

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

50th Annual Conference
February 8-10, 2024

Conference Program



Hilton Long Beach

Long Beach, California

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

2024 CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8	EVENTS	LOCATION
3:00 PM to 5:30 PM	Registration Check-In	Foyer
3:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Atlantic I & II
5:30 PM to 7:00 PM	President's Welcome & Reception	Catalina
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9	EVENTS	LOCATION
7:30 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Registration Check-In	Foyer
7:30 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Book Exhibit	Foyer
7:30 AM to 9:30 AM	Coffee & Light Breakfast	Promenade
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 1-8	Atlantic I, Atlantic II, Pacific I, Pacific II, Caribbean, Catalina, International I, International II
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 9-16	Atlantic I, Atlantic II, Pacific I, Pacific II, Caribbean, Catalina, International I, International II
11:00 AM to 12:15 PM	Presidential Plenary	Catalina
12:30 PM to 1:50 PM	Awards Luncheon	International III, IV, & V
2:00 PM to 3:15 PM	Panel Sessions 17-24	Atlantic I, Atlantic II, Pacific I, Pacific II, Caribbean, Catalina, International I, International II
3:30 PM to 4:45 PM	Panel Sessions 25-32	Atlantic I, Atlantic II, Pacific I, Pacific II, Caribbean, Catalina, International I, International II
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM	NIJ Session	Catalina
6:15 PM TO 7:30 PM	Poster Session	Gallerie
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10	EVENTS	LOCATION
7:30 AM to 11:30 AM	Registration Check-In	Foyer
7:30 AM to 11:30 AM	Book Exhibit	Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 33-40	Atlantic I, Atlantic II, Pacific I, Pacific II, Caribbean, Catalina, International I, International II
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Roundtables & Workshops	Atlantic I, Atlantic II, Catalina, International I, International II
11:00 AM to 11:30 AM	Book Sale	Foyer
11:30 AM to 12:45 PM	Keynote Brunch	International III, IV, & V
1:00 PM to 2:15 PM	Panel Sessions 41-45	Atlantic I, Atlantic II, Caribbean, International I, International II
2:30 PM to 4:00 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Pacific I & II

HOTEL MAP

MAP OF HILTON LONG BEACH CONFERENCE SPACE



PROGRAM DETAIL FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH

3:00 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.	CHECK-IN	FOYER
3:30 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	ATLANTIC I & II
5:30 P.M. TO 7:00 P.M.	PRESIDENT'S WELCOME RECEPTION	CATALINA

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 10th 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 9TH

7:30 am to 12:15pm
& 1:30pm to 5:00pm

REGISTRATION CHECK-IN & BOOK EXHIBIT

FOYER

7:30 am to 9:30 am

COFFEE & LIGHT BREAKFAST

PROMENADE

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

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Atlantic I

Panel 1: From Victim to Victor: Lived Experience of Criminalization as the Foundation for Future Scholars

Chair: Jorge David Mancillas, University of California, Los Angeles

Lami J. Glenn Homeboy Industries	On the Barrel End of the Gun: From Police Violence Victimization to Redemption Through Education
Jessi Fernandez University of California, Berkley	Gun Control Criminalization: The Broken Windows of the Liberals
Ryan Flaco Rising University of California, Irvine	From the Prison to the PhD: How Prison Prepared a Young Scholar for Academic Politics
Jorge David Mancillas University of California, Los Angeles	Formerly Incarcerated, Permanently Excluded: Criminal Stigma and Campus Policing

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Atlantic II

Panel 2: Considerations in Crime Analysis

Chair: Alejandro Gimenez Santana, Rutgers University

Laura S. Jones University of Surrey Ian Brunton-Smith University of Surrey David Lloyd University of Surrey	Efficacy and Neighborhoods, or How the Community's Actions Affect Crime Rates
Eric Madfis University of Washington, Tacoma Janelle Hawes University of Washington, Tacoma	Defining Rampage Violence Across Completion Status: Towards a More Comprehensive Model
P. Jeffrey Brantingham University of California, Los Angeles Craig D. Uchida Justice & Security Strategies George Mohler Boston College	Do "Chop Shops" Influence Car Theft Patterns?

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

<p>Alejandro Gimenez Santana Rutgers University</p> <p>Khalil Zlaoui Independent</p> <p>Gaspard Tissandier Rutgers University</p> <p>Adriana Santos Rutgers University</p> <p>Joel Caplan Rutgers University</p>	<p>Evaluating the Effect of Enhanced LED Street Lighting on Nighttime Violent Crime in Newark, NJ</p>
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8:00 am – 9:15 am

Pacific I

Panel 3: Gender, Sexuality, and Crime

Chair: Amber Horning, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

<p>Alexandria S. Pech Arizona State University</p> <p>Barbara E. Bloom Sonoma State University</p>	<p>Examining Identity Formation in Adolescent Girls of Color Impacted by Familial Incarceration</p>
<p>Karma Rose Zavita The University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Reporting Campus-Based Sexual Assault: Is Campus Messaging 'Neutral'?</p>
<p>Jinyoung Lee Korea University</p> <p>Hyojong Song Korea University</p>	<p>Experts' Perspectives on Domestic Violence in South Korea After COVID-19: A Qualitative Study</p>
<p>Amber Horning University of Massachusetts, Lowell</p> <p>Sara Jordeno Rhode Island School of Design</p> <p>Loretta Stalans Loyola University, Chicago</p> <p>Catherine Stevens University of Massachusetts, Lowell</p>	<p>LGBTQAI+ Third Party Facilitation in a Necropolitical Landscape</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Pacific II

Panel 4: Drugs/Substance Use and Crime

Chair: Maryanne Diaz, California State University, Long Beach

Casandra Pacholski Simon Fraser University	Side Effects May Include Criminal Behaviour: Examining Non-Illicit Drug Use and Crime
Alexander Chapman The Pennsylvania State University Cara Exten The Pennsylvania State University	Substance Use, Family Formation, and Sexual and Gender Identity
Emily Millington California State University, Long Beach Maryanne Diaz California State University, Long Beach Ryan Fischer California State University, Long Beach Dina Perrone California State University, Long Beach	Examining Support for Syringe Exchange Programs in Jails and Prisons
Maryanne Diaz California State University, Long Beach Kalani Lopez California State University, Long Beach	Getting Sober with Satan: A Qualitative Analysis of The Satanic Temple Sober Faction

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Caribbean

Panel 5: Innovations in Policing

Chair: Karen McQueen, Lakehead University

Juliana K. Babic Simon Fraser University Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University	On Patrol or on TikTok? The Use of TikTok by a Large Police Agency
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin Université Laval	Time and Duration: Exploring Investigative Interviewing with Online Sex Crime Offenders
Lisa M. Dario Florida Atlantic University Jesse Saginor University of Maryland	Police Officers and Virtual Reality Immersion: Exploring Law Enforcement Empathy in a Virtual Training Environment
Karen McQueen Lakehead University Jodie Murphy-Oikonen Lakehead University	Responding to Sexual Assault: A Systematic Review of Police Training Interventions and Outcomes

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Catalina

Panel 6: Prevention of and Support for Justice Involved Youth

Chair: Melissa S. Jones, Brigham Young University

<p>Hsin Sydney Jaw University of Maryland</p>	<p>Contextual Effects of Summer Youth Employment Program on Crime: Evidence From New York City</p>
<p>Ann Wallington Humber College Ashley M. Hosker-Field Humber College</p>	<p>Supporting Justice Involved Youth: Examining Interagency Collaboration in the Social Service Sector</p>
<p>Natalie Beck Simon Fraser University Jennifer S. Wong Simon Fraser University Chelsey Lee Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Barriers and Facilitators to Aftercare Interventions for Youth: A Qualitative Evidence Synthesis</p>
<p>Amanda McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Zina Lee University of the Fraser Valley Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley</p>	<p>Affecting Emotional Intelligence Through a Dating Violence Prevention Program</p>
<p>Melissa S. Jones Brigham Young University John P. Hoffmann Brigham Young University Benjamin Wheelock Brigham Young University</p>	<p>Rural-Urban/Suburban Differences in the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Delinquency</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

8:00 am – 9:15 am

International I

Panel 7: Contemporary Issues in Corrections

Chair: Valérie Aubut, University of Ottawa

Kayla Freemon DePaul University	Privatized Jails: Comparing Individuals' Safety in Private and Public Jails
Jennifer L. Lanterman University of Nevada, Reno	Using the APEX Screener to Support Jail-based Change Management before Major Program Implementation
Danielle S. Rudes Sam Houston State University	The K2 Trenches: Perceptions of and Experiences with Synthetic Cannabinoids in U.S. Carceral Setting
Valérie Aubut University of Ottawa Chantal Plourde Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières Mathieu Goyette Université du Québec à Montréal	Rethinking Social Inclusion of Older Former Offenders by Changing Social Policy of Reentry Process

8:00 am – 9:15 am

International II

Panel 8: Cybercrime and Cyber Victimization

Chair: Kristina A. Kocsis, Simon Fraser University

Shelly L. Clevenger Sam Houston State University	"They Used My Child as a Weapon!" Online Child Sexually Abusive Material and Domestic Violence
Kate Quintana University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Anna Kosloski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Dan Olson University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Caroline Chubb Georgia State University	Online Participation in Illicit Economies
James F. Popham Wilfrid Laurier University Olivia Peters University of Guelph Ryan Broll University of Guelph Rosemary Ricciardelli Memorial University of Newfoundland Jocelyn Booton Wilfrid Laurier University	Correlates of Adult Cyber-Victimization: An Exploratory Study

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

Emmet N. Robins Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University	Phishing for Gen Zers: Can Cultural Orientation Predict Phishing Susceptibility?
Kristina A. Kocsis Simon Fraser University Becca Wood Simon Fraser University Pam Briggs Northumbria University	Cyber Shadows of Abuse: Understanding Public Perceptions of Technology-Facilitated IPV

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

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Atlantic I

Panel 9: Sexual Assault and the Law

Chair: Suzanne St. George, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Jina Lee Grand Valley State University Adrian Copeland Grand Valley State University	An Analysis of State Laws for Violations of Protective Orders for Intimate Partner Violence
Veronica V. Gonzalez University of California, Irvine	An Overview of Sexual Assault Case-handling Procedures of Law Enforcement and Prosecutors in the US
Samara Camarillo San Diego State University Kate Kafonek Stockton University Ryan Ditchfield California State University, Fresno Jennifer Ayerza George Mason University	Sexual Assault Prevention: How California Institutions of Higher Education Currently Respond
Suzanne St. George University of Arkansas at Little Rock	From Report to Arrest: The Effects of Rape Myths on Police Investigative Decisions in Sex Crimes

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Atlantic II

Panel 10: Public Perceptions of the Police

Chair: Zoe-Marie Johnson, California State University, Dominguez Hills

Frank Ferdik Austin Peay State University	Do Political Orientations Influence Citizen Satisfaction Levels with the Police?
Robert C. Morris Weber State University	Universal Human Values Predicting Support for Law Enforcement
Mecca K. Terry University of North Carolina at Pembroke	The Perception of Police-Community Relations by Black Women in Mid-Atlantic, Urban Communities.
Zoe-Marie Johnson California State University, Dominguez Hills Sarah Britto California State University, Dominguez Hills	Support for the Defund the Police Movement: Two Years after the Murder of George Floyd

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Pacific I

Panel 11: Experiences and Perceptions of Crime and Justice

Chair: Jihye Park, California State University, Fullerton

Jessica T. Bundy University of Toronto	Black Perceptions of the Police in Atlantic Canada
Harpreet Aulakh Mount Royal University. Cynthia Gallop Mount Royal University	Exploring Hope and Hopelessness with Indigenous Adults Involved in the Canadian Corrections
Charlotte Hu University of Arizona	College Students' Attitudes Toward Gun Policies
Sara Doering Simon Fraser University Garth Davies Simon Fraser University	Exploring Hate Crime Patterns in the Canadian Context
Jihye Park California State University, Fullerton Rene R. Rocha University of Iowa Qianyi Shi University of Iowa Stephanie M. DiPietro University of Iowa	Make America Safer? Interior Deportation, Coercive Mobility, and Crime

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Pacific II

Panel 12: Terrorism

Chair: Sarah Negrin, Simon Fraser University

Stanislav Vysotsky University of Fraser Valley	Thinking Beyond Extremism: Critical Criminology and the Future Study of Collective Violence
Jamie R. Noulty Queen's University Bradley J. Galloway Ontario Tech University	Eyes Full of Rage and a Heart Full of Hate - White Power Music
Kelley J. Massingale Simon Fraser University	Stand Back and Stand by: Predicting the Outcome of Harm from Terrorist Attacks
Sarah Negrin Simon Fraser University Garth Davies Simon Fraser University	The Effects of Marinating in Toxicity: A Longitudinal Analysis of QAnon Channels on Telegram

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Catalina

Panel 13: Considerations in Community Based Corrections Practices

Chair: Victoria A. Terranova, University of Northern Colorado

Kadija Osei University of Toronto	The Untold Stories of Canadian Black Lives: Faith and Former Prisoner Reintegration
Olivia P. Shaw Arizona State University Gabriel Alvarez University of California, Irvine Ojmarrh Mitchell University of California, Irvine	Gender and Race Disparities in Probation Sentence Length
Amalia Mejia University of California, Irvine	Perceptions of Chaos in the Decision-Making Process of Probation Officers
Shah Alam Washington State University	Empirical Evidence of Theoretical Approach in Explaining Recidivism
Victoria A. Terranova University of Northern Colorado	Identifying Hierarchical Interactions Amongst Pretrial Risk Factors

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

9:30 am – 10:45 am

International I

Panel 14: Contemporary Issues in Policing

Chair: Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University

<p>David A. Makin Washington State University</p> <p>Elizabeth Thompson Washington State University</p> <p>Mary J. McMillin Washington State University</p> <p>Dale W. Willits Washington State University</p> <p>Bala Krishnamoorthy Washington State University</p>	<p>Revisiting Scott v. Harris: Operationalizing 'Reasonableness' with a Repeated Measures Design</p>
<p>Kris Henning Portland State University</p> <p>Christian Peterson Portland Police Bureau</p> <p>Katie Wuschke Portland State University</p> <p>Kimberly Kahn Portland State University</p>	<p>Expectancy-Disconfirmation Theory and Online Crime Reporting</p>
<p>Teirstayn Jones Arizona State University</p> <p>Kathryn Tapp Arizona State University</p> <p>Beth Huebner Arizona State University</p>	<p>Public Safety Responses to Recruitment and Retention Barriers</p>
<p>Danielle Wallace Arizona State University</p> <p>Isabella E. Castillo Arizona State University</p>	<p>Injury in Serious Use of Force incidents by the Police and Disability-Related Impairment</p>

9:30 am – 10:45 am

International II

Panel 15: Courts and Sentencing

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

<p>Ryan Cotter United States Sentencing Commission</p>	<p>Demographic Differences in Federal Sentencing</p>
<p>Vanessa N. Rhodes University of Guelph</p> <p>Kanika Samuels-Wortley Ontario Tech University</p>	<p>Anti-Black Racism, Judicial Discretion, and Sentencing in Canada</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

Asad G. Kiyani University of Victoria	Racial Profiling and Judicial Decision-Making in Canadian Criminal Courts: An Empirical Assessment
Ojmarrh Mitchell University of California, Irvine Lyndsay N. Boggess University of South Florida	The Effects of Progressive Prosecutors on Prison Sentences and Racial Disparities in Sentencing
Christine S. Scott-Hayward California State University, Long Beach Onora Hatchette California State University, Long Beach	Pleading Guilty while in Custody: A Study of one California Court

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Caribbean

Panel 16: Examining Victimization and Victimology

Chair: Lim Helen, California Lutheran University

Katelyn A. Golladay University of Wyoming Jamie A. Snyder University of Wyoming	Consequences of "Catfishing" Victimization: Physical and Emotional Consequences
Christopher Palmore California State University, East Bay	Disability and Victimization in the Neighborhood: The Role of Neighborhood Factors in the Disability
Lim Helen California Lutheran University	NIBRS Reporting Trends and Human Trafficking Victimization

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

11:00 am – 12:15 pm

PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY SESSION

Catalina

50th Anniversary Panel: Past Presidents Look Back and Forward at the WSC

Chair: Jennifer Macy, California State University, Dominguez Hills

Barbara Bloom, Sonoma State University
Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming
Jill Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton
Christine S. Scott-Hayward, California State University, Long Beach

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

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

AWARDS LUNCHEON

INTERNATIONAL III, IV, V

Paul Tappan Award

Mona Lynch, *University of California, Irvine*

Morrison-Gitchoff Founders Award

Jennifer Lanterman, *University of Nevada, Reno*

Fellows Award

Danielle Wallace, *Arizona State University*

W.E.B. DuBois Award

Anthony A. Peguero, *Arizona State University*

Meda Chesney-Lind Award

Andrea J. Ritchie, *Barnard Center for Research on Women*

Richard Tewksbury Award

Dean Spade, *Seattle University*

Henry F. Fradella Award

Henry F. Fradella, *Arizona State University*

Joseph D. Lohman Award

Sam Vickovic, *California State University, Long Beach*

President's Award

Valerie Jenness, *University of California, Irvine*

June Morrison Travel Award

Sydney Jaw, *University of Maryland*

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden Student Paper Competition

Justin Sola, *University of California, Irvine*

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

Mona Lynch

University of California, Irvine

Mona Lynch is Chancellor's Professor of Criminology, Law, and Society at the University of California, Irvine. Dr. Lynch's research and writing focuses on the social, psychological, and cultural dynamics of contemporary criminal adjudication and punishment processes, including how those processes produce inequalities. She uses multiple methodological approaches, including experiments, survey, ethnographic field methods, and archival and other social artifactual analysis to explore research questions of interest. Dr. Lynch has published over sixty journal articles and is the author of two award-winning books, most recently, *Hard Bargains: The Coercive Power of Drug Laws in Federal Court*, which was awarded the 2017 Michael J. Hindelang Award by the American Society of Criminology. Her research has been funded by the National Institute of Justice, the National Science Foundation, and Russell Sage Foundation.

Prior to joining UCI in 2008, she was a Professor in the Justice Studies Department at San Jose State University. She received her Ph.D. in Social Psychology from the University of California, Santa Cruz. In addition to her research and scholarship, Dr. Lynch is an active member of the criminology and law and society communities; she currently serves as co-editor of *Punishment & Society*. For her invaluable contributions to the field of criminology, Dr. Lynch is well-deserving of the WSC's Tappan Award.

JUNE MORRISON – TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

For significant improvement of the quality of justice

Jennifer Lanterman

University of Nevada, Reno

Jennifer Lanterman has been working to improve the quality of justice in Nevada for 11 years. She works with the Nevada Department of Corrections, Parole and Probation, jails, courts, and community providers to implement a uniform risk assessment system, a case planning and management system, and evidence-based programs for justice-involved people throughout the state. She works with law enforcement and clinical services in rural areas to divert people living with severe mental disorder from jails whenever possible. Her work also includes alternative sanctions for homeless offenders charged with low-level offenses and the use of technology to provide services to detained and incarcerated transgender inmates. She is working with Clark County to implement a pilot restorative justice program for juvenile offenders and victims. Finally, she serves on the Sentencing Commission with the goal of supporting research-driven legislation and agency policy. Collectively, these activities significantly improve the quality of justice for people in contact with the justice system in Nevada.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

FELLOWS AWARD

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

Danielle Wallace

Arizona State University

Danielle Wallace is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and an Associate Director at the Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety at Arizona State University. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Chicago. Her research agenda includes policing, racial/ethnic and disability-related disparities in policing, neighborhoods and crime, and issues related to incarceration, re-entry, and health.

Dr. Wallace's recent work focuses racial profiling by police. She received an NSF grant, "Constructing Race-Specific Driving Patterns to Address Racial Profiling of Drivers by the Police" which combines criminological benchmarking techniques with transportation sciences to calculate racial profiling in San Diego. To date, all studies that have approached the question of whether police are profiling people of color have experienced serious threats to validity. Thus, no measure of racial profiling exists that is without heroic assumptions having been made for its estimation. But Dr. Wallace and her colleagues in public policy, geography/GIS sciences, and civil engineering devised a way to assess race-specific driving patterns that they are currently using to estimate racial profiling.

Dr. Wallace also studies growing area of policing and disability, particularly surrounding neurodevelopmental disorders, like Autism Spectrum Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. Very little is known about how much contact disabled individuals have with the police or the nature of and outcomes related to that contact and her research stands to have a large impact on the field of policing—both scholastically and in practice—in this area. Additionally, Dr. Wallace has worked with national and local law enforcement agencies to assist them with identifying racially biased policing, implementing gun violence reduction programs, determining the effectiveness of their early intervention systems, and in technical and training assistance for law enforcement agencies adopting body-worn cameras.

Another facet of Dr. Wallace's research surrounds incarceration, reentry, and recidivism. She takes a public health angle to this research, focusing on larger epidemiological trends or the physical or mental health of former prisoners. In mid-2020, she was awarded an NSF grant to examine the potential reciprocal relationship between COVID-19 infections in prisoners, staff, and communities surrounding prisons. The pandemic brought radical shifts to incarceration and release across the country. Prisons and jails were the site of some of the largest COVID-19 outbreaks in the United States during the early stages of the pandemic. Dr. Wallace and her team collected daily COVID-19 data from the federal prison system on staff and prisoners for 1.5 years. Her work shows that staff members were the node through which COVID-19 outbreaks likely came to the prison.

Dr. Wallace's research has been published in top-tier criminology and sociology journals, including *American Sociological Review*, *Criminology*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Justice Quarterly*, and the *Journal of Crime and Delinquency Research*, as well as top health studies outlets, such as *American Journal of Public Health* and *Social Science and Medicine*. For her substantial contributions to criminology, the WSC recognizes her with its Fellows Award.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

W.E.B. DUBOIS AWARD

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

Anthony A. Peguero

Arizona State University

Anthony A. Peguero holds a joint appointment at Arizona State University as a Professor of Sociology in the T. Denny Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics and as a Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. He also serves as the Director of ASU's Laboratory for the Study of Youth Inequality and Justice. His research interests involve youth violence, socialization and marginalization, schools, and the adaptation of the children immigrants. Professor Peguero is also a member of Latina/o/x Criminology and Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice Network and which both hold the goals of advancing research on the intersection of race, crime, equity, and justice.

Professor Peguero's research focuses on youth violence, socialization and marginalization, education, and the adaptation of the children immigrants. Overarching themes in his research include: to highlight the barriers and challenges faced by the children of immigrants; to demonstrate how social inequality is central for sociological and criminological theories toward understanding and addressing youth violence; to explore how the intersection of race/ethnicity, immigration, and gender in relationship to youth marginalization, particularly within schools; and, to investigate policies intended to promote safety and equity for youth.

As a result of his research agenda, Professor Peguero has two books, more than 80 published or forthcoming peer-reviewed journal articles, 12 peer-reviewed book chapters, four edited special issues and two edited books. In order to pursue and support his research agenda, he has been successful in attaining approximately \$6 million in external funding. Professor Peguero currently serves as deputy editor of *Sociology of Education*, Associate Editor for *Race and Justice*, and on the editorial board of the *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*. Additionally, he serves as the President of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and Executive Counselor for the American Society of Criminology, and a Council Member for both the American Sociological Association and its section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities.

Professor Peguero was a National Institute Justice W.E.B. Du Bois Fellow. His work has been honored by the American Sociological Association, Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance (Peterson-Krivo Mentoring Award, 2020); the Society for the Study of Social Problems (Joseph B. Gittler Award, 2020); Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Minority and Women's Section (Becky Tatum Excellence Award, 2018); Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (Tory J. Caeti Outstanding Young Scholar Award Winner, 2014); and, the American Society of Criminology (Coramae Richey Mann Award, 2013).

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AWARD

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

Andrea J. Ritchie

Barnard Center for Research on Women

Andrea J. Ritchie is a Black lesbian immigrant police misconduct attorney and organizer whose writing, litigation, and advocacy has focused on policing and criminalization of women and LGBTQ+ people of color for more than two decades. She was a Researcher in Residence on Race, Gender, Sexuality and Criminalization at the Barnard Center for Research on Women, where she launched the “Interrupting Criminalization: Research in Action” initiative. She is the author of *Invisible No More: Police Violence Against Black Women and Women of Color* (Beacon Press 2017); *Say Her Name: What it Means to Center Black Women’s Experiences of Police Violence in Who Do You Serve? Who Do You Protect?: Police Violence and Resistance in the United States* (Haymarket Press 2016); *Surviving the Streets of New York: Experiences of LGBT Youth, YMSM and YWSW Engaged in Survival Sex* (Urban Institute 2015); and *Law Enforcement Violence Against Women of Color, in The Color of Violence: The INCITE! Anthology* (South End Press 2006). She is the co-author of *Say Her Name: Resisting Police Brutality Against Black Women* (AAPF 2015); *A Roadmap for Change: Federal Policy Recommendations for Addressing the Criminalization of LGBT People and People Living with HIV* (2014); *Queer (In)Justice: The Criminalization of LGBT People in the United States* (Beacon Press 2011); and the forthcoming *No More Police: A Case for Abolition* (New Press 2022). In addition, she has published numerous articles, policy reports, and research studies.

She is a nationally recognized expert and sought after commentator on policing issues, and works with groups across the country to support campaigns to end profiling, police violence criminalization, mass incarceration, and deportation. She has testified before the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, the White House Council on Women and Girls, the Prison Rape Elimination Commission, and a number of United Nations treaty bodies. She is a past member of the Movement for Black Lives Policy Table, and was a founding member of the Steering Committee of New York City's Communities United for Police Reform, a city-wide campaign to challenge discriminatory, unlawful and abusive policing practices in New York City. She was appointed to the New York City Council Young Women's Initiative in 2015, where she co-chaired the Anti-Violence and Criminalization Working Group. She was a 2014 Senior Soros Justice fellow, and a recent Senior Fellow at the Invisible Institute.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

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

Dean Spade

Seattle University

Dean Spade is a Professor at Seattle University School of Law. He holds a BA from Barnard College and a JD from UCLA law school. Drawing upon perspectives from critical race theory, women of color feminism, and economic justice, his work focuses on queer and trans liberation, with a recognition that legal inclusion does not alleviate the structural conditions that result in trans people living in poverty, experiencing medical neglect, and criminalization.

Professor Spade is the author of two books: *Normal Life: Administrative Violence, Critical Trans Politics and the Limits of Law*, originally published in 2011 with a second edition published in 2015 by Duke University Press; and *Mutual Aid: Building Solidarity During This Crisis (and the Next)*, published by Penguin Random House in 2020. In 2015, Professor Spade released a one-hour video documentary, *Pinkwashing Exposed: Seattle Fights Back!*, which can be watched free online with English captions or subtitles in several languages.

He also authored or co-authored 35 articles that have appeared in venues such as the *Berkeley Women's Law Journal*, the *Columbia Journal of Gender & Law*, the *Georgetown Journal of Gender & Law*, the *Harvard Journal of Law and Gender*, the *N.Y.U. Review of Law and Social Change*, *Signs*, the *UCLA Journal of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Law*, and the *Women's Rights Law Review*. In addition, Professor Spade actively engages the public by writing essays and reviews, as well as doing interviews and podcasts to promote understanding about LGBTQ+ issues, including work published in or broadcast on *Jacobin*, *Out Magazine*, *TIME*, *The Nation*, NPR, and *Chronicle of Higher Education*, and the *Harvard Gay & Lesbian Review*.

In 2002, Professor Spade helped found the Sylvia Rivera Law Project (SRLP), a non-profit organization providing free legal services, engaging in impact litigation, and building community organizing led by and for transgender, intersex, and gender nonconforming people who are low-income and/or people of color. SLRP is also involved with prisoner advocacy, policy reform, and public education issues that impact these communities. Professor Spade teaches classes related to sexual orientation, gender identity, law and social movements, and legal ethics.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

HENRY F. FRADELLA AWARD

For significant contributions to empirical scholarship on the legal aspects of criminal justice

Henry F. Fradella

Arizona State University

Henry F. Fradella is a professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University. In addition, he is an affiliate professor in the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law and a core faculty member in the University's interdisciplinary Law and Behavioral Science program. He earned a bachelor's degree in psychology from Clark University, a master's degree in forensic science and a law degree from George Washington University, and a Ph.D. in interdisciplinary justice studies from Arizona State University. In recognition of Dr. Fradella's significant contributions to empirical scholarship on the legal aspects of criminal justice, the Western Society of Criminology is pleased to create this new award in his name.

Dr. Fradella researches the historical development of substantive, procedural, and evidentiary criminal law; the evaluation of law's effects on human behavior; the dynamics of legal decision-making; and the nature, sources, and consequences of variations and changes in legal institutions or processes. He is the author, coauthor, or co-editor of 13 books including *LGBTQ+ Issues in Criminology and Criminal Justice* (Routledge); *Sexual Privacy and American Law* (Academica); *Punishing Poverty: How Bail and Pretrial Detention Fuel Inequalities in the Criminal Justice System* (University of California Press); *Stop and Frisk: The Use and Abuse of a Controversial Police Tactic* (New York University Press); *Sex, Sexuality, Law, and (In)Justice* (Routledge); *Mental Illness and Crime* (Sage); *The Foundations of Criminal Justice* (Oxford University Press); *Defenses of Excuse in American Law* (Academica); a casebook on criminal law (Oxford University Press); and four textbooks published by the Wadsworth/West Division of Cengage Learning, including *America's Courts and the Criminal Justice System* and *Criminal Procedure for the Criminal Justice Professional*. Dr. Fradella has also authored or coauthored more than 125 articles, book chapters, reviews, and scholarly commentaries.

A fellow and past-president of the Western Society of Criminology (WSC), Dr. Fradella served as the editor of that society's journal, *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*, from 2013 through 2017. He also guest-edited three special issues of the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* (2002, 2011, 2020). He currently serves as the Editor-in-Chief of Thomson/Reuter's *Criminal Law Bulletin*. Dr. Fradella received the WSC's Joseph D. Lohman Award in 2014 for his professional service, the Richard Tewksbury Award for scholarship and activism on the intersection of crime and sexuality in 2017, and the President's Award for contributions to criminology and positive impact on the career of 2021 WSC President Christine S. Scott-Hayward. Dr. Fradella has also received the 2023 Outstanding Scholarly Contribution Award from the American Society of Criminology's Division of Queer Criminology; the ASU President's Award for Innovation in 2020 for helping to create ASU's Law and Behavioral Science Initiative; a "best books of 2019" recognition for *Punishing Poverty* from the Vera Institute of Justice; and the Outstanding Book Award in 2019 for *Stop and Frisk* from the American Society of Criminology's Division of Policing.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

For outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

Sam Vickovic

California State University, Long Beach

Sam Vickovic is an Associate Professor and Graduate Advisor at the School of Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Emergency Management at CSULB. His main areas of specialization are correctional officer well-being, predictors of entrance into law enforcement careers, and the intersection of media, crime, and criminal justice systems. He uses both quantitative and qualitative methods within his research. Recent research projects include an examination of how negative perceptions of law enforcement has influenced whether individuals want to pursue a career in law enforcement and research on predictors of correctional officer turnover, job stress, and job satisfaction.

In addition to teaching and scholarship, Dr. Vickovic has been an active member of the Western Society of Criminology for more than ten years and has served on the board since he was a graduate student. He first served as a student representative, and since 2017 has served as the Society's Treasurer. This is a time-intensive role that involves managing the Society's day-to-day finances, filing tax returns, and generally ensuring the financial health of the Society. For his years of dedicated service to the Western Society of Criminology, Dr. Vickovic is well-deserving of the Lohman Award.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

PRESIDENT'S AWARD

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

Valerie Jenness

University of California, Irvine

Valerie Jenness is a Distinguished Professor of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine (UCI), the President of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), and the Chair-Elect of the Academic Senate at UCI. Her research has focused on prostitution, hate crime, prison violence, prisoner grievance systems and LGBTQ issues in criminal justice as well as law, policy, criminal justice reform, and gender and sexuality more generally. She is the author of four books, including most recently *Appealing to Justice: Prisoner, Grievances, Rights, and Carceral Logic* (with Kitty Calavita, University of California Press), and many articles published in highly regarded journals in criminology, law and society, sociology, and gender.

Val's research has been honored with awards from numerous professional societies, including the ASC (e.g., Distinguished Scholar Award, Division on Corrections and Sentencing, 2021; Distinguished Scholar Award, Division on Women and Crime 2020; August Vollmer Award, 2019; Distinguished Scholar Award, Division on Terrorism and Bias Crime, 2018; and the Saltzman Award for Contributions to Practice, Division on Women and Crime, 2014), the Western Society of Criminology, the American Sociological Association, the Pacific Sociological Association, and the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Her research has been funded by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Justice, the California Policy Research Center, the California Department of Mental Health, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and the University of California. Her work has been translated and reprinted in German, Greek, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish, presented at an array of professional conferences and universities in the U.S. and abroad, as well as to the U.S. Congress, the National Academy of Sciences, judges and staff attorneys for the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement. Her studies of hate crime, sexual assault in prisons, prisoners with mental health concerns, transgender prisoners, and the "inmate appeals system" in prison have informed public policy. For example, she has served on the California Governor's Rehabilitation Strike Team to assist with the implementation of legislation designed to provide rehabilitation services to people who are incarcerated in California prisons, and she has worked with the Los Angeles Police Department, the United States Courts for the Ninth Circuit, and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to develop and implement innovative policy.

Val is also an award-winning teacher and mentor. She has received teaching awards from the American Society of Criminology, the American Sociological Association, and the University of California, Irvine's Academic Senate. She is a past president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems and the Pacific Sociological Association. She is currently on the editorial committee of the *Annual Review of Criminology*.

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

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

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

Atlantic I

Panel 17: Contemporary Considerations in Crime and Criminal Justice

Chair: Daniel R. Kavish, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Noah B. Norton Simon Fraser University	Perceptual Deterrence, Ambiguity, and Group Size in Criminal Decision Making
Nicholas J. Chagnon University of Hawaii, Manoa Nickie D. Phillips Saint Francis College	An (un)Holy Trinity: On the Hegemonic Role of Copaganda, Image Work, and Copspeak
John Dombrink University of California, Irvine	"New generations, Religiosity Shifts, and the American Culture War"
Daniel R. Kavish Southwestern Oklahoma State University	Criminal Companions: California's War on Ferrets

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

Atlantic II

Panel 18: Cultural Perspectives in Crime and Criminal Justice

Chair: Elliott J. Alvarado, University of California, Irvine

Amin Asfari Regis University Eternity Morales Regis University	Taboo No More: Investigating Attitudes on Suicide Within the Muslim Community
Ashley J. Kyne Simon Fraser University Ted Palys Simon Fraser University	"Show Me the Bodies or Shut the Hell Up:" A Discourse Analysis of the Mass Grave Hoax
Isabel Scheuneman Scott Kwantlen Polytechnic University Lisa Monchalin Kwantlen Polytechnic University	"Justice Requires a Decolonizing Approach": Reducing the Mass Incarceration of Indigenous Women
Anthony J. Nocella II Salt Lake City Community College	Book Talk: The Lowrider Studies Reader: Culture, Resistance, Liberation, and Familia
Elliott J. Alvarado University of California, Irvine Charis Kubrin University of California, Irvine Amanda Geller University of California, Irvine	Familial Assimilation and Native-Born Adolescent Delinquency

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

Caribbean

Panel 19: Takini/Survivor: A Mixed-Method Study of Rural and Native American Survivors of Domestic Violence

Chair: Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota

<p>Clara Pierskalla University of South Dakota Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Kristen Hunt University of Nebraska-Lincoln Arial Swallow University of South Dakota Natira Mullet North Dakota State University Sloane Cornelius University of Nebraska, Lincoln Katie Edwards University of Nebraska, Lincoln</p>	<p>Healing among Rural and Indigenous Women Victims of Domestic Violence: The Takini Survivor Project</p>
<p>Clara Pierskalla University of South Dakota Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Kristen Hunt University of Nebraska, Lincoln Arial Swallow University of South Dakota Natira Mullet North Dakota State University Sloane Cornelius University of Nebraska, Lincoln Katie Edwards University of Nebraska, Lincoln</p>	<p>Understanding the Needs of Survivors of Domestic Violence</p>
<p>Kristen Hunt University of Nebraska, Lincoln Arial Swallow University of South Dakota Clara Pierskalla University of South Dakota Natira Mullet North Dakota State University Sloane Cornelius University of Nebraska, Lincoln Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Katie Edwards University of Nebraska, Lincoln</p>	<p>Perceptions of Social Support among Native American and Rural Women Survivors of Domestic Violence</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

<p>Arial Swallow University of South Dakota</p> <p>Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota</p> <p>Clara Pierskalla University of South Dakota</p> <p>Kristen Hunt University of Nebraska, Lincoln</p> <p>Natira Mullet North Dakota State University</p> <p>Sloane Cornelius University of Nebraska, Lincoln</p> <p>Katie Edwards University of Nebraska, Lincoln</p>	<p>PACEs, ACEs and Cultural Pride and Spirituality as Moderating Factors in Domestic Violence Survivors</p>
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2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

Pacific I

Panel 20: Drug Decriminalization in BC: Perspectives of Police and People Who Use Drugs

Chair: Becca Wood, Simon Fraser University

<p>Becca Wood Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Alissa Greer Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Rebecca Paulsen Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>The Positioning of Police in Drug Response at the Intersection of Health and the CJS</p>
<p>Naomi Zakimi Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Becca Wood Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Jennifer McDermid University of British Columbia</p> <p>Alissa Greer Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Socially Included People Who Use Drugs' Experiences With Police in the Context of Decriminalization</p>
<p>Jessica Xavier BC Centre for Disease Control</p> <p>Jennifer McDermid University of British Columbia</p> <p>Naomi Zakimi Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Alissa Greer Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>PWUDs' Perception of Decriminalization and Alternative Policy in the Face of the Overdose Crisis</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

2:00 pm – 3:15

Pacific II

Panel 21: Rethinking Correctional Theory and Practice

Chair: Gabe Collins, San Diego State University

Keramet Reiter University of California, Irvine Justin Strong San Jose State University	Experiments in Isolation
Alena K. Shalaby University of California, Santa Barbara Ashley T. Rubin University of Hawaii at Manoa	Stagnated, on the Verge of Breakthrough, or Both? Grand Theories in Punishment and Society
Gabe Collins San Diego State University Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University Carina Rodrigues San Diego State University Sheri Gudez Pennsylvania State University Aby Sosa Ramos San Diego State University	"Knife Skills and Life Skills": The Impacts of an Apprenticeship Model Employment Training Program

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

Catalina

Panel 22: Hidden Healers: Women Surviving Prison

Chair: Stephanie S. Covington, Center for Gender & Justice;

Discussant: Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Barbara E. Bloom Sonoma State University	Women in Prison: An Overview
Stephanie S. Covington Center for Gender & Justice	Hidden Healers: Listening to the Women
Patricia Esparza Center for Gender & Justice	Healing Together: Trauma-Informed Programs that Speak to Incarcerated Women's Experiences
Nena P. Messina Envisioning Justice Solutions	Evaluating Peer-Facilitated Trauma Interventions

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

International I

Panel 23: Technology and Law Enforcement

Chair: Leo Lopez, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

<p>Brice Terpstra Arizona State University</p> <p>Quin Patterson Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)</p> <p>Michael White Arizona State University</p> <p>Kelsea Hurley Arizona State University</p>	<p>The Nature, Prevalence, and Implications of Body-Worn Camera Policy Change Over Time</p>
<p>Joshua Carmony Portland State University</p> <p>Kris Henning Portland State University</p> <p>Christian Peterson Portland Police Bureau</p>	<p>Public Support for Gunshot Detection Technology in High Crime Neighborhoods</p>
<p>Io Nicholls Portland State University</p> <p>Kris Henning Portland State University</p> <p>Christian Peterson Portland Police Bureau</p>	<p>Support for and Opposition to the Use of Gun Shot Detection Technology in Portland, Oregon</p>
<p>Leo Lopez University of Nevada, Las Vegas</p>	<p>Public Support for Police Militarization: A Test of the Normative and Instrumental Models</p>

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

International II

Panel 24: Issues in Teaching about Crime and Criminal Justice

Chair: Nicole Fox, California State University, Sacramento

<p>Elaine Gunnison Seattle University</p>	<p>Understanding Graduate Director Roles in Criminal Justice and Criminology Programs</p>
<p>Grant Tietjen University of Washington Tacoma</p> <p>Doris Schartmueller California State University, Chico</p>	<p>Exploring the Teaching Strategies of System-Affected Academics</p>
<p>Erica Redner-Vera San Diego State University</p> <p>Jonathan Zepeda Rodriguez San Diego State University</p>	<p>Integrating Rap Lyrics as a Tool for Teaching Race, Equity, and Justice in an Undergrad CJ Course</p>
<p>Nicole Fox California State University, Sacramento</p>	<p>Criminal Justice Education: Challenges and Success in Implementing Racial Justice Pedagogy</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

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

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

Atlantic I

Panel 25: Innovative Approaches to Teaching Crime, Law and Justice

Chair: Chrysanthi Leon, University of Delaware;

Discussant: Judith Bandermann, California State University, Stanislaus

Chrysanthi Leon University of Delaware Margaret Buckridge University of California, Irvine	Re-entry Advice to Peers: A Research/ Teaching Project
Judith Bandermann California State University, Stanislaus	Creating an Expungement Clinic: Best Practices
Edith Kinney San Jose State University	Undergraduate Research in the Classroom

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

Atlantic II

Panel 26: Legal Issues in Criminal Justice

Chair: Michelle S. Lawrence, University of Victoria

Alice Neikirk The University of Newcastle Ray Nickson The University of Newcastle	At the Coalface: The Experiences of Publicly Funded Legal Aid Providers
Maria J. Gamez Ayon California State University, Long Beach Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach Dina Perrone California State University, Long Beach	Evaluating the Efficacy of Housing Services and Substance Abuse Treatment in Reducing Failure to Appear
Dawn Rault Simon Fraser University Helene Love Simon Fraser University	Civil Injunctions and the Criminalization of Indigenous Occupation of Lands
T. Avra Rossman San Jose State University Harit K. Agroia San Jose State University Jodie A. Warren San Jose State University	Fluoridation and the Ongoing Lawsuit: Effects of the EPA's Toxic Substance Control Act Violations
Michelle S. Lawrence University of Victoria	Substance-Induced Psychosis & Substance- Induced Automatism in Canadian Criminal Law

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

Pacific I

Panel 27: The Juvenile Justice System and Justice Involved Youth

Chair: Jessica M. Craig, University of North Texas

<p>Jamie M. Yap California State University, Long Beach</p> <p>Timothy J. Brezina Georgia State University</p> <p>Anastasiia Timmer California State University, Northridge</p>	<p>'I Should Have Known Better': Adolescent Decision-Making, Alcohol Use, and Delinquency</p>
<p>Julius Haag University of Toronto, Mississauga</p> <p>Scot Wortley University of Toronto</p> <p>Julian Tanner University of Toronto</p> <p>Kadija Osei University of Toronto</p> <p>Jessica Bundy University of Toronto</p>	<p>"It Won't Do No Good." Reasons for Not Reporting Violent Crime Among Disadvantaged Toronto Youth</p>
<p>Jessica M. Craig University of North Texas</p> <p>Haley Zettler University of North Texas</p> <p>Chad Trulson University of North Texas</p>	<p>Exploring Adverse Childhood Experiences and Recidivism in Serious Juvenile Delinquents</p>

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

Pacific II

Panel 28: Victims and Victimology

Chair: Thomas C. Page, California State University, Long Beach

<p>Zena Rossouw Eric Beauregard Julien Chopin Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Stranger Danger: Analyzing Offender Behaviors Based on Victim Approach Tactics in Sexual Homicide</p>
<p>Patrick Q. Brady University of Colorado, Colorado Springs</p>	<p>Theories of Reporting: Using Qualitative Explanations to Explain Quantitative Findings</p>
<p>Hannah Georgoulis Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Julien Chopin Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Identifying Distinct Victim Types in Sexual Homicide: A Latent Class Analysis</p>
<p>Thomas C. Page California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>Suicide, Bullying and Poly-Victimization of Transgender and Nonbinary People</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

Caribbean

Panel 29: Crime Trends and Analysis

Chair: Noah Cohen, John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center

Marilyn Ee Sam Houston State University	Decarceration in California: A County-Level Analysis of Crime Trends
P. Jeffrey Brantingham Simon Fraser University	Long Term Crime Trends in the West Coast States and Provinces: Crime Reduction and Crime Convergence
Xiaoshuang Iris Luo University of California, Irvine	Crime Changes and Spatial Patterns: Examining Longitudinal Models of Crime across Multiple Cities
Noah Cohen John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center	Dry Aggression: The Impact of Drought on Crime Trends in California Counties

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

International II

Panel 30: Modern Issues in Policing in America

Chair: Glenn Sterner, The Pennsylvania State University

Matt Hickman Seattle University	Changes in Police Use of Force Following a Statewide Ban on "Chokeholds"
Anthony Bencomo University of California, Santa Cruz	A Tale of Two Reports: Discussions of Death, Abolition, and Bureaucracy
Jennifer Lavoie Wilfrid Laurier University	Training Police to De-escalate: Comparing Virtual Reality and Live-Action Scenario-Based Approaches
Glenn Sterner The Pennsylvania State University Andrew Hochstetler Iowa State University David Peters Iowa State University Shannon Monnat Syracuse University	Enhancing Intelligence Practice Through Networks: Expanding Local Rural Drug Intelligence Capacity

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

Catalina

Panel 31: Perpetual Probation - New Insights into Community Supervision

Chair: Andrea Giuffre, California State University, San Bernadino

<p>Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University</p> <p>Beth Huebner Arizona State University</p> <p>Andrea Giuffre California State University, San Bernadino</p> <p>Lee A. Slocum University of Missouri, St. Louis</p> <p>Kathryn Tapp Arizona State University</p>	<p>Marking Time: The Ways Court Processing Time Impacts the Probation Experience</p>
<p>Andrea Giuffre California State University, San Bernadino</p> <p>Kathryn Tapp Arizona State University</p> <p>Beth Huebner Arizona State University</p> <p>Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University</p> <p>Lee A. Slocum University of Missouri, St. Louis</p>	<p>Cyclical Pathways to Probation Violations: Housing, Financial Capabilities, and COVID-19</p>
<p>Andrea Giuffre California State University, San Bernadino</p> <p>Beth Huebner Arizona State University</p> <p>Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University</p> <p>Lee A. Slocum University of Missouri, St. Louis</p>	<p>"Buy, Sell, and Trade": Depictions of the Criminal Legal System by People on Community Supervision</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

International I

Panel 32: The Juvenile Legal System

Chair: Adam Fine, Arizona State University

<p>Zachary Rowan Simon Fraser University Noah B. Norton Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>The Subjective Experience of Pain in Punishment Among Young Offenders</p>
<p>Cortney Simmons Arizona State University Colleen Sbeglia University of California, Irvine Caitlin Cavanagh Michigan State University Paul Frick Louisiana State University Laurence Steinberg Temple University Beth Cauffman University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Age-Related Associations among Callous-Unemotional Traits, Impulsivity, and Antisociality</p>
<p>Kelsey Tom Arizona State University Julia Wegiel Arizona State University Adam Fine Arizona State University</p>	<p>Parenting on Probation: Examining Parental Monitoring and Involvement in Juvenile Probation</p>
<p>Adam Fine Arizona State University Rebecca Fix Johns Hopkins University Juan Del Toro University of Minnesota Dylan Jackson Johns Hopkins University</p>	<p>Great Expectations: The Importance of Procedural Justice and Parenting</p>

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

5:00 pm – 6:00 pm

Catalina

**SPECIAL SESSION WITH DR. NANCY LA VIGNE,
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE**

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

TIME BLOCK H: 6:15 PM TO 7:30 PM

POSTER SESSION

GALLERIE

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

Christian Apolinar University of California, Irvine	The Impact of Hot Spot Policing on Neighborhood Desirability
Schaefer Brown California State University, Sacramento Stephanie Guardado California State University, Sacramento	Ghana and the US: Women in Legal Professions
Isabelle Callahan Simon Fraser University	The Value in Education: Predicting Frequent Youth Delinquency
Sriram Chintakrindi California State University, Stanislaus	Assessment of the Effects of a Guest Speaker Intervention on Criminal Justice Students
Mira Dhaliwal Wilfrid Laurier University	Examining the Construction of Serial Murders and Their Victims in True Crime Documentaries
Carolynn F. Fedarko University of Nevada, Reno Samantha R. DeTiberiis University of Nevada, Reno Matt Leone University of Nevada, Reno	Investigating the Crime Scene Investigators: Occupational Stress and Desensitization
Breana Frazier Florida International University	"I Don't Belong Anywhere Anyway": Understanding How Foster Care Affects Juvenile Delinquency
Schuryo Fujita California State University, San Bernardino	Examining the Displacement of Gang Violence After Civil Gang Injunctions
Suhey Gutierrez Arizona State University Seanika Mathis Arizona State University Abrielle Sanuth Arizona State University Seth Watts Arizona State University Danielle Wallace Arizona State University	Is Law-Violating Driving Behavior Race-Specific? Mapping Rates of At-Fault Traffic Accidents by Race

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

<p>Renée Haddock Wilfrid Laurier University Jennifer Lavoie Wilfrid Laurier University</p>	<p>Police De-Escalation with Individuals in Mental Health Crises: An Analysis of Canadian Media</p>
<p>James Lauritsen California State University, Long Beach Nicholas M. Perez California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>A Comparison of Officer-Involved Shootings from Five Police Agencies in the U.S. (2015-2018)</p>
<p>Chloe Leclerc Université de Montréal Majda Lamkhioued Université de Montréal</p>	<p>Barriers to Access to Justice: The Case of the Legal Aid System in Québec (Canada)</p>
<p>Heeuk “Dennis” Lee Weber State University David Kim Austin Peay State University Robert Uribe Weber State University</p>	<p>Social Media and Fear of Violent Crime</p>
<p>Olga Lozovska California State University, Northridge Lillian an Safari California State University, Northridge Anastasiia Timmer California State University, Northridge Olena Antonaccio University of Miami Ekaterina V. Botchkovar Northeastern University</p>	<p>Psychological Consequences of War Violence: A Qualitative Study in Ukraine</p>
<p>Dillon B. Munoz California State University, Sacramento Madison D. Scott California State University, Sacramento</p>	<p>Human Rights in Ghana: A Comparative Analysis</p>
<p>Laura J. Murray North Carolina State University</p>	<p>I Am Who I Say I Am: Incarcerated Transwomen and Their Transfer to a California Women's Prison</p>
<p>Genesis B. Navarrete California State University, Long Beach Nicholas M. Perez California State University, Long Beach Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach Michael White Arizona State University</p>	<p>The Impact of Fentanyl, Technology, and Intelligence Analysis on Narcotics Investigations</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH

<p>Brooke Nodeland University of North Texas</p> <p>Mark Saber University of North Texas</p> <p>Robert Wall University of North Texas</p> <p>Andrew Voss University of North Texas</p>	<p>An Examination of Motivations for Gun Purchases During the COVID-19 Pandemic</p>
<p>Brangelitee Orozco Ayala University of Nevada, Reno</p>	<p>Perceived School Resources and the School-to-Prison Pipeline</p>
<p>Clarissa M. Punla University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>The Intersection of Technology and IPV: A Holistic Examination of the IPV Ecosystem</p>
<p>Nayan G. Ramirez California State University, Northridge</p> <p>Jasmine Raymundo California State University, Northridge</p>	<p>The Role of Discrimination on Criminology & Criminal Justice Students' Feelings of Belongingness</p>
<p>Rhiannon R. Roberts Arizona State University</p>	<p>The Effects of Intra-Group Differences on Race-Related Conversations Between Black and White Parents</p>
<p>Ana M. Sigartau California State University, Sacramento</p> <p>Carlos Beltran California State University, Sacramento</p>	<p>ADR Methods in Ghana</p>
<p>Brook E. Snider Wilfrid Laurier University</p> <p>Jennifer A. Lavoie Wilfrid Laurier University</p> <p>Tarah Hodgkinson Wilfrid Laurier University</p>	<p>Using Immersive Virtual Reality Simulations to Evaluate Public Perceptions of Police</p>
<p>Kierston Viramontes California State University, San Bernardino</p>	<p>A Qualitative Approach to Examining CA Fish & Wildlife Game Wardens' Attitudes Towards the CJ System</p>
<p>Katherine Wilson McCoy University of Central Florida</p>	<p>Officer Race, Perceptions of Qualified Immunity, and Levels of Policing</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

<p>Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University</p> <p>Tereza Trejbalová San Diego State University</p> <p>Erica Redner-Vera San Diego State University</p> <p>Paul Kaplan San Diego State University</p>	<p>The San Diego County Pretrial Advocacy and Community Connections Unit</p>
<p>Tereza Trejbalová San Diego State University</p> <p>Kimberly R. Kras San Diego State University</p> <p>Erica Redner-Vera San Diego State University</p> <p>Isabella Todd San Diego State University</p> <p>Paul Kaplan San Diego State University</p>	<p>Hoping for a Fresh Start: Investigating the Impacts of Second-Look Sentencing on Reentry</p>
<p>Ciara McGlynn Washington State University</p>	<p>Continuous Improvement: An Individual Drug Court Program Review</p>

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Pacific I

Panel 35: International Considerations in Crime and Criminal Justice

Chair: Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland

<p>Nayoung Ko Washington State University</p>	<p>Crime Trends in South Korea</p>
<p>Steven A. Kohm The University of Winnipeg</p> <p>Kaitlin Henley Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Based on a True Story: Law and Legal Films in Canada</p>
<p>James Gacek University of Regina</p> <p>Rosemary Ricciardelli Memorial University of Newfoundland</p>	<p>A Scoping Review of the Agricultural Prison Industry: Findings and Future Considerations</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Pacific II

Panel 36: Issues in Gender and Law

Chair: Amelie Couvrette, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Geneva Brown DePaul University	Miranda and the Womb: Prosecuting Women in the Post Roe Era
Jose A. Torres California Lutheran University	The Borders Between US: The Effects of Deportation on Salvadoran Men's Romantic Relationships
Bailey L. Cooper Simon Fraser University Amanda McCormick University of the Fraser Valley	Barriers to Reporting Intimate Partner Violence Among Men
Amelie Couvrette Université du Québec en Outaouais	Examining the Relational Aspect of Women in Re-entry

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Caribbean

Panel 37: Current Considerations Related to the Study of Sex Crimes

Chair: Michelle Poirier, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Christopher Carey Portland State University Anna Kosloski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Nathaniel Steinlicht University of South Dakota Molly McDade Multnomah County Sheriff's Office	The Roots Run Deep: Sex Trafficking as a Family Business - A Case Study
Hyojong Song Korea University MiRang Park Hannam University Yujin Kim Korea University	Recidivism of Juvenile Digital Sex Offenders: Do Maladaptive Cognitions about the Internet Matter?
Gemini A. Creason-Parker Texas State University	Rape Myths in Numbers: The Relationship Between Stereotypical Case Characteristics & Arrest Outcomes
Michelle Poirier University of Massachusetts, Lowell Amber Horning University of Massachusetts, Lowell	Are All Pimps Created Equal?: An Exploratory Examination of Female Pimps

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

8:00 am – 9:15 am

Catalina

Panel 38: The Police and the Public

Chair: Lucas Alward, Boise State University

<p>Hannah Carson Baggett Auburn University Kaitlyn J. Selman Illinois State University</p>	<p>School Copaganda in Alabama: Tinsel, Twinkle, and Police-Youth Programming</p>
<p>Adam Dunbar University of Nevada, Reno Peter A. Hanink California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Brandon Kyle University of Nevada, Reno</p>	<p>Perceptions of Police Use-of-Force as a Function of Officer Race and Prior Conduct</p>
<p>Alexandra Hiropoulous California State University, Stanislaus</p>	<p>Police Accountability in CA: An Exploration of Citizen Complaints Filed Against Officers 2019-2022</p>
<p>Kim Rossmo Texas State University</p>	<p>A Rage to Judgment: Cognitive Biases, Wrongful Convictions, and Environmental Criminology</p>
<p>Lucas Alward Boise State University Ryan Patten California State University, Chico Matthew Thomas California State University, Chico Andrea Allen Clayton State University Season Hoard Washington State University Steve Sherman Rice University</p>	<p>Ready or Not: Exploring the Influence of Perceived Legitimacy on Campus Police Readiness to Respond</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

8:00 am – 9:15 am

International I

Panel 39: Issues Concerning Correctional Officers

Chair: Gary R. Breig, Walden University

<p>Korri Bickle Trent University Rosemary Ricciardelli Memorial University of Newfoundland</p>	<p>Care, Custody, & Supervision: Canadian Correctional Officers Views on "Care" Involved in Their Work</p>
<p>Rosemary Ricciardelli Memorial University of Newfoundland Tamara Taillieu University of Manitoba Matthew Johnston Memorial University of Newfoundland Sahar Dorniani Memorial University of Newfoundland R. Nicholas Carleton University of Regina Tracie O. Afifi University of Manitoba</p>	<p>The Mental Health and Well-Being of Provincial/Territorial Correctional Workers Pre and During COVID</p>
<p>Sara Fiegl University of Nevada, Reno Matthew C. Leone University of Nevada, Reno</p>	<p>Work Family Conflict and the Community Corrections Officer</p>
<p>Marcella Siqueira Cassiano The University of Winnipeg Rosemary Ricciardelli Memorial University of Newfoundland</p>	<p>Does Prison Work? Correctional Officers' Views of Prison, Punishment, and Rehabilitation</p>
<p>Gary R. Breig Walden University</p>	<p>Qualitative Assessment of Psychological Safety and Ethics in Corrections Officers</p>

8:00 am – 9:15 am

International II

Panel 40: Crime Analysis and Special Types of Crime

Chair: Ivette A. Jimenez, California State University, San Bernadino

<p>Jamie Snyder University of Wyoming Adrienne Freng University of Wyoming</p>	<p>Ignoring all the Signs: Self-Reported Crime and Deviance in National Parks</p>
<p>Yuki Wang University of California, Irvine John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Influence of Business Features on Journey to Crime and Victimization</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

<p>Kierston Viramontes California State University, San Bernadino</p> <p>Nerea Marteache California State University, San Bernadino</p> <p>Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernadino</p> <p>Gohar Petrossian John Jay College of Criminal Justice</p>	<p>IUU fishing: Detecting High-Risk Transshipment Communities</p>
<p>Emilie R. Christopher Washington State University</p>	<p>Mapping the Way Home: A Literature Analysis of MMIWG2S From a GIS Lens</p>
<p>Ivette A. Jimenez California State University, San Bernadino</p> <p>Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernadino</p>	<p>Human Trafficking in the Americas: Comparison of Original Source Compilation Versus UNODC Data</p>

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

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Atlantic I

Roundtable 1: Navigating Retention and Success Among First-Year Criminology Students

Chair: Marc D. Glidden, California State University, Northridge

<p>Marc D. Glidden California State University, Northridge</p> <p>Vickie Jensen California State University, Northridge</p> <p>Anthony Martinez California State University, Northridge</p> <p>Milena Apresyan California State University, Northridge</p> <p>Jacqueline Navarrete-Teo California State University, Northridge</p> <p>Samantha Moreno California State University, Northridge</p>	<p>Navigating Retention and Success Among First-Year Criminology Students</p>
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9:30 am – 10:45 am

International II

Workshop: How to Expert Witness: Using your Research and Expertise in the Courtroom

Chair: Robert D. Weide, California State University, Los Angeles

<p>Robert D. Weide California State University, Los Angeles</p> <p>Judge Jerome Haig Superior Court of Los Angeles County</p>	<p>How to Expert Witness: Using your Research and Expertise in the Courtroom</p>
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PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

9:30 am – 10:45 am

Atlantic II

Roundtable 2: Unveiling Hidden Scars: Vicarious Trauma Among Non-Law Enforcement Professionals

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

<p>Meghan M. Ballard University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Joanne DeCaro University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Gabe J. Rosales University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Alexis Rowland University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Unveiling Hidden Scars: Vicarious Trauma Among Non-Law Enforcement Professionals</p>
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9:30 am – 10:45 am

Catalina

Workshop: Graduate Student Professional Development: What to Expect during the Interview Process and How to Succeed in your First Year

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

<p>Matthew Hickman Seattle University</p> <p>Khadija Monk California State University, Los Angeles</p> <p>Danielle Murdoch Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Michael White Arizona State University</p>	<p>What to Expect During the Interview Process and How to Succeed in Your First Year</p>
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9:30 am – 10:45 am

International I

Roundtable 3: Criminal Justice Abroad: Lessons in Crafting Innovative Study Abroad Programming

Chair: Stacy Mallicoat, Cal State Fullerton

<p>Stacy Mallicoat California State University, Fullerton</p> <p>Denise Paquette Boots University of Texas at Dallas</p> <p>Cassia Spohn Arizona State University</p>	<p>Criminal Justice Abroad: Lessons in Crafting Innovative Study Abroad Programming</p>
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TIME BLOCK K: 11:00 AM TO 11:30 AM

BOOK SALE

FOYER

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

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

11:30 am to 12:45 pm

KEYNOTE BRUNCH

INTERNATIONAL III, IV, V

Re-centering Law in the Criminology of Sentencing & Punishment

Mona Lynch
University of California, Irvine

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

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm

Caribbean

Panel 41: Policies Impacting Law Enforcement

Chair: Joseph Schafer, Arizona State University

<p>Carlena A. Orosco California State University, Los Angeles</p>	<p>Bridging the Gap: Policies and Practices to Close the Sworn-Civilian Divide in Police Dispatching</p>
<p>Stephanie L. Ashton University of British Columbia Amanda McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Tara Haarhoff University of the Fraser Valley</p>	<p>Enhancing Police Understanding of Coercive Control in Intimate Partner Violence</p>
<p>Kanika Samuels-Wortley Ontario Tech University Vanessa N. Rhodes University of Guelph Adriana Avraam Ontario Tech University</p>	<p>Towards Equitable Policing: The Role of Racial Bias Training in Modern Canadian Law Enforcement</p>
<p>Zachary A. Powell California State University, San Bernardino</p>	<p>Did California Act to Save Lives? AB 392 and Fatal Officer-Involved Shootings</p>
<p>Joseph Schafer Arizona State University Brenna Dunlap University of Nebraska, Omaha Donald Linhorst Saint Louis University</p>	<p>Policing the St. Louis Metroplex Pre- and Post-Ferguson: The Lived Experiences of Police Officers</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm

Atlantic I

Panel 42: Functions of the American Legal System

Chair: Sarah Heath, University of Winnipeg

Shannon Magnuson Justice System Partners	Reducing Probation Revocations - Considering the Role of Prosecutors in Delayed Incarceration
Kyle Winnen University of California, Irvine Charis Kubrin University of California, Irvine	Prosecutor Narratives in Rap on Trial Cases
Devon Thacker Thomas California State University, Fullerton Susana Agama California State University, Fullerton	"It definitely got disrupted": Public Perceptions of the Criminal Legal System During COVID-19
Sarah Heath University of Winnipeg	Reviewing the scope of Intermediaries in the Canadian Criminal Justice System

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm

Atlantic II

Panel 43: Legal Issues in the Study of Crime and Criminal Justice

Chair: Claire R. Silverstone, University of Sunderland

Ted Palys Simon Fraser University James L. Turk Metropolitan Toronto University	Should Canadian Researchers Have Statute-Based-Protections for Research Participant Confidentiality?
Paul Kaplan San Diego State University	Challenges to the Death Penalty in the 2020s
Justin Sola University of California, Irvine Justin T. Pickett SUNY Albany	A Good Neighbor with a Gun? Experiments on Preferences for Proximity and Interaction
Anthony M. Triola University of California, Irvine	"Like We're Livestock": Post-Truth and Non-Consensual Experimentation in the Carceral Context
Claire R. Silverstone University of Sunderland	Impact of Deficient Societal Acceptance Following Carceral Experiences Within Closed UK Communities

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm

International I

Panel 44: Police Interactions with the Community

Chair: Isabella E. Castillo, Arizona State University

<p>Peter A. Hanink California State Polytechnic University, Pomona</p> <p>Adam Dunbar University of Nevada, Reno</p> <p>Matthew Renner California State Polytechnic University, Pomona</p> <p>Vivian Martinez California State Polytechnic University, Pomona</p> <p>Chardonnay Marquez California State Polytechnic University, Pomona</p>	<p>Cops Off Campus? Perceptions of University Police and School Safety</p>
<p>Scot Wortley University of Toronto</p> <p>Roksolyana Shlapak University of Toronto</p> <p>Jeff Wong University of Toronto</p> <p>Julian Tanner University of Toronto</p>	<p>Good Cop, Bad Cop: Positive and Negative Experiences with the Police Perceived Police Legitimacy</p>
<p>David A. Makin Washington State University</p> <p>Dale W. Willits Washington State University</p> <p>Tessa K. Wilson Washington State University</p> <p>Christina L. Shellabarger Washington State University</p>	<p>From Start to Finish: Evaluating How COVID-19 Altered the Frequency and Nature of Police Contacts</p>
<p>Isabella E. Castillo Arizona State University</p>	<p>Race & Autism: An Intersectional Analysis of Fear of Police Contact among Parents & Caregivers</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm

International II

Panel 45: Law Enforcement Perspectives and Behaviors

Chair: Danielle E. Thompson, University of Waterloo

Michael Ouellet Ontario Tech University	Police Perception of Danger
Carmen Gill University of New Brunswick Mary Aspinall University of Saint Thomas Marie-Marthe Cousineau Université de Montreal Myrna Dawson University of Guelph	Police Officers' Response to Coercive Controlling Behavior in Intimate Partner Violence
Janelle Hawes University of Washington, Tacoma Andrew Grove Kent Police Department	Research & Police Leadership Perspectives on a Community Immersion Law Enforcement Program (CILEP)
Danielle E. Thompson University of Waterloo Debra Langan Wilfrid Laurier University	Once an "Ideal Worker," Always an "Ideal Worker": The Impervious Status of Police Who Become Fathers

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

PACIFIC I & II

PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

THE PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

1974-75 William Amos	2000-01 Michael Gottfredson
1975-76 Earl Caldwell	2001-02 Marcus Felson
1976-77 James F. Short, Jr.	2002-03 J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1977-78 Simon Dinitz	2003-04 M. Douglas Anglin
1978-79 A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	2004-05 Finn-Aage Esbensen
1979-80 Gil Geis	2005-06 Michael Radelet
1980-81 Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	2006-07 Marjorie Zatz
1981-82 Sheldon Messinger	2007-08 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1982-83 Tom Murton	2008-09 Cheryl Maxson
1983-84 Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2009-10 David Huizinga
1984-85 (not given)	2010-11 Robert Hare & Henry Pontell
1985-86 Abraham Blumberg	2011-12 Erwin Chemerinsky
1986-87 Don M. Gottfredson	2012-13 John R. Hepburn
1987-88 Jerome Skolnick	2013-14 Richard A. Leo
1988-89 Austin Turk	2014-15 Malcolm Feeley
1989-90 Elliott Currie	2015-16 Phillipe Bourgois
1990-91 John Irwin	2016-17 Cassia C. Spohn
1991-92 Meda Chesney-Lind	2017-18 Patricia Brantingham
1992-93 C. Ronald Huff	2018-19 D. Kim Rossmo
1993-94 Franklin Zimring	2019-20 Charis Kubrin
1994-95 Malcolm Klein	2020-21 Jon R. Hipp
1995-96 Edwin M. Lemert	2021-22 Jon B. Gould
1996-97 Joan Petersilia	2022-23 Jill Rosenbaum
1997-98 Travis Hirschi	2023-24 Mona Lynch
1998-99 James Austin	
1999-00 Delbert S. Elliott	

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. | 1988-89 | Meda Chesney-Lind
LaDoris Cordell
Arnold Binder
Julius Debro
Michael Schumacher |
| 1977-78 | Robert Carter
G. Thomas Gitchoff
William Hopper
Sid Lezak
David Lowenbert
Jay Monahan
Harry More
John Webster | 1989-90 | Gloria Allred
Lee Brown
James Rasmussen
Ira Schwartz |
| 1979-80 | Al Gormann
C. Ray Jeffrey
Roxanna Sweet
Richard W. Tillson | 1990-91 | Ronald Boostrom
Janet Henkin |
| 1980-81 | Harry Allen
Honorable David Bazelon
Soloman Kobrin | 1992-92 | John Irwin
Susan Meier
Jill Rosenbaum |
| 1981-82 | John Barbara
C. Ronald Huff
Sid Lezak
Albert J. Reiss, Jr.
Joachim Schneider | 1992-93 | Wayne Matsuo
Ted Palmer
Roland Pierre-Dixon |
| 1983-84 | Sid Lezak
Milton Rector | 1993-94 | Susan Turner
Daniel Glaser
Louis Cobarruviaz |
| 1985-86 | Duncan Chappel
Elaine Duxbury
Penny Harrington
Kenneth Kirkpatrick | 1994-95 | Cecil Steppe
Gil Garcetti
Carl Pope
Constance Watson
Leonard Edwards |
| 1986-87 | John Kaplan
Leonard Levy
Joséph E. Scott
Harold Venter | 1995-96 | Paul J. Brantingham
David Matza
Dan Monez
Arnold Rosenfeld |
| 1987-88 | Sheldon Messinger
Joan Petersilia
Henry Pontell
Barbara Raffle Price | 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	2011-12	Michael Gottfredson
2001-02	Finn-Aage Esbensen	2012-13	Franklin Zimring
2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen	2013-14	Rosann Greenspan David T. Johnson
2003-04	David Shichor	2014-15	Jonathan Simon
2004-05	Larry Bennett	2015-16	Martin Andresen
2005-06	Robert Crutchfield	2016-17	Charles Katz
2006-07	Elizabeth Deschenes	2017-18	Michael D. White
2007-08	Neil Boyd	2018-19	Martin Bouchard
2008-09	Henry F. Fradella	2019-20	William Sousa
2009-10	Cassia Spohn	2020-21	Aili Malm
2010-11	Jan Chaiken	2021-22	Edward R. Maguire
		2022-23	Jesenia Pizarro
		2023-24	Danielle Wallace

PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

THE JUNE MORRISON-TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

for significant improvement of the quality of justice

1978-79	Horst Senger	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1981-82	(not given)	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstедler	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	2007-08	Joan Petersilia
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	2008-09	Joel Goodman
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2009-10	Christine Curtis
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2010-11	Vincent Webb
1987-88	John Kennedy	2011-12	John Irwin
1988-89	Rev. C. Williams & Rev. C. Mims	2012-13	Jeanne Woodford
1989-89	Florence McClure	2013-14	Steven Belenko
1990-91	Mark Soler	2014-15	Father Greg Boyle
1991-92	Joséph McNamara	2015-16	Michael Romano
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi	2016-17	Michael Bien
1993-94	Judith A. Embree	2017-18	Delores Jones-Brown
1994-95	David Chadwick	2018-19	Marc Mauer
1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert	2019-20	Arif Alikhan
1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind	2020-21	Hadar Aviram
1997-98	James I. Cook	2021-22	Lisa Growette Bostaph
1998-99	Ellen Barry	2022-23	Keramet Reiter
1999-00	Sandi Menefee	2023-24	Jennifer Lanterman
2000-01	Karin Bedi		
2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay		

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	2012-13 (not given)
2000-01 Jimmy Brown	2013-14 Helen Taylor Green
2001-02 Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2014-15 Michelle Alexander
2002-03 James Diego Vigil	2015-16 Beth E. Richie
2003-04 Cassia C. Spohn	2016-17 Robert Crutchfield
2004-05 Karen Umemoto	2017-18 Charis Kubrin
2005-06 Julius Debro	2018-19 Geoff Ward
2006-07 Raymond Michalowski	2019-20 Jennifer Eberhardt
2007-08 Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber	2020-21 Nikki Jones
2008-09 Shaun L. Gabbidon	2021-22 Ojmarrh Mitchell
2009-10 Nancy Rodriguez	2022-23 Lisa Monchalin
2010-11 Samuel Walker	2023-24 Anthony A. Peguero
2011-12 Delores Jones-Brown	

The Meda Chesney-Lind Award

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

2012-13 Meda Chesney-Lind	2018-19 Valerie Jenness
2013-14 Jill Rosenbaum	2019-20 Cassia C. Spohn
2014-15 Barbara Bloom & Barbara Owen	2020-21 Lisa Pasko
2015-16 Jody Miller	2021-22 Kathleen "Kate" Fox
2016-17 Jennifer Fraser	2022-23 Margaret Jackson
2017-18 Marie L. Griffin	2023-24 Andrea J. Ritchie

The Richard Tewksbury Award

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

2012-13 Richard Tewksbury	2018-19 Kevin Nadal
2013-14 Valerie Jenness	2019-20 Kimberly Richman
2014-15 Dana Peterson	2020-21 Matthew J. Ball
2015-16 Tod W. Burke	2021-22 Jennifer Macy
2016-17 Henry F. Fradella	2022-23 Angela Dwyer
2017-18 Andrea J. Ritchie	2023-24 Dean Spade

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	2001-02	Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
1976-77	(not given)	2002-03	Paul Brantingham
1977-78	William Amos	2003-04	Elizabeth Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1978-79	Ivar Paur	2004-05	Angel Ilarraza, Gisela Bichler, & Stephen Tibbetts
1979-80	G. Thomas Gitchoff	2005-06	Cynthia Burke
1980-81	Michael Rustigan	2006-07	Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1981-82	Gerry Fare	2007-08	Sue Cote Escobar
1982-83	Ron Boostrom	2008-09	John Vivian
1983-84	Susan Meier	2009-10	Adrienne Freng
1984-85	(not given)	2010-11	Christine Famega
1985-86	Charles Tracy	2011-12	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella & Laurie Kubicek
1986-87	Henry Pontell	2012-13	Mary Maguire
1987-88	Joyce Alexander	2013-14	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1988-89	Janet Henkin	2014-15	Stuart Henry
1989-90	Jill Rosenbaum	2015-16	Kimberly Richman & Paul Kaplan
1990-91	John Dombrink	2016-17	Yvette Farmer
1991-92	Elaine Duxbury	2017-18	Matthew J. Hickman
1992-93	Randall Sheldon	2018-19	Hadar Aviram
1993-94	Meda Chesney-Lind	2019-20	Aili Malm
1994-95	Richard Tillson	2020-21	Michael D. White
1995-96	Christine Curtis	2021-22	Ashley D. Hewitt
1996-97	Candace Cross-Drew	2022-23	Christine S. Scott-Hayward
1997-98	Inger Sagatun-Edwards	2023-24	Sam Vickovic
1998-99	Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble		
1999-00	Barbara Bloom & Pat Jackson		
2000-01	Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden		

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	2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1982-83	(not given)	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1983-84	Lois Lee	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1984-85	Melvin Miller	2007-08	Samuel A. Lewis
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2008-09	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2009-10	Jim Frank
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2010-11	Wil Vizzard
1988-89	Joséph Weis	2011-12	(not given)
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2012-13	John R. Hepburn
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2013-14	Richard A. Leo
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2014-15	Valerie Jenness
1992-93	Lee Bowker	2015-16	Connie Estrada Ireland
1993-94	Susan Meier	2016-17	Alex R. Piquero
1994-95	Carl Black	2017-18	Malcolm Feeley
1995-96	Mark Wiederanders	2018-19	Gisela Bichler
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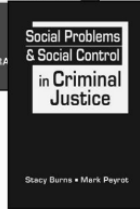
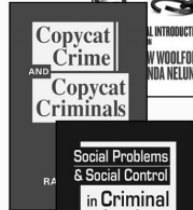
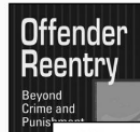
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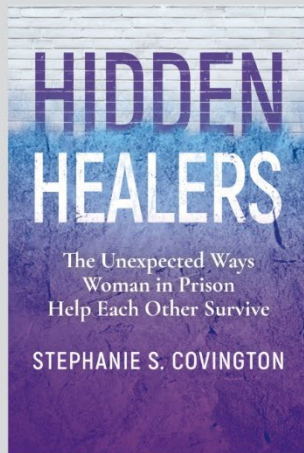
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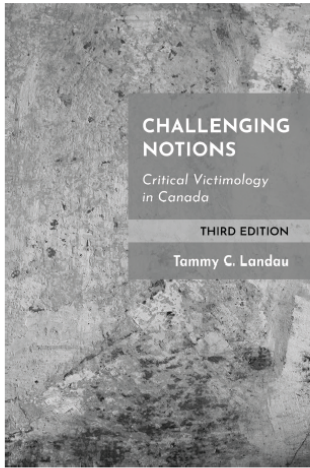
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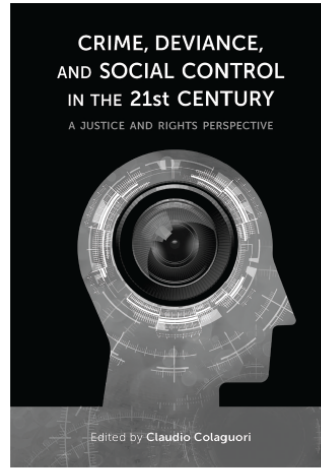
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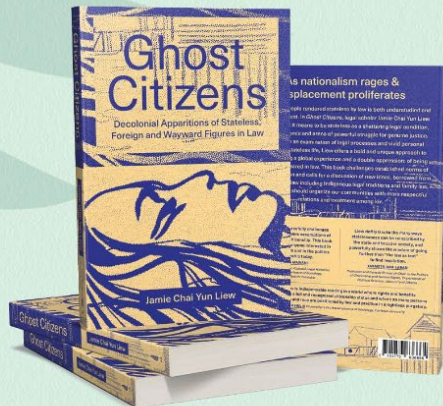
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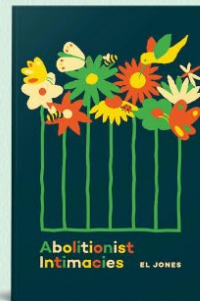


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ABSTRACTS

2024 PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Panel 1: From Victim to Victor: Lived Experience of Criminalization as the Foundation for Future Scholars

On the Barrel End of the Gun: From Police Violence Victimization to Redemption Through Education

Lami J. Glenn, Homeboy Industries

In this paper Lami J. Glenn recounts his harrowing experience being shot over 30 times by LAPD SWAT in a no-knock raid on his home, only to wake up in the hospital charged with attempted murder on the officers who tried to kill him. Employing frameworks for understanding police militarization and police violence spearheaded by Peter Kraska, this paper analyzes how these frameworks perfectly fit the circumstances of his own near-death experience with police violence. After 10 years in prison for being the victim of the shooting for which he was charged, Glenn shares his story of redemption and resilience from Homeboy Industries to Cal State LA where he recently earned his BA in Sociology, and his plans to pursue a career in academia by applying to doctoral programs in criminology and sociology.

Gun Control Criminalization: The Broken Windows of the Liberals

Jessi Fernandez, University of California, Berkley

In this paper recent UC Berkeley graduate Jessi Fernandez shares his experience being criminalized with a felony conviction for mere possession of a firearm in the absence of any actual crime being committed because he was a gang member, and how that life-changing experience with the criminal justice system compelled him to pursue a degree in sociology and to apply for doctoral programs. This paper adapts critiques of broken windows as saving poor communities by criminalizing them to modern gun control laws, which essentially serve the same purpose of criminalizing indigent communities of color under the auspices of saving them from themselves.

From the Prison to the PhD: How Prison Prepared a Young Scholar for Academic Politics

Ryan Flaco Rising, University of California, Irvine

Ryan "Flaco" Rising recounts his years of navigating inmate politics in prison and how that prepared him for many of the obstacles he has faced in his young career as a doctoral candidate in Criminology, Law & Society at UC Irvine as a result of toxic academic politics on both his own campus, and that of his alma mater, UC Santa Barbara. This paper makes the connection between inmates who collaborated with the prison administration and faculty and administrators in the university who collaborate against the best interests of the students to which they are ostensibly charged with providing education, support, and services. Flaco recounts his experience being blackballed at UCSB as an undergraduate student, threatening the continued function of the Underground Scholars Initiative he founded on that campus, to being blackballed out of the Underground Scholars Initiative at UC Irvine and how these experiences parallel his

ABSTRACTS

experiences in prison watching inmate collaborators undermine the interests of their fellow inmates.

Formerly Incarcerated, Permanently Excluded: Criminal Stigma and Campus Policing
Jorge David Mancillas, University of California, Los Angeles

In theory, universities use diversity and inclusion to advocate for students from marginalized backgrounds. These backgrounds include categories such as race, gender, or class status, and often invoke value judgments-stigma. At the University of California, this burden of representation falls heavily upon the "Underground Scholars Initiative", a formerly incarcerated student organization. These students find solidarity in their common histories impacted by incarceration in their path to higher education. Formerly incarcerated students experience multiple marginalities based not only on race, gender, and class status, but particularly, criminal stigma. This paper examines how the Underground Scholars experience stigmatization within the UC system and documents their encounter with campus police, professors, colleagues, and how formerly incarcerated students are failed by the UC's façade of diversity and inclusion.

Panel 2: Considerations in Crime Analysis

Efficacy and Neighborhoods, or How the Community's Actions Affect Crime Rates

Laura S. Jones, University of Surrey
Ian Brunton-Smith, University of Surrey
David Lloyd, University of Surrey

Collective efficacy (CE) - the combination of social ties between local residents and their shared willingness to actively engage in social control - has become widely recognised as one of the central ecological theories of crime and place. However, despite a substantial evidence base that has demonstrated the negative link between collective and crime rates, we still know little about the formation of CE or how its spatial distribution is determined by a neighbourhood's inner structure. In this study we address this gap by presenting a novel convolution model that allows for a mathematical investigation of how a neighbourhood's internal resources lead to spatial variations in CE, and in turn crime, as well as providing insights into the transitions between different regions of CE. With the theory of planned behaviour, we show how individual CE can lead to emergent CE behaviour and clustering at neighbourhood level. We find that the size and shape of the neighbourhood of the influence on an individual's efficacy is critical in the shape of the clustering behaviour of CE.

Defining Rampage Violence Across Completion Status: Towards a More Comprehensive Model

Eric Madfis, University of Washington, Tacoma
Janelle Hawes, University of Washington, Tacoma

The definitions and terms used to describe single-incident mass casualty events vary widely and remain contested. To allow for the inclusion of more incidents, larger and

ABSTRACTS

more representative samples, and more comprehensive analyses, we argue in favor of using the broad term "rampage" and propose a new model, the Rampage Violence Status Model (RVSM), which provides additional context on completion status and can subsume previous terminology. Additionally, by expanding upon previous researchers' distinctions and definitions of various stages and completion statuses, we suggest adopting the following terms as stages in the progression of rampage violence, per the RVSM: researched, planned, prepared, initiated, interrupted, attempted, and completed.

Do "Chop Shops" Influence Car Theft Patterns?

P. Jeffrey Brantingham, University of California, Los Angeles

Craig D. Uchida, Justice & Security Strategies

George Mohler, Boston College

Research on storefront stings suggests that such police operations can generate incentives to offend that otherwise would not have been part of the normal environment. In particular, "chop shops" set up to fence stolen cars may lead to a spike in and concentration of car theft around the sting site. The suggested explanation is that boundedly-rational offenders can maximize the number of cars stolen or minimize the risk of getting caught by minimizing the distance between theft locations and the chop shop. If correct, the same decision-making calculus should also hold for illicit (non-sting) chop shops. We therefore expect the influence of illicit chop shops to be visible in the spatio-temporal pattern of car thefts, even in the absence of specific intelligence about chop shop locations. We examine this proposition using data on car thefts from Los Angeles.

Evaluating the Effect of Enhanced LED Street Lighting on Nighttime Violent Crime in Newark, NJ

Alejandro Gimenez Santana, Rutgers University

Khalil Zlaoui, Independent

Gaspard Tissandier, Rutgers University

Adriana Santos, Rutgers University

Joel Caplan, Rutgers University

In this paper, we used the staggered replacement of streetlight poles in Newark, NJ, to study the effect of increased lighting conditions on nighttime violent crime victimization. Through a collaboration between the Newark Public Safety Collaborative at Rutgers University-Newark and the local utility company, PSEG, a program was implemented to prioritize the installation of LED streetlights, which are more cost-effective, environmentally friendly, and can reduce light pollution, in areas with increased levels of nighttime violence. Through this data-informed community engagement effort, street poles were replaced between 2019 and 2021 in multiple locations across the city's geography. We implement a difference-in-difference (DiD) model with fixed effects based on the replacement schedule and mapping to estimate the impact of the new LED poles on aggravated assault, robbery, and homicides during nighttime hours. We find a negative and significant reduction of 2.34 crime for every 100 poles changed, with most of the effect concentrated during 2019 and 2020.

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Panel 3: Gender, Sexuality, and Crime

Examining Identity Formation in Adolescent Girls of Color Impacted by Familial Incarceration

Alexandria S. Pech, Arizona State University

Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University

The purpose of this study was to examine how adolescent Girls of Color (AGOC) develop their intersectional identities in the context of familial incarceration. The study used a critical qualitative counter storytelling research design to explore: what role does the criminal legal system play in the identity formation of AGOC experiencing familial incarceration? In total, 17 adolescent Girls and young Women of Color, ages 14-24, participated in semi-structured storytelling interviews. Findings revealed how girls reacted and responded to racism, gender inequality, heterosexism, and classism within and outside the context of familial incarceration. Further, AGOC critically reflected on ways that the criminal legal system replicated carceral harm (i.e., policing, punishment, stigmatization, criminalization, and surveillance) via people (i.e., teachers), places (i.e., prisons), and things (i.e., school policies). Recommendations serve as a call to action for individuals within schools, families, communities, and prisons to not cause further harm.

Reporting Campus-Based Sexual Assault: Is Campus Messaging 'Neutral'?

Karma Rose Zavita, The University of California, Irvine

Varying explanations exist for why undergraduate students may or may not report instances of campus-based sexual assault, though researchers often focus on individual-level experiences, though other factors exist and should be explored. Title IX mandates that campuses remain 'neutral' and do not encourage or discourage student reporting, however, it is important to assess the larger role campus messaging may play in student reporting.

The current project consists of a content analysis of 50 flagship university's website materials. We gathered the available resources for victims and survivors who may be seeking information about reporting. Keyword searches of 'report sexual assault' were run for every campus, and the results of these searches were gathered, coded, and analyzed for major themes. Preliminary results indicate major differences in the availability of information, the type of reporting options and resources provided, as well as the persuasive or dissuasive language used in the messaging. Implications for Title IX are discussed.

Experts' Perspectives on Domestic Violence in South Korea After COVID-19: A Qualitative Study

Jinyoung Lee, Korea University

Hyojong Song, Korea University

The social distancing measures implemented due to COVID-19 have brought about significant social changes including crimes, especially those occurring within households. We conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with ten experts in domestic violence, child abuse, and elder abuse. Applying a grounded theory approach, we collected data

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through an iterative process and analyzed them using ATLAS.ti 23.1.1. Our research findings include 4 themes and 10 sub-themes. We found that the exposure of domestic violence victims was restricted after the pandemic, leading to delayed detection and concealment, and economic crises within households escalated into domestic violence. Despite these issues, experts mentioned that access to domestic violence victims became more challenging due to government guidelines, making it difficult to provide support to the victims. We finally discussed policy implications about domestic violence post-COVID-19, the enhancement of domestic violence policies, and the improvement of support services.

LGBTQAI+ Third Party Facilitation in a Necropolitical Landscape

Amber Horning, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Sara Jordeno, Rhode Island School of Design

Loretta Stalans, Loyola University, Chicago

Catherine Stevens, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

In the U.S., many factors contribute to LGBTQAI+ youth being disproportionately sex trafficked (Dank et al., 2017). For instance, the LGBTQAI+ population often experiences family rejection, homelessness, violence, and difficulties in school, work, and in healthcare settings, making them one of the most excluded, vulnerable groups (Clark et al., 2017; Nadel, 2020; Peterson et al., 2021; Ray et al., 2020). Unfortunately, many LGBTQAI people are the epitome of necropolitical subjects or those subjugated of life to the power of death (Mbembe, 2011). LGBTQAI+ youth are often stripped of their bios (i.e., their living experiences, possibilities, potentialities, and societal/living existence, including their political rights and functionality) but resist by reclaiming agency. We analyze 45 LGBTQAI+ sex market facilitators' accounts, exploring how they operate in the commercial sex market with accounts of them being stripped of agency and regaining agency with themes of survival, 'doing femininity,' including mentorship and mothering, and individual and community health and solvency.

Panel 4: Drugs/Substance Use and Crime

Side Effects May Include Criminal Behaviour: Examining Non-Illicit Drug Use and Crime

Cassandra Pacholski, Simon Fraser University

Every year in North America billions of prescription medications are dispensed. While the drug-crime connection has been long established in the criminology literature, non-illicit prescription drugs have been left out of the drug-crime equation. Various prescription drugs are known to cause side effects such as irritability, aggression, and inability to exert control- all of which have been linked to criminal behaviour. To address this gap in the literature, the following study draws on prescription users' experiences with psychiatric and behavioural side effects of common prescription drugs such as antiepileptics and benzodiazepines through interviews, surveys, and content analysis to determine whether adverse drug reactions can lead to criminal behaviour. These results have significant legal implications when considering mitigating factors in sentencing and

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determining the future of adverse drug reactions, their effects on criminal behaviour, and how to approach these defences in a court of law.

Substance Use, Family Formation, and Sexual and Gender Identity

Alexander Chapman, The Pennsylvania State University

Cara Exten, The Pennsylvania State University

People of minoritized sexual identities and genders are understudied in population-level substance use and deviance research. Criminology emphasizes the role of marital status as a turning point for substance use. However, it remains unclear how turning points like marital status impact individuals with different sexual identities. We use the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions-III to test associations between marital status and sexual and gender identity on substance use across substances including cocaine, heroin, prescription pain relievers, sedatives, stimulants, among others. Preliminary results suggest that (1) people of minoritized sexual identities have higher probabilities of using substances, (2) marital status has a positive association with substance use, (3) and the novel finding that the male-female gap in substance use is attenuated or reversed depending on respondents' sexual identity. These findings highlight the value in reconsidering how traditional theories apply to people of minoritized sexual and gender identities.

Examining Support for Syringe Exchange Programs in Jails and Prisons

Emily Millington, California State University, Long Beach

Maryanne Diaz, California State University, Long Beach

Ryan Fischer, California State University, Long Beach

Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

With the ongoing opioid epidemic, evidence-based interventions are needed to prevent, respond to, and reverse opioid related overdoses. This study examines public support for syringe exchange programs in California's jails and prisons. Using two waves of survey data (2017 and 2022), this paper seeks to answer the following research questions: (1) What are public perceptions of syringe exchange programs in California? (2) What factors contribute to these public perceptions? And, (3) Do public perceptions of CA voters align with past legislative decisions? Results reveal that there has been an increase in public support for such programs. Factors significantly associated with opinions about syringe exchange programs include: age, sexual orientation, household income, trust in California's government, and political party affiliation. Policy recommendations are discussed.

Getting Sober with Satan: A Qualitative Analysis of The Satanic Temple Sober Faction

Maryanne Diaz, California State University, Long Beach

Kalani Lopez, California State University, Long Beach

The Satanic Temple (TST) Sober Faction is a non-theistic peer support recovery program. Unlike Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Sober Faction's mission is to assist those struggling with substance use without burdening

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participants with religious dogma. Analyses of AA and NA have shown mixed results at best, and some indicate that these programs can even worsen addiction for participants (Kaskutas, 2009). Sober Faction represents an alternative to AA and NA. While Satanism is not a requisite for participation, the program prioritizes the Satanic Principles of autonomy, self-empowerment, and science. Relying on 19 in-depth interviews with participants and 50 hours of observation of Sober Faction meetings, this study is the first to evaluate Sober Faction as an alternative to AA and NA. Findings suggest that Sober Faction effectively supports individuals with their substance and process addiction recovery. Themes influencing success will be discussed. This study provides a meaningful policy discussion on the need for alternative recovery programs.

Panel 5: Innovations in Policing

On Patrol or on TikTok? The Use of TikTok by a Large Police Agency

Juliana K. Babic, Simon Fraser University

Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Police agencies continue to use social media platforms to engage with the public. While extensive research has explored police agencies' use of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube, no known research has explored police agencies' use of TikTok. As part of the present research, we conducted a content analysis of all TikTok videos posted by the Vancouver Police Department (VPD) between January 2022 and June 2023. Findings revealed that the VPD emphasizes networking and community-oriented content in their posts, most of which exhibit high levels of popularity. This research contributes to our understanding of how law enforcement has adapted to connect with the public on emerging social media platforms, like TikTok, and highlights the importance of community-focused content in shaping police-community relations.

Time and Duration: Exploring Investigative Interviewing with Online Sex Crime Offenders

Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Université Laval

In criminal investigations of sex crimes, in which interviewing plays a pivotal role, suspects tend to be less likely to provide reliable information. While we have witnessed, over the past decade, a shift toward online sex crimes and while research on investigative interviewing is booming and police interviewing is progressing, the challenges and issues associated with the investigation and interviewing in online sex crimes cases remains unclear. The current study aims to examine how likely suspects of online sex crimes confess during interviewing. Because time is a critical component of police interviewing, the study seeks to examine confession in the context of the unfolding of the interviewing. The study is based on 130 videotaped police interviews (i.e., 500 hours). All interviews were coded using Observer XT, including investigators and suspects' narratives, behaviors, and interactions. Survival analyses were conducted to determine whether a confession was made, the timing of confession, and the number of interventions made by investigators to obtain a confession.

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Police Officers and Virtual Reality Immersion: Exploring Law Enforcement Empathy in a Virtual Training Environment

Lisa M. Dario, Florida Atlantic University

Jesse Saginor, University of Maryland

Understanding others' perspectives is paramount to community-oriented policing. We surveyed law enforcement officers on self-reported feelings of presence (i.e., immersion) in a virtual training environment (VTE) and their empathy and sympathy responses to a non-player character (NPC) exhibiting symptoms of schizophrenia. Forty police officers from a southeastern police department completed a virtual reality mental health training scenario. Officers virtually experienced simulated auditory and visual hallucinations from the perspective of a man undergoing persecutory delusions. Participants primarily reported feeling present in the VTE. Respondents reported more sympathy than empathy for the NPC. Findings show that empathy is correlated with age but not officer experience. Losing track of time in the VTE is correlated with officer empathy. Confusion and disorientation are positively correlated with sympathy. Virtual reality may pave the way for more sympathetic and empathetic policing by harnessing the power of immersive technology to foster understanding and support for neurodivergent individuals.

Responding to Sexual Assault: A Systematic Review of Police Training Interventions and Outcomes

Karen McQueen, Lakehead University

Jodie Murphy-Oikonen, Lakehead University

Sexual assault is a worldwide issue that impacts many individuals, often with serious and long-lasting effects. Police play an essential role for victims seeking justice. However, police response has been highly criticized as less than optimal by some survivors. One question that remains unclear is whether sexual assault training improves police response. This quantitative review examined the effect of sexual assault police training on diverse police outcomes including attitudes, knowledge and behaviors. Five databases were systematically searched, which resulted in 10 published papers reporting on 12 studies. Our review found consistent evidence that suggests that sexual assault police training can improve various police attitudes, knowledge and behaviors. While not all included studies demonstrated improved outcomes, this review shifts the evidence favorably toward the benefits of specialized sexual assault police training. However, further research is still needed before specific recommendations regarding training (content, dosage, modality) can be made.

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Panel 6: Prevention of and Support for Justice Involved Youth

Contextual Effects of Summer Youth Employment Program on Crime: Evidence From New York City

Hsin Sydney Jaw, University of Maryland

Prior work has shown that summer jobs reduce criminal justice contact for youth during the summer and after (Gelber et al., 2016; Heller, 2014). However, the impact of summer employment on crime is not constant across subgroups, for instance, youth with a prior arrest record are more likely to benefit from summer jobs program (Kessler et al., 2022). What remains unclear in the literature is whether and how the location where youth reside matters. I explore the ways in which contextual factors influence the effectiveness of the New York City Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), specifically focusing on how neighborhood characteristics condition the program effects. By leveraging a lottery system in the SYEP assignment process, I assess the geographical heterogeneity in the program's effect on criminal justice outcomes for youth who applied to the program. Results and implications will be discussed.

Supporting Justice Involved Youth: Examining Interagency Collaboration in the Social Service Sector

Ann Wallington, Humber College

Ashley M. Hosker-Field, Humber College

This research examined interagency collaboration among social services that provide support to at-risk, and gang involved youth in Regina, Saskatchewan. Existing literature indicates that a "network response" characterized by interorganizational collaboration represents the best approach to supporting such youth. Accordingly, the primary purpose of this work was to identify strengths and areas for improvement within the specified network. Data was collected from service providers via questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Quantitative results indicated that effective interagency communication characterized by mutual respect and trust was a strength of the network. Conversely, areas for improvement included the need for more efficient/effective sharing of information and resources. Qualitative data suggests that work experience in the sector is a significant factor in strengthening collaboration. Agency policies, slow communication, waitlists, and limited space/availability were identified as the most significant barriers to offering effective wrap around client services.

Barriers and Facilitators to Aftercare Interventions for Youth: A Qualitative Evidence Synthesis

Natalie Beck, Simon Fraser University

Jennifer S. Wong, Simon Fraser University

Chelsey Lee, Simon Fraser University

Background: Rates of post-release offending for young custody-leavers are high, indicating challenges when youth reintegrate into their communities. Aftercare programs can occur pre-, during, and post-release and provide multiple forms of support to address transitional needs. The current study is part of a larger mixed methods review that

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includes a meta-analysis of the effects of youth aftercare interventions on recidivism. Objectives: To examine the barriers/facilitators to effective program implementation. Method: A systematic review was conducted to find eligible studies, and qualitative data were synthesized through thematic analysis and framework synthesis. Study risk of bias was assessed, and a sensitivity analysis was performed to assess the influence of individual studies on results. Results: The systematic review identified 19 implementation studies. Fifteen themes emerged with respect to successes/challenges in aftercare program implementation. Conclusions: Multiple challenges for program implementation exist; additional research on internal change processes is needed.

Affecting Emotional Intelligence Through a Dating Violence Prevention Program

Amanda McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley
Zina Lee, University of the Fraser Valley
Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley

Teenage Dating Violence (TDV) is common in North America, with up to one-in-three youth reporting some form of psychological, physical, or sexual dating violence in the past 12 months (Exner-Cortens et al., 2021; Vagi et al., 2015). Research suggests TDV prevention programs can increase knowledge about dating violence and produce positive changes in attitudes and beliefs (Lee & Wong, 2020; De La Rue et al., 2017). In 2019, Project Safe Relationships (PSR) was implemented as a four-week program in middle and secondary schools in a British Columbia school district to address risks for TDV and build knowledge and skills relating to emotional intelligence, effective communication, and resiliency. A pre-post evaluation with 716 students identified statistically significant changes in emotional intelligence, as measured by the Emotional Quotient Inventory - Youth Version. Changes to emotional intelligence varied based on middle versus secondary school status. The authors will present the findings and discuss their implications for the prevention of TDV.

Rural-Urban/Suburban Differences in the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Delinquency

Melissa S. Jones, Brigham Young University
John P. Hoffmann, Brigham Young University
Benjamin Wheelock, Brigham Young University

Criminologists have more recently found that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)-including abuse, neglect, and chaotic home environments-have an increased risk of delinquent behavior than youth who did not experience any ACEs. Yet, little to no research to date has considered how the relationship between ACEs and delinquency may vary by the type of settings in which adolescents spend their lives. To address this important gap in the literature, the current study utilizes data drawn from the 2022 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS, n = 23,078), a statewide representative sample of Florida high school students, to examine whether the relationship between ACEs and delinquency vary for adolescents living in urban/suburban compared to rural areas. Our findings suggest ACEs are significantly related to delinquency for adolescents living in urban/suburban areas, but not for those living in rural areas. This study

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highlights the important of considering where youth live when examining the relationship between ACEs and delinquency.

Panel 7: Contemporary Issues in Corrections

Privatized Jails: Comparing Individuals' Safety in Private and Public Jails

Kayla Freemon, DePaul University

An estimated 5.4% of individuals in U.S. jails are in private facilities. While our knowledge about jail experiences and private prisons has grown in recent years, little is known about the private jail experience. Jail stays are often assumed to be a less severe punishment; however, transient and diverse populations and limited investments in treatment and programming suggest jails may be particularly unsafe. The current study uses the 2011-12 National Inmate Survey to compare how individuals' perceive and experience safety while incarcerated in public and private jails. The findings suggest that individuals in private jails perceived these facilities as less safe than their public counterparts. Respondents in private jails reported higher gang activity in their facility, more had belongings stolen while detained, and fewer individuals believed the facility was adequately staffed or that corrections officers ended fights quickly. This study highlights harms experienced in both public and private jails and underscores a need for more research on the private jail experience.

Using the APEX Screener to Support Jail-based Change Management before Major Program Implementation

Jannifer L. Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office was planning to implement an innovative program in the detention facility, evaluated through a randomized-controlled trial, that would require system-wide changes to assessment, program referral, and case planning and management processes. The executive team and project workgroup decided to administer an anonymous, agency-wide survey to assess agency and staff stage of change readiness and challenges that needed to be addressed to properly implement the new program and related policies and practices. This survey was based primarily on the APEX Screener. The survey responses (73.5% response rate) were evaluated using quantitative and qualitative analyses. The results highlighted both positive trends that generate a solid foundation for organizational change and five primary challenge areas. The executive team used these findings to develop an action plan, rooted in the positive trends, to address the challenge areas to increase the likelihood of successful program implementation.

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The K2 Trenches: Perceptions of and Experiences with Synthetic Cannabinoids in U.S. Carceral Setting

Danielle S. Rudes, Sam Houston State University

Carceral researchers regularly find widespread use accompanied by flagrant misunderstanding about synthetic cannabinoids (SCs) (K2/Spice). To date, institutional policies/practices regarding K2 may be well-intentioned, but largely leave both carceral staff and residents at significant risk. The existing research on SCs focuses mostly on effects, detection, overdose, post-mortem exams, and the supply chain with little attention to experiential and perceptual conceptions of SCs. Analysis of in-depth narrative interview data collected with 491 residents and 161 staff in eight prisons and three jails in the U.S. suggest several primary areas of concern for carceral staff and residents including lack of knowledge about SCs and behaviors that increase both physical and psychological risk. Additionally, staff endure a lack of policies that reduce availability/use and residents face stigma and mistreatment. Implications include both practical and theoretical connections between carceral training, treatment, and policies and regarding punitiveness, safety, reentry, health, and recidivism.

Rethinking Social Inclusion of Older Former Offenders by Changing Social Policy of Reentry Process

Valérie Aubut, University of Ottawa

Chantal Plourde, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Mathieu Goyette, Université du Québec à Montréal

In Canada, the correctional authorities define reentry based on normative objectives and aim to prevent reoffending. This normativity exerts a discriminatory power on older former offenders with a problematic substance use pathway (PSUP). Few studies question reentry policies for older former offenders. This presentation aims to understand social representations of older former offenders with PSUP regarding their reentry process and discuss possible policy changes. Twenty-two qualitative interviews were conducted with former offenders aged 50 and over with PSUP. Stemming from an inductive analysis, the participants' social representation highlights that discrimination is a barrier to their reentry. Social inclusion of older former offenders must provide recognition of their strengths and a different active life from the one recognized by society. Drawing from their social representations and our society policies, retirement seems interesting to be reevaluated as a life plan in the reentry process.

Panel 8: Cybercrime and Cyber Victimization

"They Used My Child as a Weapon!" Online Child Sexually Abusive Material and Domestic Violence

Shelley L. Clevenger, Sam Houston State University

Online child sexually abusive material can be devastating to the victim and their family. In this presentation, qualitative research will be presented that shows how abusive

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partners in domestic violence situations used sexually abusive images and videos of the victim's child to coerce the victim to stay in the relationship, endure abuse and/or give the partner things that they requested. The results will be discussed within the context of the larger domestic violence and cybercrime literature and recommendations for assisting victims will be discussed.

Online Participation in Illicit Economies

Kate Quintana, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Anna Kosloski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Dan Olson, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Caroline Chubb, Georgia State University

Criminal justice agencies have used cyberspace to track a range of illegal behaviors (e.g., hate groups, terrorism, child pornography, etc.) for years. Yet, there is a renewed interest from criminal justice organizations and funders concerning how cyberspace can be used to facilitate illicit or illegal behaviors. Through a survey conducted on Amazon's MTurk, this study explores how individuals participate in illicit economies in the virtual world. Notably, the focus is on the role cyber forums play in individual's decisions to participate in illegal behaviors, and how such online communities provide information on how to engage, how to avoid contact with law enforcement, and other tactics that allow continued participation in the illegal activities.

Correlates of Adult Cyber-Victimization: An Exploratory Study

James F. Popham, Wilfrid Laurier University

Olivia Peters, University of Guelph

Ryan Broll, University of Guelph

Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Jocelyn Booton, Wilfrid Laurier University

Cyber-harassment is one of the most detrimental harms associated with the rise of internet-based communications, and has inspired a significant body of scholarly research. However, the majority of this knowledge is informed by and directed toward individuals younger than 25, leaving the experiences and needs of older people largely unexplored. To address this gap our study circulated an electronic survey to a panel of 1,000 Canadians representing all regions of the country. This presentation will summarize key findings from this study, including 1) a perception gap between those who had experienced cyber-harassment versus those who reported it; 2) gendered, experiential, and socio-demographic differences in experiences; 3) observed relationships between experiences and sense of safety. Our approach is framed by victimization and neutralization lenses, suggesting that adults' experiences are generally trivialized through media and the state. We conclude with a discussion of future avenues for redress.

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Phishing for Gen Zers: Can Cultural Orientation Predict Phishing Susceptibility?

Emmet N. Robins, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Contrary to the narrative that young people do not fall for scams, recent data suggests a rise in victimization amongst Gen Zers. Employing an experimental scenario-based design, this research explores phishing email susceptibility among undergraduate students at a Canadian university. The research measures participants' interpersonal trust and beliefs about national and security culture, addressing a gap in cyber-victimization research. Email checking has become so routinized that many may fail to employ conscious reasoning when working through their inbox, preventing phishing emails from undergoing the scrutiny they deserve. Email habits were measured to determine whether factors like having a high email load can predict vulnerability to phishing victimization. To better understand the causes of phishing susceptibility, the results are compared with data from universities worldwide as part of the global "TRUST" study conducted by the University of Twente.

Cyber Shadows of Abuse: Understanding Public Perceptions of Technology-Facilitated IPV

Kristina A. Kocsis, Simon Fraser University

Becca Wood, Simon Fraser University

Pam Briggs, Northumbria University

With the development of increasingly available and accessible technology, there has been a dramatic growth in the number of reported technology-facilitated intimate partner violence (TFIPV) incidents. Unlike the vast amount of literature dedicated to exploring perceptions of physical and psychological IPV, little is known about people's attitudes towards TFIPV. This study employed a vignette-based mixed-methods survey to examine how individuals perceive various TFIPV behaviours and how perceptions vary by behaviour type. Participants (N=800) read four vignettes depicting differing types of TFIPV (ownership-based control, compromised accounts, harmful posts, and exposing private information) and answered questions related to the dangerousness and severity of the perpetrator's actions, the victim's responsibility, their own tolerance for TFIPV, and the legality of the behaviour. Participants' demographic information was also used to measure variations in perceptions across age, race, gender, and sexuality. Results of the study will be discussed in the context of existing literature.

Panel 9: Sexual Assault and the Law

An Analysis of State Laws for Violations of Protective Orders for Intimate Partner Violence

Jina Lee, Grand Valley State University

Adrian Copeland, Grand Valley State University

The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the state laws regarding violations of protective orders for intimate partner violence in all 50 states and Washington, D.C. When it comes to the enforceability of a protective order for intimate partner violence, a

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critical, and previously underexplored question is "What if" the perpetrator does not obey the order? This question calls for an in-depth investigation of whether and how victims who have successfully granted a protection order are protected under the state statute in case their abusers violate the order. Our study will investigate: (1) what is the specific offense type of a PO violation written in the statute, and (2) if convicted, what criminal penalty is subject to be imposed under the statute. Our study will be the first attempt to outline the state laws for violations of protective orders for intimate partner violence. Policy implications will be discussed.

An Overview of Sexual Assault Case-handling Procedures of Law Enforcement and Prosecutors in the US

Veronica V. Gonzalez, University of California, Irvine

This study aims to investigate the manner that identified best practices for sexual assault (SA) cases have been adopted and implemented by law enforcement agencies and prosecutorial offices in the United States. Interviews with law enforcement agencies (n=13) and prosecutor offices (n=12) across the United States revealed that there is much variability in the implementation of these best practices.

There is wide variability in how investigative and prosecutorial best practices for sexual assault cases were implemented by law enforcement and prosecutor offices across the country. Generally, practitioners viewed the best practices favorably and believed that the practices aided in their investigations and prosecutions of sexual assault cases demonstrating the value of implementing these practices more widely and rigorously. However, more research needs to be done to assess the efficacy of the practices

Sexual Assault Prevention: How California Institutions of Higher Education Currently Respond

Samara Camarillo, San Diego State University

Kate Kafonek, Stockton University

Ryan Ditchfield, California State University, Fresno

Jennifer Ayerza, George Mason University

Sexual victimization is a pervasive issue among institutions of higher education. However, it has been over five years since the last systematic review of institutions' approaches to sexual assault prevention (Richards, 2019). Since then, several events have impacted how institutions respond, including the #MeToo Movement and the COVID-19 pandemic. To address this gap in the literature, we conceptually replicated Richard's (2019) methodology in a comprehensive review of California four-year public and private-nonprofit higher education institutions that received Title IV funding. Specifically, we investigated the Clery Act and Title IX compliance for each institution's student-orientated resources. Our findings suggest that while overall compliance with Title IX policies has improved since 2019, resource availability for victims has declined. We discuss the potential roles of campus closures in creating these changes and make recommendations for bridging policy gaps within the California State University system.

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From Report to Arrest: The Effects of Rape Myths on Police Investigative Decisions in Sex Crimes

Suzanne St. George, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Researchers have found that rape myths influence police responses to sex crimes, specifically to unfound a report and arrest a suspect. How rape myth factors influence earlier investigative decisions, such as whether to interview witnesses, remains unclear. This gap is important to address, because investigative decisions, particularly those focused on gathering evidence, are critical for ensuring successful case processing. In the current study, I use data from the Los Angeles Sexual Assault Study (N = 705; Spohn & Tellis, 2014) to identify the effects of rape myth factors on several investigative and case processing decisions. Results show that some evidence-gathering tactics are underused, particularly pretext phone calls and interviewing witnesses. Additionally, different rape myth factors influence the use of different tactics as well as the likelihood of unbounding reports and arresting suspects. Findings suggest that under-resourced and under-trained detectives may use rape myths strategically to improve investigative efficiency, chargeability, and convictability.

Panel 10: Public Perceptions of the Police

Do Political Orientations Influence Citizen Satisfaction Levels with the Police?

Frank Ferdik, Austin Peay State University

Tensions between law enforcement and the public have increased sharply in the wake of recent high-profile police shootings of unarmed community members of color. Research finds that whether private citizens are willing to cooperate with officers and respect society's laws are each partially determined by their levels of satisfaction with police services and job performance. Although numerous studies have researched determinants of citizen satisfaction with the police, to date, none have tested the predictive influence of one's political orientations. Linear regression equations using questionnaire data collected from a convenience sample of university students (N = 1,851) revealed how respondents subscribing to a more liberal orientation were statistically significantly less likely to judge the police in a satisfactory manner when compared to their more conservative counterparts. Theoretical and practical interventions used to improve police-community relations are suggested in light of these results.

Universal Human Values Predicting Support for Law Enforcement

Robert C. Morris, Weber State University

Schwartz (2012) proposes ten values motivated by different goals, i.e., power, achievement, hedonism, stimulation, self-direction, universalism, benevolence, tradition, conformity, and security. These values form a circular structure reflecting motivational compatibility and conflict. Studies find that values come from socialization experiences and that values defined by security, power, and conformity positively correlate with acts of support for police officers, while values such as universalism, self-direction, and

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benevolence negatively correlate with support for police. This study finds that people who value security, power, and conformity hold antecedent "favorable/warm" feelings about the police; people who value universalism, self-direction, and benevolence self-report "cold/unfavorable" feelings about the police. Findings suggest antecedent value orientations influence how people relate to the police in contemporary society. The implication of this research gets framed by ongoing narratives calling to "defund the police" on the one hand and "blue lives matter" on the other.

The Perception of Police-Community Relations by Black Women in Mid-Atlantic, Urban Communities.

Mecca K. Terry, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

There is an exhausting amount of literature on the perception of law enforcement. However, minority groups such as LGBTQ, Arab Americans, and minority women perceptions are not represented in the literature. There is no research that exist specifically for minority women on the perceptions of police-community relations. The purpose of this presentation is to share the findings of this author's dissertation study which sought to understand the perception of police-community relations by Black women in mid-Atlantic, urban communities. The findings of the research study concluded that the perceptions of police-community relations by Black women in mid-Atlantic, urban communities vary by location, thus providing recommendations for effecting change, and is influenced by direct and in-direct experiences with law enforcement.

Support for the Defund the Police Movement: Two Years after the Murder of George Floyd

Zoe-Marie Johnson, California State University, Dominguez Hills

Sarah Britto, California State University, Dominguez Hills

The murder of George Floyd by Minneapolis police officers in the Spring of 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic, led to widespread protests and strengthened the "Defund the Police" movement. In the moment, there were widespread calls to reform the police at the local, state and federal level, yet fiscal and legislative changes have been slow to materialize. This paper will present research assessing recent levels of support for "defunding police agencies" in California using a public opinion survey conducted in the summer of 2022. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

Panel 11: Experiences and Perceptions of Crime and Justice

Black Perceptions of the Police in Atlantic Canada

Jessica T. Bundy, University of Toronto

African Nova Scotian communities have been perpetually impacted by acts of state violence, silence, and oversight as Canada's oldest and largest multigenerational Black community This paper draws from broader work examining how this particular community of Black Canadians - the historic African Nova Scotian community -

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experience, perceive, and cope with anti-Black racism relative to the police. Using interviews done with African Nova Scotians, direct and second-hand experiences of the police are examined through the lens of race, gender, and age. The research also elucidates the varying range of experience within African Nova Scotian community encounters with police and the ways in which these experiences impact understandings of safety. This paper addresses a dearth of qualitative data on Black Canadian experiences with police by contributing substantive interview collection and data analysis.

Exploring Hope and Hopelessness with Indigenous Adults Involved in the Canadian Corrections
Harpreet Aulakh, Mount Royal University.
Cynthia Gallop, Mount Royal University

The issue of Indigenous overrepresentation within the prison populations of Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Canada has been recognized for many decades. These countries share similar histories of colonization, systemic racism within their justice systems, and a deficiency of culturally relevant approaches to prevent Indigenous people from engaging in criminal behaviour and reoffending. This research study draws upon hope theory as a conceptual framework to better understand the experiences of hope and hopelessness among Indigenous adults transitioning from correctional facilities back to their communities. By employing visual methodologies of autophotography and photoelicitation, this ethnographic study aims to uncover the meanings of hope and hopelessness as perceived by the participants. In doing so, findings not only illuminate the diverse social, political, cultural, and legal opportunities and constraints these individuals encounter during their transition but also extend the theoretical application of hope to resilience and recidivism among Indigenous offenders.

College Students' Attitudes Toward Gun Policies
Charlotte Hu, University of Arizona

Recent incidents of school shootings and massive student-led protests following the Parkland shooting have sparked renewed interest in the younger generation's attitudes towards gun policies. However, there has been scant research on this area. Using a sample of students enrolled in a public university in the United States, the present study examines college students' attitudes toward various gun policies and the disparities across different groups within the sample.

Exploring Hate Crime Patterns in the Canadian Context
Sara Doering, Simon Fraser University
Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Many areas of Canada, and North America more broadly, are experiencing increases in hate crimes. To date, there has been a lack of studies empirically examining hate crime in the Canadian context. Statistics Canada has recently released the Hate Crime Police Incident Profiles (HCPIP) dataset that has been created through the Canadian-Sweden Research Collaboration on Organized Violent Threats. This dataset includes incident and individual-level information on police-reported hate crimes in Canada between 2011 and

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2018. A series of logistic regression models were conducted, and significant differences were found between incident characteristics perpetrated by violent and non-violent hate crime perpetrators, as well as between offences perpetrated alone compared to offences with co-offenders. This study provides insight that can inform official responses and strategies intended to target the growing threat of hate-motivated offences in Canada.

Make America Safer? Interior Deportation, Coercive Mobility, and Crime

Jihye Park, California State University, Fullerton

Rene R. Rocha, University of Iowa

Qianyi Shi, University of Iowa

Stephanie M. DiPietro, University of Iowa

Immigration enforcement has been expanded from the borders to the interior of the United States. Although the goal of exclusionary policies has been to enhance public safety in U.S. communities, mass deportation may disrupt community networks and structures foundational to effective crime control. Accordingly, this research examines the criminogenic consequences of interior deportation using Uniform Crime Report (UCR)'s reported crime and Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC)'s interior deportation data under the Secure Communities Program (2009-2016) across 264 U.S. counties. Results show that expanded use of interior deportation for minor offenses increases both violent and property crime rates in U.S. communities. Taken together, our findings suggest that the social policy designed to enhance public safety rather creates an unsafe America by increasing crime rates. The continued use of deportation as a means of social control raises critical concerns about the potential for current restrictive immigration enforcement practices to increase criminogenic conditions.

Panel 12: Terrorism

Thinking Beyond Extremism: Critical Criminology and the Future Study of Collective Violence

Stanislav Vysotsky, Simon Fraser University

The study of collective violence in criminology all too often reinforces dominant notions of political legitimacy and dynamics of power. It positions groups and individuals who engage in political acts of violence as extremists who deviate from normative ideology and practices; frequently relying on a horseshoe theory approach that treats the left and right as similar in contrast to a normative political middle. Critical criminology problematizes this perspective by providing a more nuanced analysis of collective violence and its perpetrators. Through cultural and anarchist criminological analyses, we can engage more directly with the ideologies of the people and groups that engage in political violence as well as challenge the assumption that it is outside of the bounds of accepted political practices.

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Eyes Full of Rage and a Heart Full of Hate - White Power Music

Jamie R. Noulty, Queen's University

Bradley J. Galloway, Ontario Tech University

The extreme far-right have crafted a musical genre specific to their stylistic and political cause called 'White Power', which is used to disseminate their ideologies, voice their movement's fantasies, and facilitate social bonds. The lyrics are bold, explicit, and suggestive and often incorporate a 'violent' masculine warrior. As the warrior is the most celebrated figure it has emboldened some listeners to act on based on his antics. To specify, violent crimes have been committed by both fans and producers of the music. The researchers will analyse the (re)construction of this mythical masculine identity as the music serves as an arena in which their cultural ideal of manhood is fashioned, manipulated, reinforced, and ultimately performed. This presentation will discuss the music and indicate why an analysis is necessary. It will then define masculinity and masculine performance. Next, it will provide an overview on the creation of the music. This will follow with an analysis on the lyrical content linking the music to violent acts. The researchers will then offer their opinion.

Stand Back and Stand by: Predicting the Outcome of Harm from Terrorist Attacks

Kelley J. Massingale, Simon Fraser University

Historically, terrorist organizations rely upon firearms and explosives to carry out attacks against selected targets. Research demonstrates target selection is influenced by the group's ideological motivations. However, there is a lack of research investigating the relationship between terrorist group ideology and weapon choice, and how that in turn influences the type of harm resulting from the attacks. This study seeks to bridge this gap by using a multinomial logistic regression to predict the outcome of harm from a terrorist attack based on the group profile (ideological and religious) and event (temporal, weaponry) characteristics. Data was sourced from the auxiliary US Ideologies Global Terrorism Dataset (GTD) and merged with the original GTD. The final sample was comprised of 2,751 cases of terrorist events located in the United States from 1970 to 2016. Results indicate weapon choice to be the strongest predictor of harm, but is contingent upon extremist and religious motivations.

The Effects of Marinating in Toxicity: A Longitudinal Analysis of QAnon Channels on Telegram

Sarah Negrin, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

In the wake of the January 6th insurrection, major social networking services orchestrated a crackdown on accounts associated with the QAnon movement to stifle its online presence. This had the adverse effect of coaxing a migration towards alternative platforms. The present study utilized a mixed-methods approach to longitudinally assess the scale and nature of user engagement in three Telegram channels dedicated to QAnon over a six-month period post-migration (Jan 2021- Jun 2021). First, a semi-parametric group-based modeling approach was employed to analyze the evolution of users' posting trajectories both within and across channels. Second, sentiment analysis was utilized to

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evaluate the intensity of conspiratorial beliefs conveyed in channel communications over time. Findings demonstrate that while de-platforming efforts have led to a decline in the number of supporters affiliated with QAnon, the persistent toxicity of conspiratorial messaging on Telegram suggests that further monitoring is needed.

Panel 13: Considerations in Community Based Corrections Practices

The Untold Stories of Canadian Black Lives: Faith and Former Prisoner Reintegration

Kadija Osei, University of Toronto

Former inmate re-entry for Black people in Canada has become an urgent social and political issue over the past decade, especially in Toronto. The Office of the Correctional Investigator states that, "Black inmates are one of the fastest growing sub-populations in federal corrections" (Sapers, 2013). Yet, there is a lack of Canadian literature on the community reintegration of these former inmates. How do Black men, who are former inmates, in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) understand and describe their reintegration experience, post-release? This paper explores this question using semi-structured qualitative data from 42 Black men (aged 25-45) who were or are currently incarcerated and 10 community leaders that serve these men. The results show that there is a lack of culturally specific reintegration programs available at the federal, provincial, and municipal level. The programs that exist are general and do not effectively address the individual, familial, community and structural barriers to reintegration, faced by Black men. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

Gender and Race Disparities in Probation Sentence Length

Olivia P. Shaw, Arizona State University

Gabriel Alvarez, University of California, Irvine

Ojmarrh Mitchell, University of California, Irvine

The purpose of this study is to examine the factors related to sentence length of probation. Specifically, this study aims to examine the effects of gender, race and ethnicity on the sentence length of probation. By including the prominent factors that are assumed to affect the probation sentence length, this study aims to provide clarification on whether such factors significantly contribute to a reduction or increase in probation sentence length. Policy Implications will be discussed.

Perceptions of Chaos in the Decision-Making Process of Probation Officers

Amalia Mejia, University of California, Irvine

In a recent attempt to reduce mass incarceration, community supervision has been used to place individuals under probation who would have otherwise been supervised by the state through parole. This study focuses on the shift in mass community supervision from state to local jurisdictions in a medium-sized California county and how it impacts Latinxs in urban spaces. I draw on qualitative methods to better understand how probation officers carry out their work and engage with probationers. Probation officers' decision-making

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processes and the language they use to describe people and circumstances can be understood through ethnography and semi-structured, in-depth interviews. This study examines the role of probation officers and the decision-making process for determining risk and compliance. Based on preliminary findings, this study suggests that officers' behavior and treatment of probationers are influenced by their perceptions of chaos and compliance.

Empirical Evidence of Theoretical Approach in Explaining Recidivism
Shah Alam, Washington State University

The empirical stance of General Strain Theory (GST) and Social Structure and Anomie theory in explaining offending is stunning. This paper examines the empirical applicability of these theories to explain the causes of recidivism. The number of inmates in communities has increased recently; therefore, the chance of rising the recidivism rate may increase. Hence, studying the causes of recidivism and pointing out strategies for reducing the recidivism rate is significant. This study provides suggestions for easing public concern about community safety. The basic principles of the above-mentioned theories are reviewed in terms of recidivism. Moreover, empirical studies related to the applicability of these theories in recidivism research are reviewed. Particular attention is given to operationalizing and measuring the principles of those theories in recidivism research. Through analyzing empirical data, this study will investigate whether these theories can effectively explain the causes of recidivism of inmates. Statistical analysis results will be presented at the meeting.

Identifying Hierarchical Interactions Amongst Pretrial Risk Factors
Victoria A. Terranova, University of Northern Colorado

Pretrial risk assessment tools are often used to inform pretrial decisions. A minority of validation studies have examined biases at the risk item-level. Terranova & Ward (2020) constructed a pretrial risk assessment tool conducting an in-processing calibration of the tool at the item-level. This study identified risk factors that may be contributing predictive biases and used these estimates for calibrating the tool. The current study explores biases in individual risk factors by fitting sparse hierarchical interaction models with demographic characteristics, race/ethnicity and sex (Bien, Taylor & Tibshirani, 2013; Bien & Tibshirani, 2022). A retroactive sample of defendants arrested, detained, and released pretrial that includes a variety of common pretrial risk assessment factors is used. Findings provide support for risk factor prediction and associations with a pretrial defendant's protected sub-group membership. This will provide implications for furthering the on-going study of pretrial risk assessment, predictive biases, and pretrial release decision-making.

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Panel 14: Contemporary Issues in Policing

Revisiting Scott v. Harris: Operationalizing 'Reasonableness' with a Repeated Measures Design

David A. Makin, Washington State University
Elizabeth Thompson, Washington State University
Mary J. McMillin, Washington State University
Dale W. Willits, Washington State University
Bala Krishnamoorthy, Washington State University

Much remains uncertain about how analyzing video footage influences individual perceptions. For instance, does deconstructing a use-of-force video influence viewers' judgments on the nature of such force? This methodological question remains critical with the increasingly ubiquitous utilization of body-worn cameras, particularly the standard of reasonableness. Perceptions of the reasonableness of law enforcement decisions bear significant public implications, notably highlighted in the Supreme Court's *Scott v. Harris* (2007) ruling and further evidenced by public responses to high profile use of force incidents. In our study, 24 university students were randomly assigned to two groups: 1) one who viewed and then evaluated a set of police use-of-force videos, and 2) a group who watched the use of force videos, systematically coded them using a predefined codebook, and then assessed the video. In total, participants analyzed 1,537 use-of-force incidents. Results and their implications are discussed.

Expectancy-Disconfirmation Theory and Online Crime Reporting

Kris Henning, Portland State University
Christian Peterson, Portland Police Bureau
Katie Wunschke, Portland State University
Kimberly Kahn, Portland State University

Victims account for a high proportion of police-citizen contacts and, when handled poorly, these contacts may decrease police legitimacy and future crime reporting. Research on victim satisfaction often focuses on procedural justice where officers are encouraged to listen, show concern, and avoid victim-blaming. This presumes personal interactions; however, crime reporting is increasingly done online, with no direct communication between officers and victims. In this context, Expectancy-Disconfirmation Theory (Oliver, 1977) could be helpful in explaining victim satisfaction with the police. Specifically, victims using online reporting may be particularly dissatisfied when they expect personal follow-up contacts from officers, and these contacts are not realized. Surveys with property crime victims (N = 1,096) who reported online with the Portland Police Bureau were used to explore this hypothesis. Bivariate and multivariate analyses confirm the importance of victims' expectations. Implications for increasing satisfaction with the police will be discussed.

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Public Safety Responses to Recruitment and Retention Barriers

Teairstayn Jones, Arizona State University

Kathryn Tapp, Arizona State University

Beth Huebner, Arizona State University

Public safety organizations have faced growing challenges to recruiting and retaining optimal staffing in an era of increased scrutiny, COVID-19, and changing generational values. The current study examines how police, fire, and local leadership have adapted recruitment and retention efforts to ameliorate what they perceive as the biggest barriers to recruitment and retention for their organizations. In total, 64 semi-structured interviews were conducted with police, fire, and local government officials to understand current recruitment and retention strategies. Using a modified grounded theoretical framework, the data were coded using flexible coding, in which themes are developed inductively and deductively. The themes that emerged from the data included consistent communication through the hiring process, consideration for quality of life, work-life balance, competitive compensation, and retirement benefits. Identifying current efforts to overcome recruitment and retention barriers can inform public safety leadership and legislators for future policy and procedure development.

Injury in Serious Use of Force incidents by the Police and Disability-Related Impairment

Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University

Isabella Castillo, Arizona State University

Existing statistics concerning the use of force experience of disabled people are bleak: one study of police killings suggests that up to one-half of all people killed by the police are disabled. Unfortunately, systematically collected policing data on disability is rare and the use of force statistics that exist are often based on information gathered from media reports, where the reporting of disability is left up to the reporter. We employ the Use of Force Incident Reporting (UOFIR) data managed by California's Department of Justice, which includes all police incidents involving serious use of force or where a firearm is discharged. The UOFIR includes information on whether the individual was impaired during the incident and if that impairment was disability-related. Using bootstrapped multinomial logistic regressions predicting injury level while controlling for individual- and incident-level characteristics, we find that "erratic" behavior but not disability-related impairment is associated with injury level. We close with a discussion of policy and policing implications.

Panel 15: Courts and Sentencing

Demographic Differences in Federal Sentencing

Ryan Cotter, United States Sentencing Commission

The United States Sentencing Commission has studied the issue of demographic differences in sentencing throughout its history. This most recent study updates prior research on demographic difference in federal sentencing. The study examines offenders sentenced between 2017-2021 and found demographic differences in sentencing continue

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to persist. Utilizing a two-stage regression approach, the study indicates that much of demographic differences in federal sentencing can be attributed to the initial decision of whether to impose a sentence of probation or incarceration. This presentation will provide an overview of the study's methodology and research findings.

Anti-Black Racism, Judicial Discretion, and Sentencing in Canada

Vanessa N. Rhodes, University of Guelph

Kanika Samuels-Wortley, Ontario Tech University

Anti-Black racism is often discussed within the American context; however, Canada also has deep-rooted racial tensions that present in the over-representation of Black and Indigenous peoples in the Canadian criminal legal system. Canadian courts have recently held that sentencing judges must consider systemic racism when issuing a sentence, while simultaneously citing the role of a sentencing judge is not to remedy systemic failures. This study draws on Canadian court decisions between 1990-2022 to examine whether and how the judiciary considers anti-Black racism in sentencing. Preliminary findings suggest that sentencing judges are reluctant to use judicial discretion and existing tools in the Criminal Code of Canada to address systemic discrimination in sentencing. The Canadian government expanded sentencing legislation in 1996 to reduce Indigenous incarceration, however it has not ameliorated the incarceration rates of Indigenous peoples. Therefore, findings demonstrate that legislation alone cannot remedy systemic racism in the Canadian criminal legal system.

Racial Profiling and Judicial Decision-Making in Canadian Criminal Courts: An Empirical Assessment

Asad G. Kiyani, University of Victoria

Anti-Black racism is often discussed within the American context; however, Canada also has deep-rooted racial tensions that present in the over-representation of Black and Indigenous peoples in the Canadian criminal legal system. Canadian courts have recently held that sentencing judges must consider systemic racism when issuing a sentence, while simultaneously citing the role of a sentencing judge is not to remedy systemic failures. This study draws on Canadian court decisions between 1990-2022 to examine whether and how the judiciary considers anti-Black racism in sentencing. Preliminary findings suggest that sentencing judges are reluctant to use judicial discretion and existing tools in the Criminal Code of Canada to address systemic discrimination in sentencing. The Canadian government expanded sentencing legislation in 1996 to reduce Indigenous incarceration, however it has not ameliorated the incarceration rates of Indigenous peoples. Therefore, findings demonstrate that legislation alone cannot remedy systemic racism in the Canadian criminal legal system.

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The Effects of Progressive Prosecutors on Prison Sentences and Racial Disparities in Sentencing
Ojmarrh Mitchell, University of California, Irvine
Lyndsay N. Boggess, University of South Florida

Prisons in the United States stand out from the rest of the world for the total number of people imprisoned and the heavy concentration of racial/ethnic minorities. In recent years, the election of progressive chief prosecutors has been proposed as a solution to these twin problems. Proponents contend the enormous discretionary powers of progressive prosecutors can be used to ameliorate excesses in the use of prison and minority disparities. Yet, critics counter sentencing decisions are outside the formal authority of progressive chief prosecutors, and therefore prosecutors have limited ability to affect these outcomes. We test the influence of progressive chief prosecutors on rates of imprisonment and racial/ethnic disparities therein by using sentencing data from Florida. These data permit comparisons between jurisdictions with and without progressive chief prosecutors as well as before and after comparisons within jurisdictions that elected progressive prosecutors. The implications of these findings for efforts to reform the U.S. criminal justice system are discussed.

Pleading Guilty while in Custody: A Study of one California Court
Christine S. Scott-Hayward, California State University, Long Beach
Onora Hatchette, California State University, Long Beach

This study examines how cases are processed at arraignment in one Southern California court. This court, part of the Orange County Superior Court system, is located inside the Santa Ana jail and handles both felony and misdemeanor arraignments for defendants who are in custody. Relying on systematic observation of arraignment hearings through the court's live-stream, we examine cases in which a plea deal is offered by the prosecutor. We analyze the varied roles of the court room actors in managing these deals and discuss their impact on defendants.

Panel 16: Examining Victimization and Victimology

Consequences of "Catfishing" Victimization: Physical and Emotional Consequences
Katelyn A. Golladay, University of Wyoming
Jamie A. Snyder, University of Wyoming

Advancements in technology and the use of the Internet and digital media has created a unique opportunity when it comes to dating in the 21st century. Online dating has become a mainstream means of establishing friendships and romantic relationships - both online and offline. With this increase in online dating, relationships that involve an individual misleading and/or misrepresenting themselves in the context of pursuing an online romantic relationship (often referred to as "catfishing") has become an increasing problem. Through this violation of trust, victims of "catfishing" experience various emotional and physical consequences associated with their involvement with the "catfish." This study uses data collected through surveys of participants who have been

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victims of a catfishing relationship. Studying catfishing through a criminological lens will help understand the unique consequences victims of catfishing may experience. Theoretical and policy implications will be discussed.

Disability and Victimization in the Neighborhood: The Role of Neighborhood Factors in the Disability

Christopher Palmore, California State University, East Bay

Roughly 1 in 4 adults and 1 in 6 children in the US report having a disability. Research generally finds that persons with disabilities face an increased risk of victimization. Most research in this area, however, has been focused on children or focused on a specific type of victimization (e.g., sexual assault). Missing from this literature is an examination of the role of the neighborhood in the relationship between disability and victimization. This is surprising given that persons with disabilities are more likely to live below the poverty line and are more likely to live in dangerous neighborhoods. Disadvantaged neighborhoods have a direct effect on victimization and also interact with individual characteristics to increase the risk of victimization for certain groups of people. The current study examines the direct effects of the neighborhood on the risk for victimization for persons with a disability and whether the disability-victimization association is invariant across different neighborhood conditions. Implications for future research are discussed.

NIBRS Reporting Trends and Human Trafficking Victimization

Lim Helen, California Lutheran University

The FBI NIBRS data captures reporting trends on two forms of human trafficking: commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude. Although NIBRS is a national reporting system and reports are collected annually, the data source is greatly limited in depicting the full scope of human trafficking incidents. Despite the drawbacks, NIBRS is useful in providing information, including the victim's relationship to the offender, key demographics, and location of offense. Exploring the reported data could prove helpful in identifying key patterns valuable for human trafficking education, intervention and/or response efforts.

Panel 17: Contemporary Considerations in Crime and Criminal Justice

Perceptual Deterrence, Ambiguity, and Group Size in Criminal Decision Making

Noah B. Norton, Simon Fraser University

The role of risk perceptions in the decision to engage in crime has largely been framed from the perspective of the decision to engage in a solo-offense, despite the fact that much crime is committed in groups. The group nature of crime has two important implications derived from behavioral economics including the degree to which variation in risk ambiguity is attached to the group and whether individuals differentially update risk perceptions based on whether they engaged in crime with others or alone. Participation in group offenses is argued to provide additional intrinsic and tangible

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benefits, as well as offering potentially greater levels of information about offending that individuals may use to structure their decision-making. The current study uses a series of hypothetical vignettes to understand whether perceptions of risk, perceptual updating, and risk ambiguity, are associated with offending group size. Findings indicate that there are unique patterns of updating and ambiguity associated with group offending compared to solo.

An (un)Holy Trinity: On the Hegemonic Role of Copaganda, Image Work, and Copspeak
Nicholas J. Chagnon, University of Hawaii, Manoa
Nickie D. Phillips, Saint Francis College

In this paper, we examine the role played by popular media in propagating the logics of policing and buttressing the prison-industrial complex. We provide a model for understanding how the cultural logics of policing are negotiated, contested, and sustained through popular media. We suggest that the scaffolding for these logics is built through rhetoric that normalizes the routine violence of policing (copspeak, Correia & Wall, 2018), the ways in which police create and control their own image (image work, Mawby, 2001; 2012), and the widespread tendency of popular media to portray policing in a sympathetic light (copaganda). We disambiguate these distinct yet overlapping concepts to show how copspeak is reinforced through the integration and feedback loop of image work and copaganda that function to legitimize the institution of policing while rendering invisible the harms caused by police violence.

"New generations, Religiosity Shifts, and the American Culture War"
John Dombrink, University of California, Irvine

This paper examines shifts in the American culture war toward morally contested activities -- marijuana, sports gambling, reproductive rights, medical aid-in-dying and LGBTQ issues -- in the current moment. The paper investigates in particular the shifts among GenZ and Millennial Americans. It also examines the contemporary precipitous change in religious affiliation in the United States as part of this process.

Criminal Companions: California's War on Ferrets
Daniel R. Kavish, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Pet owners belong to a unique culture of individuals that value animal companionship. Within this culture is a unique subculture of ferret owners. Stigmatization and stereotypes of all companion animals and their owners exist, but ferrets have been especially prone to negative stereotypes, stigma, and myths. Ownership of ferrets is illegal in the state of California, but laws prohibiting the ownership of domesticated ferrets as pets have been given virtually no attention by criminal justice scholars, law experts, or sociologists. The purpose of this paper is to draw on legal codes, newsletters, online forums, government reports, and empirical research to explore how ferret ownership was criminalized in California, how the criminalization of ferrets may have contributed to the social identity of individuals that raise ferrets as companion pets, and whether the criminalization of

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ferret ownership has effectively protected California's agriculture, wildlife, and natural resources or had any meaningful impact on public health and safety.

Panel 18: Cultural Perspectives in Crime and Criminal Justice

Taboo No More: Investigating Attitudes on Suicide Within the Muslim Community

Amin Asfari, Regis University

Eternity Morales, Regis University

The incidence of suicide among Muslims is increasing across various parts of the globe. While this trend holds for diverse populations, Muslims, in particular, might be facing heightened vulnerability owing to the persistent prejudice and systemic Islamophobia they have encountered post the 9/11 terrorist attacks. This research delves into the perspectives on suicide held by Muslims in the United States and Canada, as well as their own contemplation of suicidal thoughts. Drawing upon a sample sourced for convenience from these two countries, the study underscores its discoveries and puts forth suggestions for progressing in this line of investigation with more representative samplings. Given that discussing suicide has remained a sensitive subject within conventional Muslim societies, the outcomes of this study are anticipated to stimulate increased discourse within both Muslim communities and academic circles. This dialogue is essential for formulating enhanced institutional policies aimed at mitigating the incidence of suicide.

"Show Me the Bodies or Shut the Hell Up:" A Discourse Analysis of the Mass Grave Hoax

Ashley J. Kyne, Simon Fraser University

Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

Since its inception, the Canadian government has pursued its policy of genocide to deprive Indigenous Peoples of their sovereignty and gain control of their resources. A noteworthy mechanism was the residential school system. The discussion of residential schools re-emerged during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic when Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc confirmed the remains of 215 children who were former students at the Kamloops Indian Residential School. While there were various responses to the discovery, one YouTube video titled The Canadian Mass Grave Hoax denounced the findings of the mass graves. As an example of residential school denialism, we examined how commenters (n = 1,100) responded to the YouTube video through discourse analysis. In advancing the literature of denialism, this study addressed the following research questions: how is the "mass hoax" phenomenon created? and how do misinterpreted facts about residential schools undermine truth and reconciliation? The findings suggest denialism can be understood as a strategy to delegitimize reconciliation efforts in Canada.

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"Justice Requires a Decolonizing Approach": Reducing the Mass Incarceration of Indigenous Women

Isabel Scheuneman Scott, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Lisa Monchalin, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

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 (Robinson et al., 2023). In this presentation, we analyze recommendations within the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Report and the Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls to explore ways in which we can reduce the number of Indigenous women in Canada's prison system. Specifically, we look to the recommendations regarding justice strategies from both traditional Indigenous and settler perspectives, provide an update on the implementation and effects of these recommendations, and suggest some ways in which we can move towards a more decolonized justice. This work is vital as the mass incarceration of Indigenous women in Canada drastically impacts all of us - especially Indigenous peoples and communities - and, without further action, will continue to impact our shared future.

Book Talk: The Lowrider Studies Reader: Culture, Resistance, Liberation, and Familia

Anthony J. Nocella II, Salt Lake City Community College

"The Lowrider Studies Reader: Culture, Resistance, Liberation, and Familia is the first book dedicated to lowrider studies in the world. This inaugural volume is a powerful groundbreaking book that is a collection of writings from brilliant scholar/practitioners speaking on lowrider history, pedagogy, culture, politics, society, justice, art, language, education, and their significance within the societal schema. Lowrider studies, influenced by beautifully painted hydraulic cars, bicycles with chrome, gold, murals and strolling slow and low, is a growing global field. This book is a must for all Latina/o/x/e studies, Chicana/o/x studies, ethnic studies, sociology, and cultural studies programs. This interdisciplinary and intersectional work emerged from of the 1st Annual International Lowrider Studies Conference, a public and no-cost grassroots effort organized by Save the Kids. Like Hip Hop, lowrider culture is a space and place to divert violence, promote peace, and build familia. Read this book slow and low."

Familial Assimilation and Native-Born Adolescent Delinquency

Elliott J. Alvarado, University of California, Irvine

Charis Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

Amanda Geller, University of California, Irvine

The immigrant-offending relationship is an important topic in criminological research. Research consistently reveals an "immigrant paradox" where contrary to public perception and political rhetoric, immigrants are not more crime prone compared to their native-born counterparts. However, part of this paradox is an assimilation story. When looking at immigrant assimilation, research shows a more puzzling issue with more assimilated immigrants particularly the children of immigrants emulating the native-born

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regarding crime and offending. While criminological research on immigrant assimilation typically focuses on adolescent youth, no study to date has examined what role familial assimilation plays in delinquency among native-born youth. In an attempt to better understand this paradox and the effect that assimilated foreign-born family members have on native-born adolescent delinquency, this paper analyzes data from the Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS) to examine the question: How does familial assimilation impact delinquency levels among children of immigrants?

Panel 19: Takini/Survivor: A Mixed-Method Study of Rural and Native American Survivors of Domestic Violence

Healing among Rural and Indigenous Women Victims of Domestic Violence: The Takini Survivor Project

Clara Pierskalla, University of South Dakota
Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Kristen Hunt, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Arial Swallow, University of South Dakota
Natira Mullet, North Dakota State University
Sloane Cornelius, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Katie Edwards, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Domestic violence (DV) victimization leads to myriad deleterious outcomes. Yet, we know far less about the needs of rural Native American (NA) victims of DV. In rural areas with a large presence of NA, practitioners have identified some unique challenges faced by rural NA women including lack of safe shelter, culturally appropriate services, and legal aid. Foundational, community-driven mixed methods research is needed to understand the extent programs support victims' needs and their healing, as well as how this may compare between NA and non-NA rural women. The Takini Survivor Project, grounded in a mixed method and strengths-based approach, sought to understand the unique needs of rural and NA women who are survivors of DV. This panel will include three papers detailing: 1) the needs of survivors of DV and how they define healing and recovery, 2) perceptions of social support among Native American and rural women survivors, and 3) the implications of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) among Native American and rural women survivors of DV.

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Understanding the Needs of Survivors of Domestic Violence

Clara Pierskalla, University of South Dakota
Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Kristen Hunt, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Arial Swallow, University of South Dakota
Natira Mullet, North Dakota State University
Sloane Cornelius, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Katie Edwards, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Takini (Survivor) project was developed to evaluate what Native American (NA) and rural survivors of domestic violence (DV) need to heal and recover. We interviewed 46 survivors shortly after entering shelter services and asked questions regarding their definition of healing/recovery, what healing would look like to them, and what it would mean to be healed from their DV. We also asked questions about resources that they have utilized in the past in their recovery process, what resources they have found to be the most beneficial, and what resources they still need. Findings provide insight into how shelters can best provide support for survivors, what type of funding from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is most beneficial and/or should be developed, and how different programs can contribute to the healing and recovery journey of survivors.

Perceptions of Social Support among Native American and Rural Women Survivors of Domestic Violence

Kristen Hunt, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Arial Swallow, University of South Dakota
Clara Pierskalla, University of South Dakota
Natira Mullet, North Dakota State University
Sloane Cornelius, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Katie Edwards, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Among the 46 survivors interviewed in this study, one of the most frequently emphasized themes for healing was the importance of social support. Participants discussed both desired attributes of social support, as well as ways that their social support systems had failed them, or the challenges of leaving abusive relationships in which the abuser was the only source of social support. Across transcripts, survivors consistently expressed that they felt more supported, empowered, and were more likely to seek help from people who were nonjudgmental, validating, accepting and respectful of their experiences and minoritized social identities, and who promoted their autonomy and independence in decision-making. Many survivors stated that without support from others, it would have been impossible to leave the abusive relationship they were in, and that lack of support is often a central reason why people remained trapped in abusive relationships. In turn, we hope to educate professionals and researchers on how to best serve DV survivors.

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PACEs, ACEs and Cultural Pride and Spirituality as Moderating Factors in Domestic Violence Survivors

Arial Swallow, University of South Dakota
Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Clara Pierskalla, University of South Dakota
Kristen Hunt, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Natira Mullet, North Dakota State University
Sloane Cornelius, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Katie Edwards, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are significant determinants of mental health outcomes. Additionally, Positive Adverse Childhood Experiences (PACEs) significantly increase resiliency in children, impacting overall emotional and mental wellbeing. This research study examines how ACEs and PACEs interact to influence the mental health of Native American women domestic violence survivors. Additionally, it investigates the extent to which cultural pride and spirituality serve as moderating factors in this context. The Takini Survivor Project aimed to understand the unique challenges of rural and Native American (NA) women who are domestic violence (DV) survivors. 46 participants took part in the mixed methods study utilizing a quantitative survey and qualitative hermeneutic phenomenology, including a subset of 30 participants who identified as NA. Analysis deepens our understanding of the complexities surrounding ACEs, PACEs, and cultural pride and spirituality, and their interplay within the unique context of Native American women's domestic violence survivors.

Panel 20: Drug Decriminalization in BC: Perspectives of Police and People Who Use Drugs

The Positioning of Police in Drug Response at the Intersection of Health and the CJS

Becca Wood, Simon Fraser University
Alissa Greer, Simon Fraser University
Rebecca Paulsen, Simon Fraser University

Drug policy in British Columbia has undergone significant changes - most recently, the decriminalisation of drugs in January 2023. Increasingly police are adopting a healthcare role during drug-related responses. This study sought to explore the experiences and attitudes of police officers in BC towards their positionality at the intersection of health and law enforcement. Participants (N = 36) were interviewed about their experiences, and responses were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis. Officers expressed frustration at having to adopt a role in healthcare and believed formal diversion would facilitate the positioning of drug use as a health and social issue. However, a lack of resources across health and social services was a concern. Implications of the study include (a) establishing that police are not the most appropriate agency to respond to drug-based issues, (b) an upstreaming of resources towards health and social sectors.

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Socially Included People Who Use Drugs' Experiences With Police in the Context of Decriminalization

Naomi Zakimi, Simon Fraser University
Becca Wood, Simon Fraser University
Jennifer McDermid, University of British Columbia
Alissa Greer, Simon Fraser University

Approximately one-third of people who died of an overdose between 2017 and 2021 in British Columbia (BC) were employed and over half lived in private, non-subsidized housing. Little research exists about this population that can be defined as "socially included." The current study sought to examine socially included people who use drugs' perceptions of and interactions with police after decriminalization was implemented in 2023. We conducted 30 interviews with stably housed and employed people who use drugs across BC. A qualitative thematic analysis revealed three overarching themes: (1) a mixed bag: perceptions of police after decriminalization; (2) decriminalization as designed for others: the role of privilege, appearance, and behaviour in police perceptions and encounters; (3) decriminalization as a sense of safety. These findings highlight the importance of examining the diverse experiences and opinions of people who use drugs, as well as how social positioning can privilege certain subgroups of this population.

PWUDs' Perception of Decriminalization and Alternative Policy in the Face of the Overdose Crisis

Jessica Xavier, BC Centre for Disease Control
Jennifer McDermid, University of British Columbia
Naomi Zakimi, Simon Fraser University
Alissa Greer, Simon Fraser University

British Columbia, Canada, is in its 8th year of an overdose crisis. In January 2023, BC decriminalized personal possession of a number of illegal substances. We conducted a qualitative study to understand people who use drugs' (PWUD) perceptions of decriminalization. To contextualize decriminalization within broader drug policy, we also asked PWUD, more broadly, what they perceived as the priority issues and necessary solutions. Our final sample included 38 participants who used illegal drugs in the past month. We identified four themes: 1) Framing the issue: The toxic, unregulated drug supply 2) Concerns about decriminalization's impact on the illegal market and overdose 3) Views towards decriminalization as a policy response amidst an overdose crisis 4) Regulation as a symbol of hope. From our data it became clear that many anticipated that decriminalization would not address the crisis. Regulation was perceived as the necessary policy approach. These findings are important as jurisdictions consider different approaches to moving away from prohibition-based drug policy.

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Panel 22: Rethinking Correctional Theory and Practice

Experiments in Isolation

Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine
Justin Strong, San Jose State University

Is incarceration harmful? This seemingly simple question lurks behind huge swaths of the research in corrections. Somehow the more data we have, the less consensus there seems to be not just about whether incarceration is harmful but even about how to operationalize the question. Here, we focus in on the debate over whether solitary confinement is harmful, which includes heated disagreements over whether existing studies of solitary confinement are rigorous enough, internally valid, or biased. But we take a step back from analyzing competing methods and contradictory findings and instead analyze the debates themselves, focusing in on two debates - the first centered around experiments in psychology and criminology and the second centered around Eighth Amendment challenges to conditions of confinement in federal courts. These two debates are our empirical starting point for analyzing how the harm of solitary confinement is constructed and operationalized and how shifts in these empirical debates affect both the practice of incarceration and the practice of social science research.

Stagnated, on the Verge of Breakthrough, or Both? Grand Theories in Punishment and Society

Alena K. Shalaby, University of California, Santa Barbara
Ashley T. Rubin, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Punishment and Society scholarship have grown rapidly over the last six decades, yet it seems the pace of high-quality theoretical work has waned and a regime of normal science dominates. While some scholars worry this state reflects stagnation, we believe that the field is poised for breakthrough research, precisely because it has a diverse array of scholarship available to offer next-generation insights. We explore the dynamics that produced this apparent theoretical stagnation and offer a way forward. We call for what we denominate "research across"-synthetic research that theorizes across categories have been studied by separate research siloes: across a country (national-level research), across countries (global research), across time (historical research), across levels (multilevel research), and across types of legal phenomena (cross-type research). "Research across" theories must be flexible to account for varied contexts and phenomena, avoiding the problems that recent research has pointed out about earlier attempts at grand theorizing.

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"Knife Skills and Life Skills": The Impacts of an Apprenticeship Model Employment Training Program

Gabe Collins, San Diego State University
Kimberly Kras, San Diego State University
Carina Rodrigues, San Diego State University
Sheri Gudez, Pennsylvania State University
Aby Sosa Ramos, San Diego State University

Employment training is an effective programming approach to supporting people who are system-involved in achieving stability and ultimately, success in the community. In particular, culinary training programs that certify individuals in preparing, cooking, and creating food for the array of hospitality industry jobs may offer long term stability as these skills are in high demand and offer strong earning potential. The current study reveals the outcome evaluation findings of the Kitchens For Good Project Launch Training Program in San Diego, California. Using administrative data, pre and post surveys, and in-depth interviews, we demonstrate the utility and importance of employment training, especially for individuals confronting myriad needs related to instability, on outcomes like recidivism, wages and wage growth, and measures of well-being. We offer recommendations and insights from the study to support continued growth for the Project Launch Program and others like it.

Panel 22: Hidden Healers: Women Surviving Prison

Women in Prison: An Overview

Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University

The United States incarcerates more women than any other country in the world. Only 5% of women in the world live in the U.S. but 30% of incarcerated women worldwide are in the U.S. Between 1980 and 2021, the number of women incarcerated in the U.S. increased over 500%, nearly double the rate of men. Since the 1990s, feminist criminologists, practitioners, and advocates have shed light on this overlooked population but incarcerated women remain invisible to the public at large. The profile of women in prison has been consistent over the years as are their pathways into the criminal legal system. Compared to men, women are more likely to have been convicted of a nonviolent crime, high rates of physical and sexual abuse, a higher prevalence of physical and mental health problems, high rates of substance use disorder, limited educational and employment histories, experienced economic disadvantage and housing insecurity, and are the primary caregivers of minor children. As a result, they are often stigmatized because of their gender, race/ethnicity, and social class.

Hidden Healers: Listening to the Women

Stephanie S. Covington, Center for Gender & Justice

This presentation focuses on the new book, *Hidden Healers: The Unexpected Ways Women in Prison Help Each Other Survive*. It is based on over twenty interviews with

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formerly incarcerated women. It cuts through the myths about incarcerated women to expose the realities they face within a criminal legal system never designed for them. It documents the 1) overwhelming need for help and healing, 2) how prisons and "the system" do not provide this, and 3) how women--even those who have their own struggles--are moved to help others. Backed by three decades of experience providing therapeutic programs inside prisons, the author amplifies the voices of the women themselves as well as describing peer-led trauma-focused programming. Their stories illuminate realities most never see: That most women who get caught up in the criminal legal system have themselves been victims of harm, that the policies and practices of today's prisons and jails only magnify their trauma - and that the incarcerated women regularly risk punishment to tend to one another's wellbeing in unexpected acts of kindness.

Healing Together: Trauma-Informed Programs that Speak to Incarcerated Women's Experiences
Patricia Esparza, Center for Gender & Justice

Participating in Beyond Violence was key to my own awakening as a trauma survivor. I was able to explore feelings, thoughts, and behaviors that I did not realize were connected to past experiences. I had not given myself the space and opportunity as a busy professional, and dedicated mom. It was through this thoughtful and multi-dimensional program that I was able to begin to understand aspects about myself that had been hidden from my view for decades, but was clearly impacting my life and led me into the prison system. My experience being immersed in the program led me to think about facilitating. I understood the curriculum and I could deliver and facilitate it, especially having researched, as an academic and practicing psychologist, some of the foundational concepts that Dr Covington used to build, design, and create the program. Being a peer facilitator allowed me the opportunity to witness how other women arrived at similar realizations together with other fellow survivors.

Evaluating Peer-Facilitated Trauma Interventions
Nena P. Messina, Envisioning Justice Solutions

Despite the alarming rates at which justice-involved individuals experience trauma, there is great hesitancy to address trauma in prison-based programs for fear of re-traumatization and decompensation. Recently, a series of studies assessed the efficacy of trauma-specific interventions for incarcerated women using a Peer-Facilitated model of program delivery. Consistent findings have shown reductions in anger, aggression, PTSD, depression, and anxiety among the samples. Pilot studies assessed the efficacy of Healing Trauma (1,113 women) and another experimental study assessed Beyond Violence (123 women). Qualitative studies found themes related to appreciation for the peer facilitators, the safety of small groups, the ability to discuss trauma without judgment, skills to address and control anger, gaining self-respect and empathy, and healing childhood wounds. The findings suggest that justice-involved women with histories of trauma can heal in a custody setting with peer facilitation if the program content addresses such histories with safety and appropriate program materials.

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Panel 23: Technology and Law Enforcement

The Nature, Prevalence, and Implications of Body-Worn Camera Policy Change Over Time

Brice Terpstra, Arizona State University
Quin Patterson, Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)
Michael White, Arizona State University
Kelsea Hurley, Arizona State University

Administrative policy is the foundation of a successful BWC program, but policy needs to be dynamic. As new issues emerge and technology evolves, law enforcement agencies need to consistently re-evaluate their policy. The authors investigate change across more than two dozen policy issues among 160 law enforcement agencies. We compare an agency's policy during their initial receipt of a U.S. Department of Justice BWC grant (2015-2021) to their current policy in 2022-23. Analysis focuses on the prevalence of policy change, which issues change, how they change, and which issues remain stable.

Public Support for Gunshot Detection Technology in High Crime Neighborhoods

Joshua Carmony, Portland State University
Kris Henning, Portland State University
Christian Peterson, Portland Police Bureau

Increasing firearm violence and low rates of crime reporting have led many cities to consider investing in gunshot detection technology (GDT). Research on GDT remains limited and focuses mainly on whether it impacts police response times, arrests, and injuries. Independent studies assessing public attitudes toward GDT and the factors associated with GDT support remain lacking, despite the practical benefits that might be derived for police and city administrators. The current study seeks to address this gap using household surveys (N = 1,113) from 23 Portland, OR neighborhoods with above-average firearm discharges. Respondents were evenly distributed between those opposing and supporting the use of GDT. People with prior knowledge of the technology and those with privacy concerns were more likely to be opposed, while people who worried more about gun violence and those who had greater trust in the local police were more likely to support its use. The findings highlight the value of assessing community sentiments prior to making costly investments in police surveillance technologies.

Support for and Opposition to the Use of Gun Shot Detection Technology in Portland, Oregon

Io Nicholls, Portland State University
Kris Henning, Portland State University
Christian Peterson, Portland Police Bureau

Many U.S. cities are experiencing a rise in gun violence. Efforts to address these incidents are hampered by underreporting of shootings. Gunshot detection technology (GDT) provides police with independent data on shots fired, but its use has generated controversy in some communities. Documenting citizens' reasons for opposing GDT could benefit police and city administrators who are considering use of this technology. The current study surveyed 1,113 residents in 23 high crime neighborhoods in Portland.

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Respondents were asked whether they support or oppose GDT and they were given an open text field to explain their reasons. An inductive content analysis identified key themes in these data. Supporters cited faster response times, cost-effectiveness, and enhanced safety. Opponents cited police distrust, increased policing of marginalized communities, and privacy. Further insights and implications for gun violence interventions will be discussed.

Public Support for Police Militarization: A Test of the Normative and Instrumental Models
Leo Lopez, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

In recent years, there has been a growing concern that having an overly militarized police force can undermine police-community relations. Given this, it is imperative to assess public perceptions of police militarization. Using survey data from a national sample of U.S. residents, this study explores public support for police militarization and public attitudes of police-related factors (i.e., procedural justice, police legitimacy, police effectiveness, and fear of crime). The normative perspective argues that public support and cooperation with the police is garnered through police legitimacy and procedurally just treatment. In contrast, the instrumental perspective contends that positive outcomes (e.g., police effectiveness) play a larger role. Structural equation modeling was employed to test a combined parallel-sequential mediator model examining the role of the normative and instrumental perspectives in public support for police militarization. Overall, evidence indicates that the normative model plays a larger role in increasing public support for the militarization of police.

Panel 24: Issues in Teaching about Crime and Criminal Justice

Understanding Graduate Director Roles in Criminal Justice and Criminology Programs
Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

For several decades, researchers have examined the important role that Department Chairs serve in their respective universities as well as the challenges they encounter in their roles. However, relatively little research has explored the fundamental role that graduate directors serve in their roles as well as the duties they carry out and challenges they face. Researchers have yet to examine graduate director roles in criminal justice and criminology programs. Thus, this research investigation seeks to fill this gap. Utilizing an Internet survey of graduate directors in criminal justice and criminology programs nationwide, this research investigation examines the duties carried out, the challenges faced, and compensation received by those serving in this role. Additionally, this investigation explores how COVID-19 impacted their roles, trends in enrollment, the marketing tools utilized, and the respondent recommendations to improve the roles of graduate directors. The implications for future research and policy implications are discussed.

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Exploring the Teaching Strategies of System-Affected Academics

Grant Tietjen, University of Washington Tacoma

Doris Schartmueller, California State University, Chico

Many people have to grapple with the discrimination and collateral consequences attached to a felony conviction as a result of mass incarceration. The purpose of this study, in its preliminary phase, is to explore the teaching strategies of system-affected academics. By system-affected academics we mean acquaintance-contacted, conviction only, and/or formerly-incarcerated individuals teaching in higher education. Through semi-structured interviews, we want to learn from system-affected academics themselves, in regards to how they define approaches to instruction, and whether they experience challenges due to their lived experience in the classroom. Early findings indicate that the carceral contact significantly informs teaching, but participants differed on whether they disclosed their background as part of their teaching methodology. The reasons for disclosing or not disclosing are discussed. From our findings, we wish to develop ideas on how to best support system-affected scholars as instructors in an academic setting.

Integrating Rap Lyrics as a Tool for Teaching Race, Equity, and Justice in an Undergrad CJ Course

Erica Redner-Vera, San Diego State University

Jonathan Zepeda Rodriguez, San Diego State University

This paper outlines the inclusion of rap lyrics as a tool for teaching race, equity, and justice in an upper division undergraduate criminal justice course. Students are tasked with analyzing rap lyrics by making connections from the lyrics to key words, terms, and concepts learned throughout the semester. Drawing on a thematic analysis of student exams, we discuss how the inclusion and analyses of rap lyrics may extend traditional pedagogical approaches to teaching difficult topics and subject matter in criminal justice such as race, equity, and justice in three key ways: (1) experience in conducting content analysis; (2) allowing students to explore the lyrics and draw conclusions independently and innovatively while addressing key learning outcomes; and (3) exposure to the positive and negative social realities discussed in the course.

Criminal Justice Education: Challenges and Success in Implementing Racial Justice Pedagogy

Nicole Fox, California State University, Sacramento

This presentation reflects on a project that aimed to implement racial justice pedagogy into an undergraduate criminal justice program through one-week modules in all required upper-division classes and eight upper division electives. In the first portion of the presentation, we evaluate the following questions: 1) What are the biggest barriers in getting faculty to teach racial justice modules? 2) What are some ideas for faculty buy-in? 3) How we created one-week modules that faculty would want to create? Which pedagogical materials were most successful 4) After faculty taught the modules, what did they report were the major strengths or weaknesses? In the second portion of the presentation, we analyze the pre-and-post surveys from the students who completed the

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module, which assessed any changes in their attitudes towards racial justice and criminal justice as well as their self-reported perceptions of learning.

Panel 25: Innovative Approaches to Teaching Crime, Law and Justice

Re-entry Advice to Peers: A Research/Teaching Project

Chrysanthi Leon, University of Delaware

Margaret Buckridge, University of California, Irvine

We initiated research with re-entrants and their supporters in order to inform the future CLS professionals and reformers whom we teach. In this presentation we share the benefits and challenges of a broadly-conceived research/teaching project on re-entry, focusing on responses to "What advice would you give other re-entering persons?" We discuss pedagogical approaches including poetry workshops and codebook and conceptual development that empower our students as researchers and bring our re-entry participants' voices into the classroom and in dialogue with contemporary scholarship.

Creating an Expungement Clinic: Best Practices

Judith Bandermann, California State University, Stanislaus

I share challenges and best practices involving undergrads in clinical legal practice. I draw on my experience with SJSU's Record Clearance Project and as the founder of CSU Stanislaus' new Expungement Clinic, which represents low-income community members seeking to expunge criminal records in furtherance of expanded employment, housing, and other opportunities.

Undergraduate Research in the Classroom

Edith Kinney, San Jose State University

Mentoring and developing the next generation of scholars and advocates requires critical research skills. I describe how my teaching incorporates undergraduates into my research on the role social movement organizations play in criminal justice reform efforts around human trafficking, sexual violence, prison conditions, reentry, and collaborative courts.

Panel 26: Legal Issues in Criminal Justice

At the Coalface: The Experiences of Publicly Funded Legal Aid Providers

Alice Neikirk, The University of Newcastle

Ray Nickson, The University of Newcastle

Lawyers who provide publicly-funded criminal defence - either as legal aid employees or in private practice with a grant of legal aid - work at the coal face of our criminal justice system. A popular stereotype of the over-worked, ideological, and exhausted legal aid lawyer exists in popular culture. Yet the academic literature has largely ignored this

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group. We have embarked upon a multi-year project spanning all Australian, and some international, jurisdictions that seeks to learn from the experiences of this professional group. The first wave of interviews has revealed important insights regarding professional challenges and wellbeing that should direct managerial and broader professional efforts to ensure these lawyers are supported and maintained in their essential roles. In particular, concerns regarding judicial bullying and an inequality of arms in court suggest a broader cultural and systemic problem in the criminal justice system.

Evaluating the Efficacy of Housing Services and Substance Abuse Treatment in Reducing Failure to Appear

Maria J. Gamez Ayon, California State University, Long Beach
Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach
Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

In 2019, Contra Costa County implemented the Holistic Intervention Partnership (HIP) program in response to the challenges and needs of individuals who are consistently involved with the criminal justice system. Many criminal misdemeanor cases incurred significant fiscal costs to the County, as the processing of cases requires multiple resources from the criminal justice system. The goal of HIP, then, was to reduce the impact on resources and expenditures of the County by reducing future involvement with the criminal justice system through early preventative and interventionist methods, such as providing services through community partner programs. These services included behavioral health services, housing, and civil legal assistance. The current study investigates the arraignment outcomes of the HIP program. Results show HIP clients were less likely to fail to appear for arraignment than the comparison group. It appears this difference is related to the increased proportion of HIP clients who agree to a PC 977 waiver. Policy implications are also discussed.

Civil Injunctions and the Criminalization of Indigenous Occupation of Lands

Dawn Rault, Simon Fraser University
Helene Love, Simon Fraser University

The law is a tool that is used by the state to legitimize colonial practices. While much has been written of the myriad ways statutes such as the Indian Act and the Criminal Code have been used to criminalize Indigenous peoples, less scholarly attention has been directed to the contemporary use of civil injunctions to criminalize claims of property rights by Indigenous groups over contested lands. Framed by the studies discussed in Land Back-A Yellowhead Institute Red Paper (2019), in this paper, we discuss James Leyden - an Indigenous elder who was convicted of contempt of court for breaching a civil injunction in 2019 at Kwekwecnewtxw, the Coast Salish watchhouse on Burnaby Mountain, B.C. where the Trans Mountain Corporation is constructing a pipeline system to transport oil products. Leyden's continued interactions with the court system raise issues not only about the use of civil injunctions to criminalize peaceful occupation of lands but broader questions about the law's continued complicity in serving colonial interests.

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Fluoridation and the Ongoing Lawsuit: Effects of the EPA's Toxic Substance Control Act Violations

T. Avra Rossman, San Jose State University
Harit K. Agroia, San Jose State University
Jodie A. Warren, San Jose State University

Fluoride is almost as toxic as arsenic, yet high levels of artificial fluoride compounds are found in ingested products. Research on the efficacy of ingested artificial fluoride to prevent dental caries found negative health consequences, including neurotoxicity and kidney damage. In 2016, groups of nonprofits, individual scientists, medical professionals, and other citizens petitioned the U.S. EPA to end water fluoridation to protect residents. When the EPA rejected the petition, the groups sued in federal court for violation of the Toxic Substances Control Act (1976). To determine if recent systematic reviews, meta-analyses and integrative reviews provide enough evidence to justify fluoride reduction, this integrative review analyzed peer-reviewed studies citing fluoride's harmful effects and benefits, synthesizing study results and recommendations. Findings suggest fluoride's physiological toxicity outweighs beneficial dental effect. Major policy changes are in order, including replacing current EPA regulations with FDA hiring/oversight of contractors for fluoride safety.

Substance-Induced Psychosis & Substance-Induced Automatism in Canadian Criminal Law Michelle S. Lawrence, University of Victoria

In the *R v Brown*, 2022 SCC 18, the Supreme Court of Canada held that an accused person cannot be found criminally responsible for acts committed in a state of substance-induced automatism unless the onset of extreme intoxication and associated violence was objectively foreseeable. However, the accused must establish a loss of conscious control over their actions. Psychosis alone will not suffice. Indeed, to hold otherwise would run contrary to earlier case law, in which psychotic acts were treated as voluntary and psychotic intent was found to meet minimum mens rea requirements. Yet a legal regime that bases criminal liability on intoxication symptoms, without consistent attention to the fault (or lack) attached to intoxication itself, is potentially problematic. This presentation will outline Canada's new legal framework, with attention to the differential treatment of psychosis and automatism. It will consider whether an objective fault requirement and/or reality-based awareness should be infused in calculus of criminal responsibility in cases of substance-induced psychosis.

Panel 27: The Juvenile Justice System and Justice Involved Youth

'I Should Have Known Better': Adolescent Decision-Making, Alcohol Use, and Delinquency

Jamie M. Yap, California State University, Long Beach
Timothy J. Brezina, Georgia State University
Anastasiia Timmer, California State University, Northridge

This study examines whether adolescent alcohol use weakens the crime-preventive effect of thoughtfully reflective decision-making (TRDM). Analyses are based on longitudinal

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data from a nationally representative survey of adolescents in the United States. Self-reported delinquency serves as the dependent variable in a series of negative binomial regression models, which are designed to test for an interaction between TRDM and alcohol use. The findings are generally consistent with the idea that alcohol use undermines the crime-preventive effect of TRDM, especially frequent heavy drinking. The results add to the limited body of research on factors that condition the impact of TRDM. Such research suggests the need to approach adolescent decision-making in a holistic manner, with attention to the personal, social, and situational contexts that support or undermine TRDM. The results help to further justify policies and programs that promote healthy decision-making and prevent alcohol misuse.

"It Won't Do No Good." Reasons for Not Reporting Violent Crime Among Disadvantaged Toronto Youth

Julius Haag, University of Toronto, Mississauga
Scot Wortley, University of Toronto
Julian Tanner, University of Toronto
Kadija Osei, University of Toronto
Jessica Bundy, University of Toronto

This paper explores the extent to which youth from disadvantaged Toronto neighbourhoods (N=641) witness violent crime - including gun crime - and report these incidents to the police. The results indicate that most respondents do not or would not report violent crime. Reasons for non-reporting include a lack of confidence in the police, a belief that the police cannot or will not protect witnesses, fear of the offenders, fear of being labelled a snitch, and a desire not to become involved in the court process. Many feel that cooperating with police investigations will not lead to justice and only make them more vulnerable to victimization, community ridicule, and police harassment. Other respondents de-valued the victims of violent crime, claiming that they would report crimes involving "innocent" victims but not crimes involving known criminals. Policy implications are discussed.

Exploring Adverse Childhood Experiences and Recidivism in Serious Juvenile Delinquents

Jessica M. Craig, University of North Texas
Haley Zettler, University of North Texas
Chad Trulson, University of North Texas

While the association between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and criminal involvement is well-documented, most of these investigations have been centered on youth within community settings. The few studies that have delved into the realm of serious juvenile delinquents have yielded inconclusive findings, suggesting ACEs might not wield the same influence on these deeply entrenched offenders as on their less serious counterparts. Additionally, critics of the ACE framework have questioned its approach of aggregating ten distinct traumatic experiences, as each form of trauma may have unique consequences on subsequent behavior. The present study aims to bridge these gaps by examining the individual impact of each ACE on recidivism among a cohort of incarcerated juvenile delinquents. Given prior research indicating that ACEs can both

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increase and decrease the likelihood of certain offense types, our analysis will place a particular emphasis on offense-specific recidivism. Furthermore, we will explore how these experiences influence recidivism among male and female subgroups.

Panel 28: Victims and Victimology

Stranger Danger: Analyzing Offender Behaviors Based on Victim Approach Tactics in Sexual Homicide

Zena Rossouw, Simon Fraser University

Sexual murderers may exploit victims' vulnerabilities using different methods. This study investigates victim characteristics, offender behaviours, and crime scene factors to determine practical distinctions between sexual murderers who use manipulative approaches (n = 178) to target strangers and those using different methods (i.e., blitz, surprise) (n = 145). The study utilized a sample of 323 single perpetrators of sexual murders in France and Canada. Using logistic regression analysis, the results revealed that offenders who use a "con" approach tend to target more males and vulnerable individuals with substance dependencies or psychological disorders. They are more likely to engage in fellatio, less inclined to beat the victim and show post-crime organization, including relocating the victim's body and reducing weapon recovery chances. These findings and their practical implications for sexual murder investigations are discussed.

Theories of Reporting: Using Qualitative Explanations to Explain Quantitative Findings

Patrick Q. Brady, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Decades of research have confirmed that most people who share victimization experiences that meet the legal criteria for stalking do not contact the police. To date, however, most attempts at explaining why have employed quantitative measures versus open-ended prompts. Using a crowdsourced sample of legal stalking victims (N = 194), we asked respondents to explain why they did and did not report their experience to the police. The findings provide context, insight, and recommendations for updating traditional explanations and methodological explorations of crime reporting.

Identifying Distinct Victim Types in Sexual Homicide: A Latent Class Analysis

Hannah Georgoulis, Simon Fraser University

Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Julien Chopin, Simon Fraser University

When researching extreme interpersonal crimes, the focus has primarily been on the person who committed the crime or the crime itself. Although victim information is crucial for investigators, only recently has violent crime been explored through the lens of victimology and victimological theory. This is especially true for more extreme criminal acts, like sexual crimes. The current study examined how victimology could further the understanding of sexual homicide from the perspective of interactional victimology theories. The study used a sample of 762 solved and unsolved cases of

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extrafamilial (i.e., victim and offender were not related) cases of sexual homicide from an international database. Using latent class analysis, distinct victim types were identified from a selection of variables related to the victim's lifestyle and routine activities. Further, regression analyses examined if cases involving certain victim types were more or less likely to be solved. Results will be discussed, including implications for investigations and prevention strategies to reduce victimization.

Suicide, Bullying and Poly-Victimization of Transgender and Nonbinary People

Thomas C. Page, California State University, Long Beach

There has been an increased animus against transgender and nonbinary people in the past two decades in the United States, resulting in possible higher rates of hate crime victimization. It is important to outline the relationship between bullying and suicidal tendencies that occur within these populations. In addition, the consideration of different types of violent victimization is necessary to correlate in this environment. The 2022 U.S. National Transgender and Nonbinary Victimization Survey studied these correlations, and its findings reveal that there is a relationship between bullying in high school and suicidal tendencies for transgender and nonbinary people. In addition, correlations were made between five different types of victimization that included verbal assault, physical assault, robbery, sexual assault, and attempted homicide. These findings create a requirement to explore such relationships further.

Panel 29: Crime Trends and Analysis

Decarceration in California: A County-Level Analysis of Crime Trends

Marilyn Ee, Sam Houston State University

Decades of continuously rising incarceration rates in the United States has prompted efforts to reduce prison populations. In California, six policies aimed toward decarceration were passed from 2009 to 2016. Since the passing of these policies, studies have been differentially dedicated to examining their impact on crime in the state. There are two major gaps in the existing body of knowledge. First, there is no known scholarship that has simultaneously analyzed crime within the context of all six policies. Second, most studies have focused on state-wide crimes, rather than local-level crime. Through a panel data analysis, the current study addresses both gaps by examining crime trends in California counties. Findings provide preliminary insight into how crime has changed within localities in the state, before and after the implementation of said policies. As this study provides a first look into county-level crime patterns with respect to decarceration policies, it has the potential to inform local policies and public safety practices and encourage future research in this area.

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Long Term Crime Trends in the West Coast States and Provinces: Crime Reduction and Crime Convergence

P. Jeffrey Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Crime rates in British Columbia and the four coastal states show a remarkable similarity over the six decades since 1962: they all surged in the 1960's and 1970's and have experienced major reductions since the early 1990's. The long term crime reduction pattern has been accompanied by an even more interesting convergence toward similar crime rate levels among the five jurisdictions, perhaps confirming predictions made for the President's Commission on Crime in the mid-1960's.

Crime Changes and Spatial Patterns: Examining Longitudinal Models of Crime across Multiple Cities

Xiaoshuang Iris Luo, University of California, Irvine

Empirical studies of the spatial distribution of crime have consistently found that crime is strongly concentrated at a small group of micro places, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. However, the majority of studies focus on one single city, big or popular city, such as Seattle, Vancouver, or Chicago. This study examines the crime trends for the most recent years (2010-2018) across a wide range of cities in the U.S. by selecting different sizes, different growth and employment levels of the cities to deeply understand the crime trajectories as well as how neighborhood structures shape the trajectories across city contexts. The results provide evidence that the overall violent and property crime trend varies across cities. Using group-based trajectory models, 7 unique groups are detected capturing nonlinear change in neighborhood violent crime over this study period. Multinomial logistic regression models found that neighborhood structures shape the likelihood of membership in the crime trajectories, and they shape the crime trajectories differently across city contexts.

Dry Aggression: The Impact of Drought on Crime Trends in California Counties

Noah Cohen, John Jay College

The impact of drought and low precipitation on crime rates is of growing importance in the era of worsening climate change, as evidence shows that it impacts social and familial behavior, economic opportunities, and agricultural capabilities of the communities affected by it. Continued analysis and criminological interpretation of data can help researchers better understand this impact on criminal behavior and subsequently craft policies to reduce crime. Informed by the routine activities and strain theories, this study seeks to understand the relationship between drought levels and rates of violent crime, property crime, and domestic violence in counties in California between 2010 and 2019. Using open-source data, this research examines if changes in monthly drought levels affect crime rates, paying particular attention to counties heavily involved in agriculture. Preliminary findings suggest a link between drought levels and crime rates, lending to important policy implications.

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Panel 30: Modern Issues in Policing in America

Changes in Police Use of Force Following a Statewide Ban on "Chokeholds"

Matt Hickman, Seattle University

The Vascular Neck Restraint (VNR) continues to be a controversial use of force option in the US, with many local jurisdictions and states banning, or seeking to ban, its use. These policy decisions have been made in the context of high-profile deaths of subjects involving some form of airway obstruction (with some confusion about the differences between airway obstruction and vascular obstruction), and these decisions have been made in the absence of data bearing on the prevalence and outcomes of VNR applications. In this study, we focus on Spokane, WA, where VNR was used quite regularly prior to a statewide ban on the technique. We hypothesize that the need for officers to use force will remain relatively constant regardless of the ban, and that officers will select other techniques given that VNR has been removed from their legal options. We further hypothesize that greater injury to subjects and/or officers may result as officers switch to less effective techniques. A wide range of findings related to changes in how police are using force in this jurisdiction are discussed.

A Tale of Two Reports: Discussions of Death, Abolition, and Bureaucracy

Anthony Bencomo, University of California, Santa Cruz

In the heavily debated topic of the future of police reform, the reports produced by various police reform bodies that guide this work have often been overlooked. This study analyzes two reports produced in the same city. One report was written by a city-initiated commission, and the other by a commission created and comprised of grassroots activists. The question guiding this study asks how abolition and reform are viewed at the local level. Using the "power lens" framework by Jocelyn Simonson, the reports and recommendations were examined via a document analysis along with interviews the author conducted with stakeholders directly involved in the production of these reports. This research contributes to the field by focusing on the reports produced, along with attempts to implement the recommendations. The results of this study detail the complex relationship the city government has with grassroots organizations, along with what direct defunding and abolition calls manifest on the local level.

Training Police to De-escalate: Comparing Virtual Reality and Live-Action Scenario-Based Approaches

Jennifer Lavoie, Wilfrid Laurier University

De-escalation skills serve a vital role in policing functions, including law enforcement, peacekeeping, and public safety (Todak, 2017), and are particularly relevant to managing mental health crisis situations. Virtual reality (VR) technology offers immersive simulations with the capacity to revolutionize police training in this domain. This study evaluated a scenario-based de-escalation training approach by comparing the delivery of training simulations in VR and Live Action (LA) using a pre-post control group design with N=63 police officers from Ontario, Canada. Participation in this community co-

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designed training program in either format led to a significantly greater acquisition of de-escalation competencies compared to a control group. The VR format showed comparable effectiveness to the LA format in bringing about improved de-escalation skills through scenario-based training. The VR group was found to be no more cognitively demanding than LA. Implications of training delivery through VR for increased consistency, cost-efficiency and professionalization are considered.

Enhancing Intelligence Practice Through Networks: Expanding Local Rural Drug Intelligence Capacity

Glenn Sterner, The Pennsylvania State University

Andrew Hochstetler, Iowa State University

David Peters, Iowa State University

Shannon Monnat, Syracuse University

Drug overdose deaths continue to spike in the US. Understanding and disrupting drug market activity in rural locations in the US can be difficult due to under resourcing, lack of capacity, and geographic limitations. To address these issues, this presentation will discuss a multi-state, multi-institutional intervention to develop networks among law enforcement agencies in the United States to increase and enhance local rural law enforcement drug intelligence capacity. This study, funded by the United States National Institute of Justice, examined the partnering of a mentor agency, with demonstrated intelligence capacity, and two mentee agencies, self-identifying as needing assistance with their drug intelligence capacities. Implementation of the intervention occurred across three geographically dispersed states in isolation (the individual networks were not connected across states) to examine implementation successes and pitfalls.

Panel 31: Perpetual Probation - New Insights into Community Supervision

Marking Time: The Ways Court Processing Time Impacts the Probation Experience

Kimberly R. Kras, San Diego State University

Beth Huebner, Arizona State University

Andrea Giuffre, California State University, San Bernadino

Lee A. Slocum, University of Missouri, St. Louis

Kathryn Tapp, Arizona State University

The refrain, "the wheels of justice turn slowly", is commonly understood as applying to the court process in pursuit of criminal conviction or exoneration, however, this may also apply to people experiencing court processing while being supervised in the community as part of probation. In this study, we rely on in-depth interviews with probation staff and clients to understand how the court process impacts their experience supervising or being supervised. Participants label time as a key barrier to addressing the underlying issues related to non-compliance, where the policies and procedures of the court sometimes hamper the ability of officers and clients to respond and pivot toward success. We uncover the nuances of participants' experiences with waiting on decisions and actions on the part of the court, sometimes with little attention paid to the needs or concerns of

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probation officers and their clients. We organize these findings around the concept of marking time and offer recommendations for policy and ongoing research.

Cyclical Pathways to Probation Violations: Housing, Financial Capabilities, and COVID-19

Andrea Giuffre, California State University, San Bernadino

Kathryn Tapp, Arizona State University

Beth Huebner, Arizona State University

Kimberly R. Kras, San Diego State University

Lee A. Slocum, University of Missouri, St. Louis

Maintaining a stable residence is a primary requirement of probation compliance. Prior research has spoken to the increase in requirements for people on probation and how they are often tied to financial capability. Using data from in-depth interviews with people on probation and probation staff, our analysis extends extant research by highlighting the unique challenges of finding housing during a historic rise in housing and rental prices in the context of COVID-19. This work furthers research on the role that economic means play in the probation revocation process. Results from the research suggest that housing is a barrier to success on probation, which is further hampered by the lack of employment opportunities available to individuals with felony criminal records. Participants relayed that the lack of affordable housing led to heavy reliance on family members for assistance. Information from staff triangulated their concerns about how compliance was tied to poverty.

"Buy, Sell, and Trade": Depictions of the Criminal Legal System by People on Community Supervision

Andrea Giuffre, California State University, San Bernadino

Beth Huebner, Arizona State University

Kimberly R. Kras, San Diego State University

Lee A. Slocum, University of Missouri, St. Louis

Extant scholarship has explored the consequences of "mass supervision" and highlights the expansion of conditions of compliance for those under community supervision. Researchers argue the financial costs of compliance are particularly difficult to meet, yet this issue is often explored in terms of monetary sanctions or legal-financial obligations. Through analysis of in-depth interviews with a group of individuals under community supervision, we extend this research by exploring the ways in which they conceive of the criminal legal system more broadly. When participants were asked questions about how the criminal legal system operates and what they believe are the functions of the criminal legal system, many explained the system exists to extract financial resources from marginalized groups. We discuss the implications of these findings for work on legal cynicism and estrangement as well as compliance with community supervision terms.

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Panel 32: The Juvenile Legal System

The Subjective Experience of Pain in Punishment Among Young Offenders

Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University

Noah B. Norton, Simon Fraser University

The utilitarian principles that underlie both deterrence and rational choice perspectives argue that decisions are made based on the maximization of benefits and the minimization of pain. Research has demonstrated that the experiential effect of punishments contributes to an individual's perception of severity (i.e., pain) and the updating of risk perceptions over time. Importantly, this work tends to largely assume the subjective experience of punishment is equally felt across types of punishment and other sociodemographic factors despite contradicting evidence. Using data from the Pathways to Desistance Study, the current study explores the subjective experiences of different sentencing outcomes and identifies sociodemographic factors that predict levels of pain. Findings illustrate that the subjective nature of punishment is crucial in understanding the role of 'severity' in risk perceptions and provides preliminary evidence of factors that predict subjective levels of pain.

Age-Related Associations among Callous-Unemotional Traits, Impulsivity, and Antisociality

Cortney Simmons, Arizona State University

Colleen Sbeglia, University of California, Irvine

Caitlin Cavanagh, Michigan State University

Paul Frick, Louisiana State University

Laurence Steinberg, Temple University

Beth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine

Understanding how the impact of risk factors may change across development is necessary for the development of effective and developmentally-appropriate crime interventions. Impulsivity and callous-unemotional (CU) traits are robust risk factors for antisocial behavior. However, whether these associations are consistent across development is unclear. This study investigated how CU traits and impulsivity differentially predict substance use and violent/non-violent offending in males from ages 13 to 23. Higher CU traits and impulsivity predicted a higher likelihood of violent offending between ages 14-18. Both factors consistently predicted a higher likelihood of non-violent offending across adolescence. CU traits were associated with a greater likelihood of substance use across adolescence, while impulsivity was associated with substance use only between ages 17 and 21. These findings emphasize the importance of considering the age-specific risks posed by CU traits and impulsivity.

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Parenting on Probation: Examining Parental Monitoring and Involvement in Juvenile Probation

Kelsey Tom, Arizona State University

Julia Wegiel, Arizona State University

Adam Fine, Arizona State University

Juvenile probation allows youth to be supervised while remaining in their communities and, when possible, with their families. Family members can help youth succeed on probation, yet little is known about how to foster these parenting behaviors. Using a sample of parents/caregivers of youth on juvenile probation, this exploratory study examined whether caregiver views of probation officer procedural justice and the negative impact of a juvenile record were associated with caregiver monitoring efforts and involvement in their child's probation process. Results indicated parents who viewed their probation officer as more procedurally just were more involved in their child's probation and monitored youths' behavior more. Probation officers who treat parents fairly and with respect may help foster the familial context kids need to succeed on probation.

Great Expectations: The Importance of Procedural Justice and Parenting

Adam Fine, Arizona State University

Rebecca Fix, Johns Hopkins University

Juan Del Toro, University of Minnesota

Dylan Jackson, Johns Hopkins University

As such, researchers, policymakers, and practitioners are interested in enhancing youths' success on probation. Informed by the risk-need-responsivity framework, the present study examined how theoretically derived familial/peer (e.g., social bonds, parental monitoring), societal/community (e.g., labeling theory), and individual-level (e.g., impulsivity, procedural justice) factors were associated with youths' expectations for success on probation as well as more general life course outcomes. Within samples of youth starting probation (N = 301) and 6 months into probation (N = 253), results indicated that youths' perceptions of parental monitoring and procedural justice were consistently associated with their self-expectations for completing probation. However, for more general life course success, only perceptions of parental monitoring promoted self-expectations. Implications for theory, policy, and practice are discussed.

Panel 33: Juvenile Justice

"Nobody to Support with That:" Teacher Perceptions of Climate, Student Misconduct, & School Violence

Emilie L. Whitehouse, California State University, Long Beach

Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Charo Darwin Glomah, California State University, Long Beach

In the U.S., school violence presents numerous issues for teachers and administrators. The level of school violence is often influenced by school climate, which refers to the

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level of connectedness among students and staff. Partnering with a local public school district, a research team was awarded funding to improve school climate and address school violence through alternative disciplinary practices that center around restorative justice at a middle school with a majority-minority student population. This student population experiences unique challenges, including socioeconomic disadvantage, homelessness, foster care, food insecurity, among others. As a part of this project, focus groups of school support staff were conducted to assess teacher perceptions of school climate, responses to student misconduct, discipline, and perceptions of school safety and violence. Given the role that teachers play in fostering climate and responding to misconduct, this study offers a unique perspective into areas for improvement related to school safety in a middle school environment.

School Climate Post-Pandemic: Effects on Student Perceptions of School Safety

Jamie Yap, California State University, Long Beach

Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Charo Darwin Glomah, California State University, Long Beach

In the U.S., school misconduct and violence present numerous issues for teachers and administrators. The presence of student misconduct and youth violence in middle schools is often influenced by school climate, defined as the level of connectedness among students and staff. Partnering with a local public school district, a research team was awarded funding to improve climate and address violence at a middle school with a majority-minority student population of students who experience unique challenges, including socioeconomic disadvantage, homelessness, foster care, food insecurity, among others. To assess the association between climate and safety, a survey was administered to students, exploring perceptions of school climate, safety, and violence. Specifically, the current study will estimate the effects of student-teacher relationships, peer-conflicts, school belonging, school rules, and school affinity on student perceptions of school safety. Implications will be discussed to utilize evidence-based strategies.

School Dress Code Discipline: Preliminary findings from the ISRD-4

Mikaela S. Nielsen, University of California, Irvine

While the relationship between harsh school discipline and negative outcomes is well established, less is known about minor disciplinary infractions. This presentation reports on initial findings from the fourth wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency survey (ISRD-4). Using data from the U.S. internet sample, the present study examines variations in practices, attitudes, and consequences of school dress codes enforcement. Furthermore, this project explores how dress code violations relate to other important factors like delinquency, victimization, discrimination and belonging. Findings point to race and gender disparities in dress code enforcement as well as the use of exclusionary school discipline in response to student appearance.

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Pluralism in Education Law and School Policies: Accountability Gaps Shielding Quiet Violence Sophia C. Jauregui, San Jose State University

Student interest in education is questionable in empirical evidence on school discipline, suggesting school liability toward denial of student rights to due process. Discretionary power given to California teachers tends to go unchecked when staff misconduct is overlooked. Laws like CA Title V § 352, protecting students against recess denial, and CA SB 274 protecting students against suspension for willful defiance, support youth access to education. Contrary to these supportive laws CA Ed. Code §48900 and 44807.5, allowing suspension under certain circumstances and board discretionary powers, may allow inverse consequences, including harm to students through lack of policy. Existing intervention and deterrence practices directed toward students do not stop the shielding of excessive school discipline; a possible missing level of accountability reinforcing abuse of power. This paper will provide an historical analysis of available literature and California school discipline data, with an evaluation of the current state of school discipline and potential for policy change.

Panel 34: Contemporary Issues in the American Legal System

Online Recruitment for Qualitative Interviews of Justice-Involved People: Possibilities and Limits

Elsa Y. Chen, Santa Clara University
Ericka B. Adams, San Jose State University
Sarah E. Lageson, University of Rutgers, Newark

During and since the pandemic, researchers have increasingly recruited participants using online means and conducted qualitative interviews using video platforms. These efforts have the promise cost and time-efficiency. However, limited literature exists on advantages and disadvantages of qualitative research via online strategies. This paper adds to the methodological literature on limits and benefits of online qualitative research by detailing our experience recruiting 105 interviewees for a study on the effects of automated criminal record expungement. We detail the approach used and costs accrued to recruit interviewees through social media advertising, Amazon's MTurk platform, and the opt-in survey platform Prolific, and how we screened potential interviewees to address bots and scammers. We then highlight the Zoom interview experience, concluding that while we were able to reach difficult to recruit participants and broaden our interviewee pool, we encountered significant challenges in building rapport and mutual trust and verifying the veracity of interviewees' experiences.

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The San Diego County Pretrial Advocacy and Community Connections Unit

Kimberly Kras, San Diego State University
Tereza Trejbalová, San Diego State University
Erica Redner-Vera, San Diego State University
Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

As the first appearance in court, arraignment is one of the most critical points in the criminal justice system. Indigent individuals assigned a public defender usually have their first contact with their legal representation on the day of arraignment, which raises substantial equity and disparity concerns. To address these issues, the San Diego County Office of the Public Defender's Pretrial Advocacy and Community Connections (PACC) Team offers legal support to indigent individuals between their arrest and first appearance in court. The objectives are to connect impacted individuals with appropriate resources and to reduce their time spent in jail, potentially improving their overall case outcomes. The current study focuses on the perceived successes and challenges associated with pre-arraignment assistance by interviewing various stakeholders involved in this process (i.e., members of the courtroom workgroup and system-impacted individuals). Our findings and policy implications provide further insight into the pre-arraignment intervention and aid its improvement.

Hoping for a Fresh Start: Investigating the Impacts of Second-Look Sentencing on Reentry

Tereza Trejbalová, San Diego State University
Kimberly Kras, San Diego State University
Erica Redner-Vera, San Diego State University
Isabella Todd, San Diego State University
Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Second-look sentencing has emerged as a new pathway for people to return to their communities in the face of previously long sentences. In California, the 2021 Penal Code 1172 reforms resulted in incarcerated individuals' potential eligibility to be released from prison. In response, the San Diego County Public Defender implemented the Fresh Start Unit to offer legal representation to these clients. The unit not only argues for reduced sentences on their client's behalf but also engages in reentry planning that includes service referrals. The current study relies on in-depth interviews with individuals returning to the community due to the reform. With an objective to understand the reentry process upon resentencing, we focus on clients' unique needs and the challenges they face in the context of returning to one of the most expensive cities in the US. A comprehensive insight into these reentry processes serves as a valuable addition to the literature and lends itself to suggestions on how the transition back into the community could be improved after a long sentence.

Continuous Improvement: An Individual Drug Court Program Review

Ciara McGlynn, Washington State University

Since their inception over three decades ago, drug courts have become a significant alternative to traditional court processes. These courts function to address criminogenic

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factors, including substance dependency, in order to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for justice system-involved individuals. As outlined in the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) Best Practice Standards, it is important for individual courts to regularly evaluate participant and program data. This presentation details the results of a program review of a Washington State drug treatment court. Using case management data from the court, results are provided on the time spent in court, outcomes, and recidivism. We provide recommendations for data management and other best practices, creating a plan with the court for moving forward.

Panel 35: International Considerations in Crime and Criminal Justice

Crime Trends in South Korea

Nayoung Ko, Washington State University

The economy is an essential component of society as it affects various social phenomena, such as crime. South Korea has faced several economic crises, like 1997 Asian Financial crisis. Studying and building suitable crime prevention policies for South Korea must be based on future crime prediction and research on crime patterns. This study aims to measure the impact of the economic situation on crime trends in South Korea by examining poverty, unemployment, and economic downturns. This study also explores how the recent outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020 has affected crime trends. Time-series regression is implemented to determine whether the economic downturn, poverty, unemployment, and COVID-19 affect the South Korean crime trend and identify the policy implications.

Based on a True Story: Law and Legal Films in Canada

Steven A. Kohm, The University of Winnipeg

Kaitlin Henley, Simon Fraser University

Media and culture offer popular encounters with crime, law and punishment. Nicole Rafter (2007) refers to this as popular criminology; sites where pop culture intersects with academic criminology. To date, most research has focused on Hollywood images of crime, law and punishment. This study broadens our understanding of popular criminology by analyzing representations of law and the criminal courts in Canadian films. We present findings from a qualitative study of Canadian films about law and the criminal courts over the past century using popular criminology as a guiding conceptual framework. Findings reveal that government regulation and financing of the film industry fostered preference for non-fiction films through most of the study period. Landmark legal cases and well known miscarriages of justice are common subjects. Even as Canadian filmmakers began producing more Hollywood-style genre crime films in the 1990s, a period of depletion or disappearance of Canadian law films mirrors Rafter's (2006) findings about Hollywood courtroom films.

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A Scoping Review of the Agricultural Prison Industry: Findings and Future Considerations
James Gacek, University of Regina
Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Despite the historical importance of agriculture in Canada 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 provide an overview of prison farms, broadly conceived as any work-related agricultural program in prison. Specifically, we examine literature discussing agricultural forms of penal labour (animals, plants, commercial, non-commercial) in quantitative, qualitative, and review articles. By studying how penal agribusiness positively and/or negatively shapes prison spaces, we begin to question whether such programs have reintegrative value for prisoner personal growth and skill development. Recommendations for policy and social and environmental implications, including the benefits and challenges of prisoner employment within prison and upon release from prison, as well as insight into prisoner labour and animal labour, are discussed.

Panel 36: Issues in Gender and Law

Miranda and the Womb: Prosecuting Women in the Post Roe Era
Geneva Brown, DePaul University

The U.S. Supreme Court finally overturned *Roe v. Wade* on June 24, 2022, in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*. The Supreme Court no longer to the usual approach of piecemeal dismantling of the historic decision. The Supreme Court has allowed individual states to decide whether women have the right to terminate their pregnancies. The aftermath created a patchwork of states that are now radically limiting women's access to abortion. The constitutional implications are broad. Women face prosecution if they delay terminating their pregnancy. Health care providers face prosecution if they provide abortions which introduces ethical and legal quandaries. Many states are drafting laws that have competing and conflicting interests. Even more disturbing are states are aggressively protecting life from conception and prosecuting pregnant women of attempting to abort their fetuses at any stage of the pregnancy. Now, women in the critical stages of their pregnancy risk prosecution. States are closing the window to when they can legally terminate their pregnancy.

The Borders Between US: The Effects of Deportation on Salvadoran Men's Romantic Relationships
Jose A. Torres, California Lutheran University

This study examines the harmful effects of the U.S. "crimmigration system"- the merging of criminal laws and criminal justice systems with immigration laws and immigration systems - on Salvadoran immigrant men who were deported to El Salvador and their

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families who remained in the U.S. This study specifically identified how U.S. "crimmigration" policies and enforcement practices affected their romantic relationships with their partners in the U.S. As the U.S. government removed Salvadoran immigrant men from the U.S., their romantic partners experienced the unintended consequences of these laws and policies in their lives and relationships. This study demonstrates how these "crimmigration" policies had an immediate effect on their romantic partners' lives, relationships, and futures. While some Salvadoran deportees remained in romantic relationships with their partners in the U.S., the majority of deportees decided to end their long-distance relationships and start new families in El Salvador. This study demonstrates the need for new U.S. policies that support family reunification.

Barriers to Reporting Intimate Partner Violence Among Men

Bailey L. Cooper, Simon Fraser University

Amanda McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley

The majority of calls to the police concerning intimate partner violence involve a male perpetrator and a female victim (e.g., Burczyk et al., 2019). However, victimization data in Canada suggests that men were more likely than women to self-report physical or sexual victimization by an intimate partner in the past five years (Lysova et al., 2019). While there are numerous barriers to reporting IPV to the police among all populations experiencing this form of violence, men often identify a fear of being held responsible for the incident as a major barrier to reporting (Dim & Lysova, 2021). The authors will present qualitative findings from a focus group of men attending a support group regarding reasons for not calling the police following victimization by an intimate partner, and their recommendations to enhance the police response to IPV calls for service.

Examining the Relational Aspect of Women in Re-entry

Amelie Couvrette, Université du Québec en Outaouais

One of the core principles of a gender-sensitive approach is the importance given to relationships. According to relational theory, women, unlike men, acquire their identity and self-esteem primarily through their relationships with others. Moreover, both the scientific literature and the clinical community show that, for women in conflict with the law, the relationships they have are often characterized by violence and trauma and are complicated by the use of psychoactive substances. The objective of the presentation is to explore how these women perceive their relationships with their children, with their families and with their spouses (current and/or past) and to understand their impact, in their life trajectories but also, in their re-entry process. These questions will be explored based on a corpus of 22 interviews conducted with women after they had been incarcerated. Some guidelines for intervention with these women will also be discussed.

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Panel 37: Current Considerations Related to the Study of Sex Crimes

The Roots Run Deep: Sex Trafficking as a Family Business - A Case Study

Christopher Carey, Portland State University
Anna Kosloski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota
Nathanial Steinlicht, University of South Dakota
Molly McDade, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

Familial sex trafficking - or the sexual exploitation of a person by a family member - is frequently minimized as a type of trafficking occurring within the United States. This presentation will provide information about how widespread familial trafficking is in one jurisdiction and provide an example of a family trafficking system through an in-depth case study. This case study highlights how multiple generations are involved in trafficking through both perpetration and victimization within the same system. Implications for understanding how trafficking occurs within our cities, and what this may mean for identification and treatment, will be discussed.

Recidivism of Juvenile Digital Sex Offenders: Do Maladaptive Cognitions about the Internet Matter?

Hyojong Song, Korea University
MiRang Park, Hannam University
Yujin Kim, Korea University

Digital sex crimes including upskirting and disseminating/selling upskirting images and videos have raised a concern recently. The current study aims to examine whether maladaptive cognitions about the internet (MCI) of youths on probation due to their involvement in digital sex crimes predict self-evaluated chances of recidivism during and after probation. For 324 South Korean juvenile digital sex offenders on probation, we conduct a cross-sectional survey to investigate the role of MCI in the context of probation and digital sex crimes. Our multivariate analyses find that those with higher MCI is more likely to report higher chances of committing rule-breaking behaviors on probation, and recidivism during and after probation. We also find that MCI is associated with some tendencies in social behaviors and perceptions (e.g., submissive behavior and perceived low social rank in peer relationship). We suggest that relevant interventions during probation be designed considering juvenile digital sex offenders' MCI as well as their characteristics of social behaviors and perceptions.

Rape Myths in Numbers: The Relationship Between Stereotypical Case Characteristics & Arrest Outcomes

Gemini A. Creason-Parker, Texas State University

A contributing factor to rape underreporting is the prevalence of rape myths, or stereotypes regarding the crime, offenders, and victims (Burt, 1980). The purpose of this project was to identify the association of real-world incidents that aligned with rape myths in whether the case resulted in a suspect being arrested. Using 2016 data from the

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National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the researcher ran a logistic regression to examine whether cases where certain rape myths were evident were more or less likely to result in arrest. The variables were stranger relationship between victim/offender, a spousal relationship, offender impairment, outward physical victim injuries, and weapon use. Of the five variables, all but the offender being a stranger to the victim were statistically significant at the .001 level. However, the offender being the spouse of the victim had the opposite effect on arrest outcome than anticipated. The other results suggest that for cases where the offender uses a weapon, is impaired, or the victim is physically injured, an arrest is more likely.

Are All Pimps Created Equal?: An Exploratory Examination of Female Pimps

Michelle Poirier, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Amber Horning, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Much of the research regarding human trafficking and sexual exploitation focuses on victim experiences, responses, and/or services, or those of male perpetrators. However, some recent research has started to examine the role of female perpetrators of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Despite their increasing participation, little is known about how these female perpetrators operate in practice. To address this gap, four semi-structured interviews with female pimps located in New York City were examined to gain insight into their motivations for participation, their roles, and their experiences. The results provide meaningful input regarding female perpetrators of sexual exploitation, as well as for the development of responses to human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Panel 38: The Police and the Public

School Copaganda in Alabama: Tinsel, Twinkle, and Police-Youth Programming

Hannah Carson Baggett, Auburn University

Kaitlyn J. Selman, Illinois State University

In this paper, we use data from school and police websites and social media accounts in a pro-police community in Alabama to expose the bad faith underpinnings of 'friendly' police-youth programming, including that which happens in public schools. This story relies on at least three narrative devices to move the plot forward: humanizing the violent equipment/tools that that police use to harass, maim, and wage death; legitimizing the authority of the police through mentorship and education; and naturalizing surveillance and suspicion by deputizing a naughty pair of Elves on a Shelf. This story tells us that police keep us safe from the bad guys, but it also brings to all who consume it the normalization of the "power, presence, and violent practices of the police. . . the state's monopoly over violence. . . [and] the social order of racial capitalism" (Hatrick & Gonzalez, 2022).

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Perceptions of Police Use-of-Force as a Function of Officer Race and Prior Conduct

Adam Dunbar, University of Nevada, Reno

Peter A. Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Brandon Kyle, University of Nevada, Reno

To better understand the implications of diversifying police departments, this study examines how the race of a police officer affects public perceptions of their potential misconduct. Additionally, the study examines the interactive effect of prior conduct, including having a record of excessive force or commendations for exemplary service. Analyses reveal that a White police officer with a record of excessive force is viewed as less redeemable, deserving of more punishment, more to blame for the use of force (compared to the victim), and less justified in his use of force compared to a Black officer with the same record. Conversely, a Black officer with a record of commendations is viewed as more redeemable, deserving of less punishment, and more justified in his use of force compared to a White officer with the same record. Findings from this study highlight the potential benefits of diversifying police departments while also raising questions about police accountability in an era of diversification.

Police Accountability in CA: An Exploration of Citizen Complaints Filed Against Officers 2019-2022

Alexandra Hiropoulous, California State University, Stanislaus

This study examines civilian complaints filed against officers across California between 2019-2022. While research has examined police accountability in the U.S. since the 1960s, this research has predominantly focused on the policing profession's operational aspects. Therefore, little is known about how police investigate citizen complaints against officers, including instances of excessive force, discrimination, and misconduct. This study explores if and how police are held accountable for misconduct in northern, central and southern California. Data on citizen complaints filed against police officers was requested from a total of 64 police departments and sheriff's offices in the following counties: San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Alameda and San Diego. This presentation will describe the challenges of collecting publicly available information from police, as well as preliminary results from case studies comparing citizen complaints across cities.

A Rage to Judgment: Cognitive Biases, Wrongful Convictions, and Environmental Criminology

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

In November 2009, a University of Colorado student was shot and killed while walking home from a rapid transit station in a Denver suburb. The murder occurred at the same time that a series of gang robberies was plaguing the downtown area. The police investigation quickly focused on four juvenile gang members, who told detectives changing stories and made conflicting accusations. Problematic interrogation tactics resulted in a confusing and unreliable series of "confessions" implicating a fifth juvenile. After two attempts to obtain an indictment from an Arapahoe County grand jury, the homicide case finally went to trial in May 2023, more than 14 years after the murder. One of the key questions for the court was why these gang members were in a distant

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suburb. A detective explained this anomaly as the result of spatial displacement. The current presentation examines the role of expert testimony on the geography of crime, and how ignoring this research led to logic errors by the district attorney and a criminal investigative failure by the police.

Ready or Not: Exploring the Influence of Perceived Legitimacy on Campus Police Readiness to Respond

Lucas Alward, Boise State University

Ryan Patten, California State University, Chico

Matthew Thomas, California State University, Chico

While an emerging body of research has examined the perceived legitimacy of campus police (CP), few empirical studies have explored perceptions of CP readiness to respond to campus crime. Using survey data collected from students, faculty, staff, and administrators across four, American, college campuses (N= 2,278), this study investigated the relationship between campus communities' perceptions of CP legitimacy on CP readiness, controlling for individual and campus characteristics. Findings from OLS regression revealed CP legitimacy and CP distributive justice was positive and significantly related to CP readiness. However, White respondents were significantly less likely to report CP as ready to respond to campus criminal events relative to non-White respondents. Implications of these findings and directions of future research will be discussed.

Panel 39: Issues Concerning Correctional Officers

Care, Custody, & Supervision: Canadian Correctional Officers Views on "Care" Involved in Their Work

Korri Bickle, Trent University

Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland

To understand the prison environment, we must acknowledge the integral role that correctional officers (COs) play in everyday functioning and for prisoners, living. CO work is multi-faceted (e.g., Farkas & Manning 1997; Gilbert 1997); exploring tasks inherent to CO work and aspects less often considered is warranted. Specifically, an exploration of tasks embodying an ethos of care is warranted, particularly if the correctional mandate of rehabilitation and reentry preparation is to be fulfilled. We focus on the human aspects of CO work including how officers view/incorporate humanity, dignity, and empathy into their work. Semi-structured interviews with 25 Canadian COs were analyzed using emergent theme analysis. Results indicate that COs continue to see custody and supervision as integral; they also view various "care" aspects as essential. Officers discussed rapport building, interacting with prisoners, and the role of humanity and at times, kindness. Findings provide insight into the various approaches to CO work. Future research should explore equity and equality in prisons.

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The Mental Health and Well-Being of Provincial/Territorial Correctional Workers Pre and During COVID

Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Tamara Taillieu, University of Manitoba
Matthew Johnston, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Sahar Dorniani, Memorial University of Newfoundland
R. Nicholas Carleton, University of Regina
Tracie O. Afifi, University of Manitoba

We compared the mental health and well-being of correctional workers who completed an online survey either before or during COVID. The pre-COVID data came from participants in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Yukon. The during COVID data came from participants in Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut. Operational correctional workers reported symptoms of mental health disorders, particularly posttraumatic stress and major depressive disorder. The prevalence appeared higher for those surveyed during COVID-19. We identified insights about participant needs and barriers related to accessing mental health treatments. Recommendations are provided for policies and practices.

Work Family Conflict and the Community Corrections Officer

Sara Fiegl, University of Nevada, Reno
Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

Prison crowding has created many changes within the criminal justice system. One of the most noticeable changes involves the shifting of inmates from incarceration to parole and probation. This has resulted in increased caseloads, and the expected changes in job stress and job satisfaction. Unfortunately, parole and probation officers are often overlooked in research on organizational stressors in law enforcement, as most research first considers correctional and street level law enforcement officers. Community corrections workers experience unique occupational circumstances, and it is essential to understand these factors to effectively manage their stress. This study utilizes survey data from parole and probation officers in a medium-sized western state to assess how work-family conflict (WFC) impacts job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Our findings suggest that WFC is significantly related to job satisfaction and stress among parole and probation officers, but the individual components of WFC do not contribute equally to job stress/job satisfaction.

Does Prison Work? Correctional Officers' Views of Prison, Punishment, and Rehabilitation

Marcella Siqueira Cassiano, The University of Winnipeg
Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Correctional officers epitomize the state's power to segregate, administrate, and care for individuals who break criminal laws; they are a central figure in any correctional system. However, correctional officers' views of prison, punishment, and rehabilitation are yet to be heard and analyzed qualitatively. This study contrasts with a large-sized scholarship

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that discusses correctional officers' views of correctional work in quantitatively generated categories that reduce officers and their perspectives to clear-cut, self-exclusionary orientations (e.g., punitive, rehabilitative, and moral dualist). Instead of categorizing officers' orientations and perceptions, this study inquires into how officers working in Canada's federal prison system view prison, punishment, and rehabilitation, exploring the nuances and ambiguities in their perspectives. This study is based on 72 semi-structured interviews with officers who had completed a year of experience on the job. Findings provide insights into the meanings of incarceration and the nature of power in Canada and other liberal societies.

Qualitative Assessment of Psychological Safety and Ethics in Corrections Officers

Gary R. Breig, Walden University

Correctional officers epitomize the state's power to segregate, administrate, and care for individuals who break criminal laws; they are a central figure in any correctional system. However, correctional officers' views of prison, punishment, and rehabilitation are yet to be heard and analyzed qualitatively. This study contrasts with a large-sized scholarship that discusses correctional officers' views of correctional work in quantitatively generated categories that reduce officers and their perspectives to clear-cut, self-exclusionary orientations (e.g., punitive, rehabilitative, and moral dualist). Instead of categorizing officers' orientations and perceptions, this study inquires into how officers working in Canada's federal prison system view prison, punishment, and rehabilitation, exploring the nuances and ambiguities in their perspectives. This study is based on 72 semi-structured interviews with officers who had completed a year of experience on the job. Findings provide insights into the meanings of incarceration and the nature of power in Canada and other liberal societies.

Panel 40: Crime Analysis and Special Types of Crime

Ignoring all the Signs: Self-Reported Crime and Deviance in National Parks

Jamie Snyder, University of Wyoming

Adrienne Freng, University of Wyoming

In 2022, nearly 312 million national park visits transpired in the United States, with 12 parks reporting record visitation (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/annual-visitiation-highlights.htm>). However, due to federal jurisdiction, the nature of official statistics, and the paucity of park rangers, little is known about how much and what type of crimes actually occur within national parks, including self-reported behaviors. . Results based on 1,500 MTurk users who recently visited a national park, indicated that over 57% engaged in at least one illegal activity or act of deviance while visiting a national park. The most common illegal activity reported was speeding in the park, followed by hiking violations, parking violations, and illegally removing items such as rocks or plants from the park. About 6.5% reported they had received a citation while in the park, with speeding reported as the most common citation. Policy implications exist not only for the national parks, but for crime prevention in general.

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Influence of Business Features on Journey to Crime and Victimization

Yuki Wang, University of California, Irvine
John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Using Dallas incident and arrest datasets, we estimate separate discrete choice models for both offenders and victims for part I crimes to assess the impact of business features on the journey to crime and victimization. In this model, individuals are rational agents that evaluate census blocks as choices to visit, with each block's business features represented by employee count distribution across different NAICS business types. We account for several social dimensions. First, for each census block, we consider the employee percentages of every business type and the logged total employee count to ensure that the measured business influences do not scale with population. Second, we add the Euclidean distance from the agent's home address to the block to control for physical distance. Finally, we incorporate racial and income dissimilarities between the agent's home block and the crime block to control for social distance. We find that the influence of businesses varies by business and crime types, and between offenders and victims.

IUU fishing: Detecting High-Risk Transshipment Communities

Kierston Viramontes, California State University, San Bernadino
Nerea Marteache, California State University, San Bernadino
Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernadino
Gohar Petrossian, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a serious environmental crime with severe economic, social, and security implications. Efforts to monitor IUU fishing could be enhanced by using patterns of at-sea transshipment of fish to detect illicit subgroups. Using data from Global Fishing Watch, this study investigates repeat transshipment events among vessels observed to operate in the U.N. FAO Area 81 during 2015-2021. Social network analysis is used to examine the characteristics of the communities detected, as well as the level of cross-group connections between fishing vessels and carriers both inside and outside the study region. Policy implications of our findings are discussed.

Mapping the Way Home: A Literature Analysis of MMIWG2S From a GIS Lens

Emilie R. Christopher, Washington State University

The fairly short history of research in Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW), Girls, and Two-Spirit persons, abbreviated henceforth as MMIWG2S, has broached several facets of the epidemic, though little has occurred about using databases and geographic information systems in locating and identifying these women. Prior literature, while limited, has touched on evaluating the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUS), who has a small virtual branch of the official United States Department of Justice website dedicated to MMIWG2S. Likewise, any research done on MMIWG2S is focused mainly on the United States and Canada, two countries where the issue is most prominent, and most prominently providing research. This study aims to

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provide a review on 23 pieces of literature surrounding the use of databases and GIS on MMIWG2S in the United States of America and Canada. This review furthermore aims to explore the gap in research surrounding the use of databases and GIS in studying MMIWG2S.

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

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

International human trafficking (IHT) is a type of criminal activity that involves groups and individuals who facilitate the global movement and exploitation of people, often by illegal means. Estimates show that, worldwide, there are over 25 million victims of human trafficking at any given time; however, estimates are prone to under and overcounting. Focusing on the Americas, this study compared the quality of two data sources that could be used to observe IHT. Country-to-country IHT networks generated from 9 years of researcher compiled governmental and non-governmental data (2008-2017) was compared with networks generated from data downloaded from the United Nations Offices of Drugs and Crimes (UNODC). Analyzing the data quality over time, on three characteristics (completeness, variable positional importance, and realism) this investigation showed that original source compilation produces more complete and realistic networks when compared to UNODC data.

Roundtable 1: Navigating Retention and Success Among First-Year Criminology Students

Navigating Retention and Success Among First-Year Criminology Students

Marc D. Glidden, California State University, Northridge
Vickie Jensen, California State University, Northridge
Katherine Lorenz, California State University, Northridge
Anthony Martinez, California State University, Northridge
Milena Apresyan, California State University, Northridge
Jacqueline Navarrete-Teo, California State University, Northridge
Samantha Moreno, California State University, Northridge

Given the changing landscape of higher education, a focus has been placed on student retention and success, specifically among first-year students. How to address retention of first-year students is unique and should be approached by various campus entities. There is a specific advantage, however, to addressing this issue through tailored class offerings and faculty engagement. During this roundtable we will share the strategies criminology faculty have used to promote involvement and connectedness to students' academic departments; share course mapping and cohort planning strategies for first-year students; and hear from students who have participated in the cohort programming who will share their experiences and perspectives on this approach.

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Workshop: How to Expert Witness: Using your Research and Expertise in the Courtroom

How to Expert Witness: Using your Research and Expertise in the Courtroom

Robert D. Weide, California State University, Los Angeles

Judge Jerome Hai, Superior Court of Los Angeles County

This workshop is intended to prepare scholars to use their criminological research and expertise to provide expert witness testimony in open court and in writing, as well as how to provide consultation to attorneys in criminal defense and immigration cases at the State and Federal level. Topics covered will include, but not be limited to: Applying for inclusion on the expert witness panel in your jurisdiction; invoicing and billing rates for expert witness testimony; providing pro bono services; networking with local attorneys and the public defender's office; advising attorneys prior to and during trial; composing written testimony and expert witness reports for different types of cases and for different purposes; providing testimony in open court; surviving cross-examination; impeaching government witness testimony; rules and etiquette for conduct in both Federal and Superior Court; the importance of citing research in your field that supports your testimony and advice, especially your own; as well as technology issues advised and/or required.

Roundtable 2: Unveiling Hidden Scars: Vicarious Trauma Among Non-Law Enforcement Professionals

Unveiling Hidden Scars: Vicarious Trauma Among Non-Law Enforcement Professionals

Meghan M. Ballard, University of California, Irvine

Joanne DeCaro, University of California, Irvine

Gabe J. Rosales, University of California, Irvine

Alexis Rowland, University of California, Irvine

This roundtable discussion aims to foster a deeper understanding of vicarious trauma among non-law enforcement professionals working in criminal legal settings. We will discuss the often-overlooked emotional and psychological challenges faced by individuals working in courtrooms, correctional facilities, and reentry programs. Specifically, a diverse panel of experts will engage in a dynamic dialogue about first-hand experiences and research-based findings of vicarious trauma among courtroom interpreters, program providers in corrections and reentry settings, and mental health counselors in correctional facilities. During this interactive session, a diverse panel of experts will engage in a dynamic dialogue focused on: identifying and mitigating vicarious trauma, support and trauma-informed care, and future directions. Participants in this roundtable will have the opportunity to engage in an open exchange of ideas, share best practices, and gain valuable insights from others who have navigated the complexities of vicarious trauma in their respective fields.

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Workshop: Graduate Student Professional Development

What to Expect During the Interview Process and How to Succeed in Your First Year

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

Matthew Hickman, Seattle University

Khadija Monk, California State University Los Angeles

Danielle Murdoch, Simon Fraser University

Michael White, Arizona State University

Roundtable 3: Criminal Justice Abroad: Lessons in Crafting Innovative Study Abroad Programming

Criminal Justice Abroad: Lessons in Crafting Innovative Study Abroad Programming

Stacy Mallicoat, California State University, Fullerton

Denise Paquette Boots, University of Texas at Dallas

Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

The experience of study abroad can be transformative for students. This roundtable explores how faculty can use the city as the classroom and design study abroad programming for criminal justice. Our panelists will discuss strategies for integrating study abroad into the criminal justice curriculum, supporting students' physical and emotional well-being abroad, reducing barriers to study abroad for first generation and underrepresented students, and integrating service learning into study abroad programs.

Panel 41: Policies Impacting Law Enforcement

Bridging the Gap: Policies and Practices to Close the Sworn-Civilian Divide in Police Dispatching

Carlena A. Orosco, California State University, Los Angeles

Dispatchers are the first point of contact for most citizens seeking police services, as well as the lifeline for officers in the field. Their ability to navigate high-stress situations is essential to the successful distribution of police resources. Using survey responses and interviews with peer-nominated Top Dispatch De-Escalators in a police department in the Southwest United States, the results from this study indicate that there are several organizational barriers contributing to dispatcher retention issues, reduced employee morale, and the ability for dispatchers to meet the demands of the position. Results also inform several recommendations for police agencies looking to bridge the gap that exists between dispatchers, other department personnel, and the community.

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Enhancing Police Understanding of Coercive Control in Intimate Partner Violence

Stephanie L. Ashton, University of British Columbia
Amanda McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley
Tara Haarhoff, University of the Fraser Valley

Coercive control is a form of intimate partner abuse where an abuser engages in a pattern of dominating, intimidating, humiliating, or violent behaviours to control their partner, increasing the risk for significant psychological suffering and potentially intimate partner homicide. Several jurisdictions have now criminalized coercive control, which obligates police officers to investigate this form of abuse as part of their response to intimate partner violence calls for service. Research in jurisdictions where coercive control has been criminalized suggests that police have difficulty in identifying and documenting evidence of this offence (e.g., Barlow et al., 2019; Barlow & Walklate, 2021). The authors will present several case studies of intimate partner abuse where coercive control is present, discuss the importance of criminalizing the behaviour rather than the effects of coercive control, and provide suggestions for future training of the police.

Towards Equitable Policing: The Role of Racial Bias Training in Modern Canadian Law Enforcement

Kanika Samuels-Wortley, Ontario Tech University
Vanessa N. Rhodes, University of Guelph
Adriana Avraam, Ontario Tech University

Despite the prevalence of anti-bias trainings tailored to the realities of law enforcement agencies, the academic literature reveals a lack of research on the efficacy of these programs, within the Canadian context. The following study intends to address this gap by evaluating an anti-bias training module that emphasizes the exploration of racial trauma, mandated for newly recruited police officers in a local Canadian police agency. Utilizing a longitudinal multi-methodological approach, this research assesses the degree to which engagement in this training increases an officer's understanding of the historical impact of racially biased police practices on the racialized communities they serve. Pre-test/post-test survey results are used to measure newly recruited officers' knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions around racial bias in policing, prior to and at the end of the training session. Subsequent one-on-one interviews, conducted a year post-training with the officer cohort, serve to ascertain the enduring influence of the training. Implications of these findings are explored.

Did California Act to Save Lives? AB 392 and Fatal Officer-Involved Shootings

Zachary A. Powell, California State University, San Bernardino

American police face considerable criticism from the public about the perceived unnecessary and excessive use of deadly force in civilian interactions. Police reform advocates often call for widespread change to reduce officer-involved shootings and other forms of deadly force. Some, such as California, pursued statewide legal interventions to limit police deadly force. AB 392, the California Act to Save Lives,

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changed the deadly force standard so that objectively reasonable officers, when considering the totality of circumstances, can only use deadly force when necessary to defend human life. The stricter standard was designed to limit deadly force and lower civilian deaths related to officer deadly force, so this paper considers the efficacy of AB 392 on the incidence of fatal force in California. The results of interrupted time series and synthetic control method analyses find no evidence of a reduction in deadly force after the passage of AB 392. Any effort to change deadly force should be coupled with legislative changes and evidence-based practices.

Policing the St. Louis Metroplex Pre- and Post-Ferguson: The Lived Experiences of Police Officers

Joseph Schafer, Arizona State University
Brenna Dunlap, University of Nebraska, Omaha
Donald Linhorst, Saint Louis University

Policing in the US has been the focus of extensive calls for reform, if not actual changes in oversight, legislation, and accountability systems. The most recent call for reform is generally recognized as having its roots in the killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, in 2014. This study examines the lived experiences of police officers serving agencies in the St. Louis metroplex. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 34 officers working in policing before 2014, the study examines their perceptions of formal and informal changes in policing and the lived experiences of police personnel. The findings highlight key ways officers felt shifts in their work, their relationship with the public, and their role as police officers, including their ability to influence local crime.

Panel 42: Functions of the American Legal System

Reducing Probation Revocations - Considering the Role of Prosecutors in Delayed Incarceration

Shannon Magnuson, Justice System Partners

Practitioners and scholars often refer to probation as an "alternative to incarceration," but in practice, it works more like delayed incarceration. When individuals do not follow the rules of probation, they receive technical violations and return to court where prosecutors can recommend revocation to the judge and return the individual to jail. Across many jurisdictions, Black men and individuals from other minoritized communities outpace their white probation peers in probation revocations. Reducing revocations and the disparate differences of who returns to jail most often requires criminal legal system actors change historic practices- including prosecutors. Relying on data from 300 surveys and 20 interviews of prosecutors across the country, authors offer a framework of prosecutorial decision-making related to vetting violations and pursuing probation revocations. With an understanding of how prosecutors make decisions about probation revocations, authors offer recommendations for how to help prosecutors change historic practices, potentially reducing disparate returns to jail.

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Prosecutor Narratives in Rap on Trial Cases

Kyle Winnen, University of California, Irvine

Charis Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

The use of rap lyrics or music videos in criminal trials (rap on trial) is powerful, yet potentially biasing evidence that prosecutors utilize to secure convictions. Experimental research confirms that stereotypes and bias likely operate in these cases. What is less understood, however, are the mechanisms that shape and reinforce stereotypes about rap music in legal settings. This paper shifts focus to the role of prosecutors, as court actors that tactically introduce rap as evidence. Utilizing qualitative content analysis of closing arguments from rap on trial cases in California, this study identifies prosecutorial tactics that serve to create a reality for jurors that shapes and reinforces stereotypes about rap music and rappers. To contextualize the mechanisms observed, we identify theoretical paradigms including language reflexivity in social relations, heuristic information processing, and attribution theory. We discuss the implications of our findings in relation to the racialized nature of rap evidence and its potentially disparate effect on young men of color.

"It definitely got disrupted": Public Perceptions of the Criminal Legal System During COVID-19

Devon Thacker Thomas, California State University, Fullerton

Susana Agama, California State University, Fullerton

While there is some information available about crime rates during the COVID-19 pandemic (Campedelli, Aziani, & Favarin, 2020; Mohler, Bertozzi, Carter, Short, Sledge, Tita, Uchida, and Brantingham 2020), little is known about the public's perception and understanding of crime and criminal legal processes during this time. Thus, the aim of this study is to consider the public perception of criminal legal processes, including beliefs about policing, sentencing, and corrections, during, and as a result of, the pandemic. Using qualitative interviews, we find a common understanding amongst participants of disruption to the system. We highlight the ways participants frame their understanding of the criminal legal system through an individualistic and/or collectivist cultural lens to make sense of the changes they perceived taking place or not.

Implications point to broader public beliefs about the goals, purpose, and role of the criminal legal system irregardless of situational or contextual factors.

Reviewing the scope of Intermediaries in the Canadian Criminal Justice System

Sarah Heath, University of Winnipeg

Intermediaries may provide legal, communication, or mental health-related services through a criminal justice institution or a non-governmental organization. An intermediary supports a witness, victim or accused person to access, understand and navigate the legal and procedural processes. Communication intermediaries (CIs) are registered speech language pathologists who are trained to facilitate two-way communication between individuals with communication disabilities and legal/justice professionals. However, there is very little case law and documented evidence regarding

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the use of CIs in Canada. This lack of use may stem from a lack of knowledge about the role and promising practices. Thus, we used a scoping review methodology to gather and examine research on CIs and intermediary services in general, for victims and witnesses. We offer lessons learned for intermediaries and CIs, and discuss these findings using the literature and consultations with key stakeholders involved in guiding public policy, practice, and research agendas in the area of access to justice for victims.

Panel 43: Legal Issues in the Study of Crime and Criminal Justice

Should Canadian Researchers Have Statute-Based-Protections for Research Participant Confidentiality?

Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

James L. Turk, Metropolitan Toronto University

U.S. researchers in the health sector enjoy effective statute-based protections for research participant confidentiality through Certificates of Confidentiality issued by the National Institutes of Health, while those undertaking criminological research have even more robust statutory protection in the form of Privacy Certificates granted through the National Institute of Justice. Discussion about the possibility of developing such legal protections in Canada began in the 1990s after the first Canadian researcher - a criminology student from SFU -- was subpoenaed and asked to divulge participant identities, but little attention was given at that time. When a flurry of equivalent demands appeared around 2012, interest at the Secretariat on Responsible Conduct of Research increased, and the two of us were tasked in 2019 with investigating further what statute-based protections might look like in the Canadian context and how they could be administered. Our paper will update the criminology community on the current status of those initiatives and seek audience advice on how to proceed.

Challenges to the Death Penalty in the 2020s

Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

The purpose of this paper is to describe empirical knowledge about current challenges to the contemporary death penalty in the U.S. 'Challenges' means factors that obstruct the operation of capital punishment in any way, whether it be the legal or political restriction or elimination of the death penalty at the federal or state level, or the hindrance of the process at its multiple operational stages of charging, adjudicating, appeals, clemency, or executions. Academic work in law and social science about capital punishment covers a huge range of scholarship from philosophy to statistics. This review focuses on the subset of death penalty research that is (broadly) empirical and addresses topics related to its hindrance.

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A Good Neighbor with a Gun? Experiments on Preferences for Proximity and Interaction

Justin Sola, University of California, Irvine

Justin T. Pickett, SUNY Albany

Guns and gun violence are pervasive in the United States. Yet, gun advocates claim that it benefits society when civilians keep and bear arms. To test this, we conducted two preregistered survey experiments with a large national sample. The first was a conjoint analysis where respondents chose between neighbors ($n = 33,596$ choices) who randomly varied on attributes including gun ownership (none, pistol, AR-15). Although respondents in pro-gun groups were indifferent to neighbors owning pistols, they were averse to neighbors owning AR-15s. The second experiment was a picture-based factorial vignette that randomized a neighbor's gun storage practice ($n = 2,098$). It revealed that even respondents in pro-gun groups were uncomfortable interacting with neighbors who stored guns loaded and unlocked. The findings from our experiments demonstrate that, despite claims to the contrary, there is a widespread understanding even in pro-gun groups that certain types of gun ownership and storage practices are undesirable for communities.

"Like We're Livestock": Post-Truth and Non-Consensual Experimentation in the Carceral Context

Anthony M. Triola, University of California, Irvine

This presentation focuses on the implications of an on-going court case in Arkansas, Floreal-Wooten et. al v. Helder et. al. The suit was filed in early 2022 after people incarcerated in the Washington County Detention Center were, unbeknownst to them, given large doses of the anti-parasitic drug Ivermectin to treat their COVID-19 infections. I situate this case within a trajectory in which incarcerated people have often been conceptualized as ideal subjects for experimentation and theorize what a case like this reveals about how state-sanctioned experimental violence manifests in the "post-truth" era.

Impact of Deficient Societal Acceptance Following Carceral Experiences Within Closed UK Communities

Claire R. Silverstone, University of Sunderland

Quinn-Hogan (2021) states "Deficient societal acceptance" after prison as the biggest barrier to successful rehabilitation. When a citizen with carceral experience identifies as a member of a particular community, how simple is the transition back, which could, in many cases may provide greater opportunities for support than traditional family ties. Consideration will be given to two instances based on experiential evidence of the Orthodox Jewish Community, and will also draw on epistemological research done within the deaf community, (Kelly-Corless and McCulloch 2023). How do people maintain their commitment to desistance whilst being rejected from the place they once called home and what is the effect on recidivism?

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The work considers the concept of "Conditional Forgiveness" from the accused's perspective. When a complaint is made, a social contract is made, that a crime will be investigated and a sentence, codified in law, will be passed. Whilst there is a suggestion that society will accept this, there is no written rule of "forgiveness."

Panel 44: Police Interactions with the Community

Cops Off Campus? Perceptions of University Police and School Safety?

Peter A. Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Adam Dunbar, University of Nevada, Reno

Matthew Renner, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Vivian Martinez, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Chardonay Marquez, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Following the 2020 murder of George Floyd and inspired by social movements such as Black Lives Matter, students and faculty at universities across the country have called for the re-envisioning of policing and school safety on college campuses with some echoing the abolitionist call to "defund" campus police. At the same time, growing concerns about crime and public safety have led others to call for increasing investment in campus police. This study analyzes sentiment towards campus police by surveying students, faculty, and staff.

Good Cop, Bad Cop: Positive and Negative Experiences with the Police Perceived Police Legitimacy

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Roksolyana Shlapak, Centre for Criminology, University of Toronto

Jeff Wong, Centre for Criminology, University of Toronto

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This paper explores how perceptions of police legitimacy are impacted by direct experiences with law enforcement. Data are drawn from interviews with disadvantaged Toronto youth (N=641). Most respondents report both positive and negative experiences with the police. Positive experiences include interactions with School Resource Officers, assistance following victimization, interactions during community policing events, lenient treatment when caught breaking the law, and respectful treatment following arrest. Negative experiences include police stop and search activities, verbal abuse, threats, physical assault, false arrest, and inadequate responses to criminal victimization. Multivariate analysis reveals that negative experiences with the police have a much greater impact on perceived police legitimacy than positive experiences. The paper concludes by arguing that, to improve youth confidence in law enforcement, the police would benefit more from reducing negative/unnecessary police-civilian encounters than by increasing positive encounters through community policing.

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From Start to Finish: Evaluating How COVID-19 Altered the Frequency and Nature of Police Contacts

David A. Makin, Washington State University
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Christina L. Shellabarger, Washington State University

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the frequency of police interactions with the public. A salient gap within this body of research is an emphasis on municipal police departments and a tendency to focus on aggregated information, with minimal consideration to examining variability within and between distinct types of contacts and locations. Furthermore, there is a lack of information on whether there is a "COVID Effect" concerning incident nature and whether these interactions changed substantially post-pandemic. Using administrative data from a mid-sized Sheriff's department that serves communities with various distinct characteristics, this research examines weekly operations records between 2017 and 2022. We test if, and to what extent, the frequency, duration, and nature of those police interactions were and remain impacted by the pandemic.

Race & Autism: An Intersectional Analysis of Fear of Police Contact among Parents & Caregivers

Isabella E. Castillo, Arizona State University

1 in 36 children in the United States are diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), a complex developmental disability involving challenges with social interactions and communication. Strikingly, 1 in every 5 autistic youth will be stopped and questioned by the police by age 21. The nexus of America's strained policing climate with rising numbers of autism diagnoses continues to evoke feelings of apprehension and unrest for many families. Yet, research on these interactions remains underdeveloped, especially those that consider how race may shape these experiences differentially. The present study examines a survey of parents and caregivers of autistic individuals to understand the role race plays in experiences with and perceptions of police interactions with their autistic loved ones. Using bi-term topic modeling, the present study reveals several key racial differences between White autistic individuals and autistic individuals of color. Overall, findings inform criminal justice research by centering disability and race in policing conversations.

Panel 45: Law Enforcement Perspectives and Behaviors

Police Perception of Danger

Michael Ouellet, Ontario Tech University

When thinking of a high-risk occupation, policing may be one that comes to mind. A career as a police officer is one filled with dangerous situations and various forms of threat, but the way danger is perceived by officers can vary significantly. Historically

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speaking, the research on this topic is dated and lacks relevance to policing in its current form. While strides have been taken to advance this area of research, more contemporary work has primarily focused on the risk of physical injury, as opposed to perceived danger or threat. This research explored situational, institutional, structural, individual, and cultural factors that could impact police officers' perception of danger. It was found that two main event types impacted police officers significantly. In addition, it was found that event factors varied more for individuals when impacting perception of danger. Hence, this research allowed for a better understanding of how patrol officers perceive danger and how danger and stress impact their well-being, which has several policy implications.

Police Officers' Response to Coercive Controlling Behavior in Intimate Partner Violence

Carmen Gill, University of New Brunswick

Mary Aspinall, University of Saint Thomas

Marie-Marthe Cousineau, Université de Montreal

Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Risk assessment tools have been developed and implemented as part of frontline responses to intimate partner violence (IPV). The perception of what constitutes IPV amongst frontline police officers, and risk assessment tools that focus on physical violence, not coercive controlling behaviours which can include non-physical patterns of abuse, limit actions that can be taken. In January 2022, an online survey regarding police officers' perceptions and experiences in responding to IPV was conducted with police officers (N=248) across Canada. The objective of this survey was to better understand police officers' perceptions of coercive controlling behaviour in IPV situations. In this presentation, we will discuss police officers' responses to two hypotheticals IPV scenarios containing physical and non-physical violence and elaborate on their understanding of risk and severity of the situation. We will emphasize the importance for national guidelines to assess coercive controlling behaviour in IPV situations for police officers.

Research & Police Leadership Perspectives on a Community Immersion Law Enforcement Program (CILEP)

Janelle Hawes, University of Washington, Tacoma

Andrew Grove, Kent Police Department

The Community Immersion Law Enforcement Program (CILEP) is a unique pre-academy internship program for newly hired police recruits in Kent, Washington, a highly diverse and densely-populated city in Western Washington. The first of its kind in the United States, CILEP design is rooted in practicum social work principles. To achieve a goal to strengthen police-community relationships, with particular attention placed on building relationships between the police and communities of color places, CILEP places newly hired police recruits in local non-profit community agencies in the Kent area for an 8-week, full-time internship. During the inaugural year, the program had 19 recruits complete the program while working with the refugee, asylee, and immigrant communities in the area. Based on an initial process evaluation, we discuss early lessons

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learned about the development and implementation of the program from the perspective of the Primary Investigator and Kent Police Department Leadership.

Once an "Ideal Worker," Always an "Ideal Worker": The Impervious Status of Police Who Become Fathers

Danielle E. Thompson, University of Waterloo

Debra Langan, Wilfrid Laurier University

The culture of hegemonic masculinity present within policing organizations has long disadvantaged women - particularly mothers - due to their inability to satisfy the characteristics of the "ideal worker" (Acker, 1990) who is ostensibly male and has a limited role in parental responsibilities. We wondered whether, how, and to what extent police who become fathers may also be at a disadvantage in this culture with respect to their 'fit' with the construct of the "ideal worker." We interviewed 18 Canadian 'police fathers' to examine their experiences around anticipating and announcing fatherhood at work, taking parental leave, and returning from leave. Our findings illustrate a stark divide between the experiences of men and women officers in navigating parenthood at work, with fatherhood being much more positively received, celebrated, and supported. In contrast to the experiences of 'police mothers,' when officers become fathers, their preferential gender identity ensures their continued alignment with the "ideal worker" construct, even though they take on a parental identity/role.

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