and parole. Canada's lack of services can push some into poverty, with stigma preventing many from gaining employment, and experiencing difficulties in obtaining housing, medical treatment, or counselling. By mandating compensation, providing financial assistance, counselling, and a social worker, we would see higher rates of success in exoneree re-entry as these services address the majority of the issues seen in Canadian exonerees.

Panel 63: Risk Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence: Ethnicity, Gender, and a Meta-Analysis

Validating the SARA-V2 with Indigenous Men Supervised by British Columbia Corrections

Simran Ahmed, Simon Fraser University
L. Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University

The overrepresentation of Indigenous individuals in the Canadian criminal legal system warrants examination of the cross-cultural validity of risk assessment tools used by corrections agencies (Ewert v. Canada, 2018). The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide-Version 2 (SARA-V2) is a Structured Professional Judgement (SPJ) tool widely used to measure risk for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) recidivism among adult males. This study examined the predictive accuracy of the SARA for Indigenous (n = 3,188) and White (n = 6,550) individuals supervised by British Columbia Corrections. Overall, the SARA demonstrated significant, albeit not similar, predictive accuracy for the outcomes of domestic violent, violent, and any criminal recidivism across Indigenous and White subgroups. Effect sizes were generally trivial moderate. A pattern of lower predictive accuracy for Indigenous individuals was observed, suggesting the need to re-examine the utility of some of the SARA items for this population. Implications for future research and practice are discussed.

ABSTRACTS

Differences in Risk/Need Profiles between Male and Female Intimate Partner Violence Offenders

Kristina Kocsis, Simon Fraser University
Simran Ahmed, Simon Fraser University
L. Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University

One of the most commonly used risk assessment tools for predicting IPV recidivism is the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide-Version 2 (SARA-V2). Although it is intended to be applicable to both males and females, validation research thus far has not examined samples of female offenders. Currently, little is known about how male and female IPV offenders differ on key risk and need factors. This study compared the prevalence of risk and need factors in the SARA-V2 for male (n = 12,245) and female (n = 1,543) IPV perpetrators supervised by British Columbia Corrections. Implications for future research and practice are discussed, with a particular focus on potential treatment and case supervision implications.

A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Predictors of Domestic Violence Recidivism

L. Maaike Helmus, Simon Fraser University
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Despite the proliferation of general risk assessment tools designed to predict any recidivism, numerous tools have been developed for specialized sub-populations, including perpetrators of domestic violence. This is predicated on the assumption that there are unique risk factors for domestic violence compared to general offending. An early meta-analysis, however, suggested that this assumption may not be supported, as generic violence risk tools predicted domestic violence recidivism equally if not better than specialized tools. This meta-analysis coded over 1,600 effect sizes from over 100 studies to examine predictors of domestic violence recidivism. Results will compare the predictive accuracy of the generic Central 8 risk factors for crime alongside more specialized factors specific to domestic violence (e.g., dynamics of the relationship, jealousy, stalking behavior). Implications for the relative contribution of generic versus specialized risk factors for this population will be discussed.

Panel 64: The Role of Networks and Peers in Mortality, Responsibility, and Offending

The Group Nature of Academic Dishonesty and Diffusion of Responsibility in Online Student Chat Groups

Noah Norton, Simon Fraser University
Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University

Opportunities for academic dishonesty have changed since the COVID-19 pandemic, as courses moved to virtual formats and online chat groups became an essential means of communication. Prior explanations of academic dishonesty tend to overlook the fact that it is often committed in groups, discounting the role of group-based mechanisms. The current study integrates group dynamics into an explanation of academic dishonesty in online student chat groups with a specific consideration of assessing group size and the

role of diffusion of responsibility. Using hypothetical vignettes administered to a sample of university students, findings suggest that the presence of other accomplices significantly contributes to an individual's willingness to participate in AD; however, diffusion of responsibility does not seem to operate as a rationalization in this setting. In total, the results affirm the importance of considering the group context but raise additional questions regarding why groups serve as an important inducement to engage in academic dishonesty.

Paying the Mortality Penalty: The Potential Hidden Costs of Incarceration

Jen-Li Shen, Simon Fraser University
Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University

Formerly incarcerated individuals experience higher rates of early mortality compared to the general population and lose approximately two years of life expectancy per year of incarceration. However, it remains less clear whether the incarceration experience itself, including social factors, contributes to increased mortality risk. Given that incarceration involves interactions with others housed in the same institution, this study explored whether relationships impact mortality. The current study used two theoretical models: (1) importation model, which suggests that pre-incarceration, individual-level characteristics increase risk of mortality, and (2) deprivation model, which posits that risk of mortality is elevated because of the stressful and restrictive nature of incarceration. Using data from the Incarcerated and Serious Violent Young Offender Study, which followed criminal justice system-involved adolescents into adulthood, the study assessed whether social connections (e.g., friendship, conflict, co-offending) and networks within prison impacted risk of early mortality.

Bringing Environment to the Forefront: Exploring Within-individual Change in Propensity and Exposure

Kelsey Gushue, Simon Fraser University

Developmental criminology is often critiqued for being individual-centric, ignoring social context, and diminishing the importance of dynamic person-environment interactions (Wikström, 2019; Wikström & Treiber, 2018; Wikström, 2005). To build on these limitations, Wikström (2004, 2005) argued that within-individual changes in the interaction between individual-level propensity (e.g., morality and self-control) and exposure to criminogenic settings could explain patterns of within-individual change in crime involvement across the life-course. Data from eight waves of the Pathways to Desistance Study (n = 1,354) were used to examine this proposed relationship. Fixed-effects regression results suggested that the interaction between morality, self-control, and exposure to criminogenic peers was informative of within-individual change in offending variety. Developmental criminology perspectives could be strengthened by integrating more proximate environmental characteristics in their explanation of crime.

The Impact of Prison Victimization Experiences on Future Criminal Social Capital

Hana Ryu, Simon Fraser University
Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University

ABSTRACTS

Evan McCuish, Simon Fraser University

The current study explored the relationship between prison victimization experience and criminal social capital (i.e., social and co-offending ties in prison) among individuals who experienced incarceration using social network analysis (SNA). Network data were coded from co-offending, conflict, social interactions, and victimization ties between adolescence and adulthood for a subsample of participants (n = 155) from the Incarcerated Serious Violent Young Offender Study (ISVYOS) who were involved in homicide offenses. Fixed and random effects regression models were conducted to estimate the overall effects and within-individual change. Specifically, these models were used to understand the impact of prison victimization ties on subsequent social and co-offending ties in prison, while controlling for gender, ethnicity, gang involvement and custody time. Findings have implications for proper intake screening and risk assessments for individuals entering facilities to assess previous prison victimization experience that may put them at risk for engaging in subsequent co-offenses.

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