

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference  
February 5-7, 2026

Conference Program



Grand Hyatt Denver

Denver, Colorado

# **WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY**

## **2025-2026 Board Members**

### **OFFICERS**

**Amin Asfari, Ph.D. – President**  
**Kimberly R. Kras, Ph.D. – Vice President**  
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### **EXECUTIVE COUNSELORS**

<b>Danielle Boisvert, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2023-2026)</b>
<b>Zachary Rowan, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2023-2026)</b>
<b>Nicholas Chagnon, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2024-2027)</b>
<b>Peter Hanink, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2027)</b>
<b>Brooke Nodeland, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2024-2027)</b>
<b>Khadija Monk, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2028)</b>
<b>Carlena Orosco, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2028)</b>

### **COUNSELORS-AT-LARGE**

<b>Jennifer Cheek, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>
<b>Cassandra Gonzalez, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>
<b>Vickie Jensen, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>
<b>Shichun Ling, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>
<b>Lisa Pasko, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>
<b>Ziwei Qi, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>
<b>Julie Sriken, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>
<b>J. Renee Trombley, Ph.D.</b>	<b>(2025-2026)</b>

**EDITOR, *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society***  
**Jennifer Lanterman, Ph.D.**

**EDITOR, *The Western Criminologist***  
**Sarah Yercich, Ph.D.**

### **CO-FOUNDERS**

**Tom Gitchoff, Ph.D.**  
**June Morrison, Ph.D.**

### **2026 CONFERENCE PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS**

**Andrea Giuffre, Ph.D.**  
**Brooke Nodeland, Ph.D.**  
**Carlena Orosco, Ph.D.**

# WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

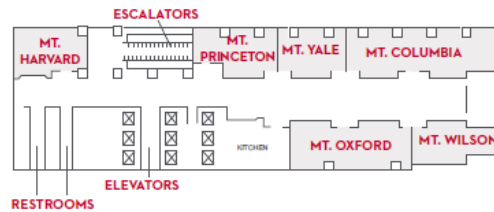
## 2026 CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5	EVENTS	LOCATION
3:00 PM to 5:30 PM	Registration Check-In	Aspen Foyer
3:00 PM to 5:00 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Mt. Sopris B
5:30 PM to 7:00 PM	President's Welcome & Reception	Capitol Peak (Atrium Tower – 38 <sup>th</sup> Floor)
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6	EVENTS	LOCATION
7:30 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Registration Check-In	Aspen Foyer
7:30 AM to 12:15 PM & 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Book Exhibit	Aspen Foyer
7:30 AM to 9:30 AM	Coffee & Light Snacks	Aspen Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 1-5	Mt. Sopris A, Mt. Sopris B, Mt. Oxford, Mt. Columbia, Mt. Princeton
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 6-10	Mt. Sopris A, Mt. Sopris B, Mt. Oxford, Mt. Columbia, Mt. Princeton
11:00 AM to 12:15 PM	Presidential Plenary	Mt. Sopris B
12:30 PM to 1:50 PM	Awards Luncheon	Aspen Ballroom
2:00 PM to 3:15 PM	Panel Sessions 11-15	Mt. Sopris A, Mt. Sopris B, Mt. Oxford, Mt. Columbia, Mt. Princeton
3:30 PM to 4:45 PM	Panel Sessions 16-20	Mt. Sopris A, Mt. Sopris B, Mt. Oxford, Mt. Columbia, Mt. Princeton
5:00 PM to 6:15 PM	Poster Session & Reception	Aspen Foyer
6:30 PM to ?	Student Party	Location TBD: Meet in Hotel Lobby
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7	EVENTS	LOCATION
7:30 AM to 11:30 AM	Registration Check-In	Aspen Foyer
7:30 AM to 11:30 AM	Book Exhibit	Aspen Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 21-25	Mt. Sopris A, Mt. Sopris B, Mt. Oxford, Mt. Columbia, Mt. Princeton
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 26-30	Mt. Sopris A, Mt. Sopris B, Mt. Oxford, Mt. Columbia, Mt. Princeton
11:00 AM to 11:30 AM	Book Sale	Aspen Foyer
11:30 AM to 12:45 PM	Keynote Brunch	Aspen Ballroom
1:15 PM to 3:00 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Mt. Sopris B

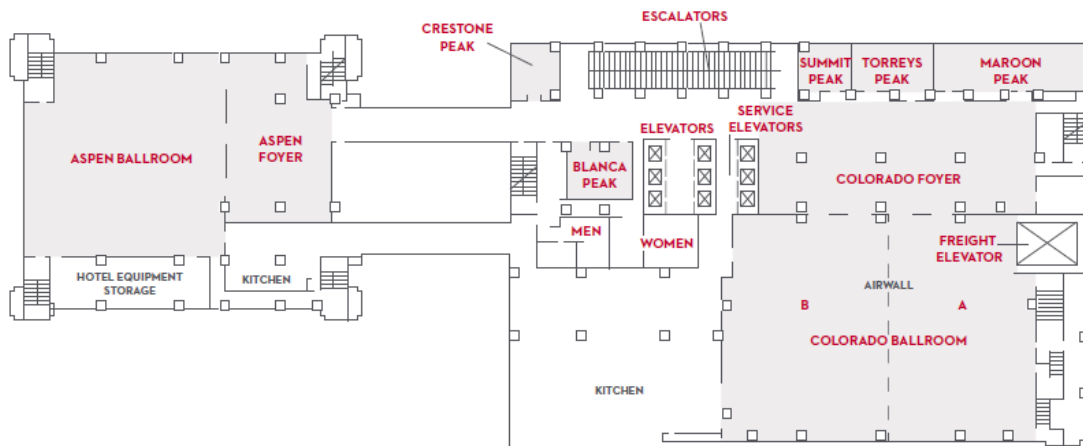
# HOTEL MAP

## MAP OF GRAND HYATT DENVER CONFERENCE SPACE

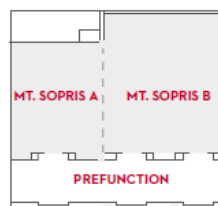
### 3rd Floor



### 2nd Floor



### Lobby Level



## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5<sup>TH</sup>

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH

12:00 P.M. TO 3:00 P.M.	PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOP: DENVER MEDICAL EXAMINER, FAMILY ADVOCATE SUPPORT TEAM ( <a href="#">FAST</a> )	
3:00 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.	CHECK-IN	ASPEN FOYER
3:30 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	MT. SOPRIS B
5:30 P.M. TO 7:00 P.M.	PRESIDENT'S WELCOME RECEPTION	CAPITOL PEAK

### ***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 criminology and 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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! We accept PayPal, Venmo, and Cash.

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

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

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

**REGISTRATION CHECK-IN & BOOK EXHIBIT**

**ASPEN FOYER**

7:30 am to 9:30 am

**COFFEE & LIGHT SNACKS**

**ASPEN FOYER**

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

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. SOPRIS A

#### **Panel 1: Families, Communities, and Collateral Consequences of Incarceration**

Chair: Baylee N. Schluff, Simon Fraser University

Crisstal A. Negron California Lutheran University Jose A. Torres California Lutheran University	Behind Bars, Beyond Barriers: Latina/o College Students' Experiences with Parental Incarceration
Doris Schartmueller California State University, Chico Michele Curiel California State University, Chico	Unbreakable Bond? How Life Imprisonment Affects the Lives of Loved Ones on the Outside
Madeline Boersma Arizona State University Danielle Wallace Arizona State University	COVID-19 in Federal Prisons: Reciprocal Relationships Between Prison Staff and Incarcerated Persons
Baylee N. Schluff Simon Fraser University	Voices From the Margins: Indigenous Women's Stories on Addiction, Incarceration, and Resilience

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. SOPRIS B

#### **Panel 2: Rehabilitation, Identity, and Well-Being in Corrections**

Chair: Haylie H. Prochnow, California State University, Long Beach

Nicolette N. Pankovics Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	Freedom from Within: A Meta-Analytic Review of Mindfulness Meditation-Based Interventions in Prison
Haylie H. Prochnow California State University, Long Beach Maryanne Diaz California State University, Long Beach	Desisting from Within: How Identity Mediates the Impact of Turning Points
Jennifer Macy California State University, Dominguez Hills Lori Sexton University of Missouri, Kansas City	Complicating Normalization in Prison

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. OXFORD

### **Panel 3: Exploring Racial and Ethnic Disparities Across the System and in the Community**

Chair: Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University

<p>Sarah Tahamont University of Maryland</p> <p>Jordan Hyatt Drexel University</p> <p>Frank Donohue University of Maryland</p>	<p>Equity and Access: Evidence from Second Chance Pell</p>
<p>Kim Kras San Diego State University</p> <p>Erica Redner-Vera San Diego State University</p> <p>Tereza Trejbalova San Diego State University</p> <p>Vu Huynh San Diego State University</p> <p>Emma Bailey San Diego State University</p> <p>Malia Kohls San Diego State University</p> <p>Osa Inthavong San Diego State University</p>	<p>Unequal Before the Bench: Identity-Based Disparities in Pretrial Release Decisions</p>
<p>Zachary Rowan Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Holly Nguyen Pennsylvania State University</p> <p>Kristina Kocsis Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>The Role of Attribution Bias in Recommending Probation Conditions in the Canadian Context</p>
<p>Isabelle Callahan Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Understanding Firearm Violence in Canada: A Longitudinal Investigation of Guns and Gangs</p>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. COLUMBIA

### **Panel 4: Diversion, Problem-Solving, and the Evolving Role of Courts**

Chair: Steven Keener, Christopher Newport University

Anthony M. Azari Rutgers University, Newark	Does Treatment Matter? Examining the Intersection of Procedural Justice in One Problem-Solving Court
Norah Bradstreet Fort Hays State University Ziwei Qi Fort Hays State University	Examining Structural Barriers and Adaptive Practices in Rural Victim Advocacy Systems
Steven Keener Christopher Newport University	Diversion Through the Judiciary: A Year in Mental Health Courts

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. PRINCETON

### **Panel 5: Perceptions and Career Experiences of Justice System Personnel**

Chair: Joseph A. Schafer, Arizona State University

Sarah Corwin Arizona State University Beth M. Huebner Arizona State University Cami Fairbanks Arizona State University	Gendered Realities of Detention Work: Experiences of Female Officers in Arizona Jails
Cami Fairbanks Arizona State University Cody Telep Arizona State University Beth M. Huebner Arizona State University Joseph Schafer Arizona State University	The First Year on the Job: Attrition and Challenges in Detention Officer Careers'
Danielle Wallace Arizona State University Joseph Schafer Arizona State University Isabella E. Castillo Arizona State University David R. White Ferris State University	Engaging the Autistic Community and Organizational Climate: Perspectives of Future Police Leaders



## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

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

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. SOPRIS A

#### **Panel 6: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice Education**

Chair: Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

<p>Maryanne Diaz California State University, Long Beach</p> <p>Weston Morrow University of Nevada, Reno</p> <p>Sam Vickovic California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>Assessing the Relationship Between Instructor and Student Views of the Police</p>
<p>Marthinus C. Koen SUNY Oswego</p> <p>Madeline G. DeVito SUNY Oswego</p> <p>Abigail F. Hall SUNY Oswego</p>	<p>In the Dark, We Spoke: Emotional Discourse and Transformative Learning in South Africa</p>
<p>David H.F. Tyler University of Colorado, Colorado Springs</p> <p>Dana T. Fachner University of Arkansas, Little Rock</p> <p>Suzanne St. George University of Arkansas, Little Rock</p> <p>Analisa Gagnon Sacred Heart University</p>	<p>Exploring the Role of AI Literacy in Shaping Attitudes Toward Ethical AI Use</p>
<p>Elaine Gunnison Seattle University</p> <p>Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University</p> <p>Kevin Buckler University of Houston-Downtown</p>	<p>Behind the Ethical Curtain: A Review of IRB Reporting in Criminal Justice and Criminology Journals</p>

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. SOPRIS B

#### **Panel 7: Perspectives on Gender, Sex, and Crime**

Chair: Megan Poulin, Simon Fraser University

<p>Delaney Chopp Florida Atlantic University</p> <p>Gabriel Cesar Florida Atlantic University</p>	<p>Sexual Harassment in Virtual Reality: A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Willingness to Intervene</p>
<p>Clarissa Punla-Martinez University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>The White Slave Traffic Act of 1910: The First Carceral Feminist Failure</p>
<p>Megan Poulin Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Myths and Misconceptions: A Mixed-Methods Study on Rape Myth Acceptance</p>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. OXFORD

### **Panel 8: Education, Prevention, and the School-Justice Nexus**

Chair: Katie Callahan, University of Washington, Tacoma

James Lauritsen California State University, Long Beach Nicholas M. Perez California State University, Long Beach Dina M. Perrone California State University, Long Beach	The Effects of PBIS Implementation on School Climate and Safety at an Urban Middle School
Katie Callahan University of Washington, Tacoma Eric Madfis University of Washington, Tacoma Kelly Kledzik University of Washington, Tacoma Laura Feuerborn University of Washington, Tacoma	How Teams Define Success in School Threat Assessment: Implementation, Outcomes, and Ambiguity
Laurie A. Drapela Washington State University, Vancouver	Using Principal Components Analysis to Identify Invisible Disability Measures for Adjudicated Youth

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. PRINCETON

### **Panel 9: Ethical Considerations and Innovations in Research Methodology**

Chair: Jasmin Naidu, Simon Fraser University

Madeline G. DeVito SUNY Oswego Abigail F. Hall SUNY Oswego Marthinus C. Koen SUNY Oswego	The Reality of International Research Ethics Policies in a Post-COVID World
Jasmin Naidu Simon Fraser University	Reaching the "Ivory White Tower": Understanding Student Researchers Experiences Applying for Ethics
Terry Odhiambo University of Warwick	Researching Human Trafficking in Kenya: Navigating Ethical and Methodological Challenges
Cami Fairbanks Arizona State University Jack J. Minnock Arizona State University	Social Capital in Carceral Settings: Expert Insights to Measurement and Definition

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. COLUMBIA

### **Panel 10: Violence and Offending**

Chair: Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University

Braden Krull University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Molly McDade Portland State University Anna Kosloski University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Bridget Diamond-Welch University of South Dakota Chris Carey Portland State University	When Trafficking Turns Deadly: Exploring Homicide Trends and Demographics
Andrea Corradi Georgia Southern University Stacie St. Louis American University Caitlyn Brady Georgia Southern University Mythreyi Vijayakulan York University	Extremist Violence Pre-9/11, During the War on Terror, and the Era of the Alt-Right
Heather S. Forbes California State University, Long Beach Robert A. Schug California State University, Long Beach	Educational Adversity and Academic Functioning in a Forensic Sample of Homicide Offenders
Matthew J. Hickman Seattle University	Aircraft assisted suicide and suicide-homicide, 1984-2024

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

11:00 am – 12:15 pm

PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY SESSION

MT. SOPRIS B

### **Crimmigration in the Age of Detention: Power, Punishment, and the Politics of Belonging**

**Chair: Amin Asfari, University of Regina**

**Cesar Garcia Hernandez, The Ohio State University**

**Lisa Pasko, University of Denver**

**Tanika Paz Suggs Vigil, University of Denver**

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

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

### AWARDS LUNCHEON

#### ASPEN BALLROOM

##### **Paul Tappan Award**

Henry F. Fradella, *Arizona State University*

##### **Morrison-Gitchoff Founders Award**

Katherine Roberts, *California State University, Los Angeles*

##### **Fellows Award**

Alyssa Chamberlain, *Arizona State University*

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

Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill, *Arizona State University*

##### **Meda Chesney-Lind Award**

Vera Lopez, *Arizona State University*

##### **Richard Tewksbury Award**

Emily Lenning, *Fayetteville State University*

##### **Henry F. Fradella Award**

Christopher Totten, *Kennesaw State University*

##### **Joseph D. Lohman Award**

Nicholas Perez, *California State University, Long Beach*

##### **President's Award**

Charles Tittle

##### **June Morrison Travel Award**

Malia Kohls, *San Diego State University*

##### **Miki Vohryzek-Bolden Student Paper Competition**

Amelia Roskin-Frazee, *University of California, Irvine*

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

#### **Henry F. Fradella**

*Arizona State University*

**Henry F. Fradella** is Henry Fradella is a professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, where he also serves as an affiliate professor of law and the director of the School of Interdisciplinary Forensics. He earned a B.A. in psychology from Clark University, a master's in forensic science and a J.D. from The George Washington University, and a Ph.D. in justice studies from Arizona State University. Dr. Fradella's scholarship examines the dynamics of legal decision-making and the evolution of substantive and procedural criminal and constitutional law. He is the author or co-author of 14 books, including: *The Law of Interrogations and Confessions* (W.B. Sheridan), *LGBTQ+ Issues in Criminology and Criminal Justice* (Routledge), *Sex and Privacy in American Law* (Academica), *Punishing Poverty: How Bail and Pretrial Detention Fuel Inequalities in the Criminal Justice System* (UC Press), *Stop and Frisk: The Use and Abuse of a Controversial Police Tactic* (NYU Press), *Sex, Sexuality, Law, and (In)Justice* (Routledge), *Mental Illness and Crime* (Sage), *Defenses of Excuse in American Law* (Academica), and six textbooks published by Oxford University Press and Cengage. He has also published approximately 135 articles, book chapters, reviews, and commentaries in scholarly and public outlets.

Before entering academia, Dr. Fradella worked in both the private and public sectors, including as a federal judicial law clerk and as an attorney. He has a long history of service to the WSC, having served as executive counselor, vice president, president, immediate past president, and executive director, as well as co-editor of *Criminology*, *Criminal Justice*, *Law & Society* from 2013 to 2016.

Dr. Fradella's scholarship successfully reaches scholars, judges, and policymakers. His work has been cited by nearly 30 federal and state courts. The Second Circuit, as well as the Connecticut and Utah supreme courts, have relied on his scholarship in establishing rules concerning the admissibility of expert testimony on the unreliability of eyewitness identifications.

The U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Seventh and Ninth Circuits cited his work on defenses of excuse when setting standards for attorney performance in insanity defense cases. And in 2016, the highest criminal court in Texas overturned a capital conviction, citing Dr. Fradella's scholarship to support the proposition that the contents of text messages could not be obtained without a warrant supported by probable cause—marking the first time any appellate court cited empirical scholarship to affirm that society recognizes Fourth Amendment protection for the content of text messages.

For his scholarly impact on the development of law and public policy and his outstanding contributions to the field of criminology, Dr. Fradella is well-deserving of the WSC's Tappan Award.

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### JUNE MORRISON – TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

For significant improvement of the quality of justice

#### **Katherine Roberts**

*California State University, Los Angeles*

**Katherine Roberts** is Director of the Graduate Program in Criminalistics at California State University, Los Angeles, and Executive Director of the California Forensic Science Institute (CFSI). She earned her doctorate in Forensic Science from the City University of New York and combines academic expertise with extensive administrative and program development experience. She also founded the Center for Interdisciplinary Forensic Science Research to promote collaboration across scientific disciplines.

Dr. Roberts collaborates with the Los Angeles County Department of Medical Examiner–Coroner’s Human Genomics Unit to evaluate phenotype and biogeographical ancestry markers using Next-Generation DNA Sequencing and to develop new forensic applications for fluorescence-activated cell sorting. She also partners with faculty and industry on projects involving fingerprint donor aging, activity-level propositions, and trace evidence analysis, all grounded in advanced DNA sequencing.

As principal investigator on multiple U.S. Department of Justice grants—including from the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance—Dr. Roberts leads a BJA-funded project focused on post-conviction DNA testing in collaboration with the Los Angeles Innocence Project at Cal State LA (LAIP). Through this unique partnership—fusing legal advocacy and forensic science training—the CFSI-LAIP team reviews violent felony cases, locates biological evidence, and conducts DNA analyses that support exoneration and strengthen procedural justice.

As a dedicated educator, she continues to teach in the criminalistics graduate program and has mentored more than 150 student thesis projects. Her research is widely published in leading peer-reviewed journals and frequently presented at national and international conferences. Dr. Roberts’s activities have significantly improved the quality of justice for people in Los Angeles.

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### FELLOWS AWARD

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

**Alyssa Chamberlain**  
*Arizona State University*

**Alyssa Chamberlain** is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University. She earned her Ph.D. in Criminology, Law and Society from the University of California, Irvine and her research broadly focuses on understanding the structural forces that shape the geographic distribution of crime. Two central themes emerge from her body of work: the spatial and temporal dynamics of neighborhood change, and the interrelationship between neighborhood structure, prisoner reentry, and recidivism.

A key focus of Dr. Chamberlain's scholarship is understanding how changes in neighborhood structure contribute to crime and why crime persists in certain places over time. Her work builds on existing studies of neighborhood sociodemographic characteristics by incorporating often-overlooked factors, such as the community-level consequences of mass incarceration. While excluding these factors may have been reasonable when incarceration and supervision rates were low, nearly fifty years into the U.S. prison boom, accounting for the impact of returning prisoners on neighborhood dynamics has become essential. She makes the innovative argument that the concentration of formerly incarcerated individuals represents a distinct form of neighborhood disadvantage—one that contributes to higher crime and recidivism rates while destabilizing communities through increased vacancies and disrupted property sales.

Her research offers a more nuanced understanding of how understudied populations, such as former prisoners, influence neighborhoods. It extends beyond traditional factors like instability and race to reveal both direct and indirect effects on local crime patterns. Dr. Chamberlain also investigates how neighborhood context differentially affects offending across race/ethnicity, sex, and the intersection of the two. She has found, for instance, that economic disadvantage disproportionately impacts female offenders, and that family structural factors—such as caregiving burdens and single-parent households—are more relevant for understanding female, as opposed to male, intragroup violence. She has also examined how gender affects the spatial aspects of offending, finding that it likely shapes perceptions of the risks and rewards of criminal behavior.

This work underscores the importance of considering how intersecting dimensions of race, sex, and place shape the relationship between neighborhood structure and criminal behavior. Dr. Chamberlain employs a range of advanced methodological tools, including spatial analysis, multilevel and longitudinal modeling, structural equation modeling, and geographic information systems (GIS). She has published nearly 40 peer-reviewed articles in leading journals across criminology, sociology, and urban studies. Her work has received national media attention, including coverage by NPR and The Atlantic, and has contributed meaningfully to public discourse on incarceration, reentry, and community well-being.

Finally, beyond her scholarly contributions, Dr. Chamberlain has also provided dedicated service to the Western Society of Criminology, serving as the Chair of the Awards committee for many years. For her substantial contributions to criminology, the WSC recognizes her with its Fellows Award.

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### W.E.B. DuBOIS AWARD

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

#### **Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill**

*Arizona State University*

**Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill** is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University (ASU). He earned his law degree from Emory University in 2011 and his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the City University of New York in 2020.

Dr. Blount-Hill's research centers on group psychology within criminological contexts, with a particular focus on how racial and ethnic identities shape perceptions of justice and injustice. His work also explores formal, organized group processes—especially the institutionalization of norms and practices within police organizations. For example, he has provided evidence of institutionalized impression management in Missouri police departments (Craig & Blount-Hill, 2022), as well as institutionalized disregard for lesbian police identities (Moton et al., 2020) and for civilians from racial or ethnic minority communities (Headley & Blount-Hill, 2021; Jones-Brown et al., 2020; Jones-Brown & Blount-Hill, 2020).

Dr. Blount-Hill has already made significant contributions to the field. He has co-edited two books and authored over 10 book chapters, 34 peer-reviewed journal articles and commentaries, several law review articles, and numerous pieces of public criminology. His research is frequently published in leading criminology journals such as *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, and *Journal of Family Violence*. Notably, his interdisciplinary reach includes high-impact journals in related fields, such as the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *Conservation Biology*, *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, *Public Administration Review*, and *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*.

An industrious and forward-thinking scholar, Dr. Blount-Hill has made meaningful contributions to our understanding of police-community relations, criminal stigma, and inclusive criminology. His work has important implications for policy and practice, particularly in promoting social justice and improving public trust in law enforcement.

Given the breadth and impact of his contributions, Dr. Blount-Hill is a deserving recipient of the W.E.B. Du Bois Award.



## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AWARD

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

#### **Vera Lopez**

*Arizona State University*

**Vera Lopez** is a Professor of Women and Gender Studies and Associate Director of Graduate Studies in the School of Social Transformation at Arizona State University (ASU). She earned her Ph.D. in Educational Psychology (School/Clinical Child specialization) from the University of Texas at Austin.

Dr. Lopez applies a critical lens to examine how Latina girls' intersecting social positions shape their experiences within youth-serving institutions, including the juvenile justice system, residential treatment facilities, and schools. Her work is distinguished by its intersectional, feminist approach to understanding systems of social control and the lived experiences of marginalized youth.

Her book, *Complicated Lives: Girls, Parents, Drugs, and Juvenile Justice* (Rutgers University Press), received the Intersectional Book Award from the American Society of Criminology's Division on Women & Crime in 2019. She has also co-authored or co-edited two other influential books: *Latinas in the Criminal Justice System: Victims, Targets, and Offenders* (NYU Press, with Lisa Pasko), and *Adolescent Girls' Sexualities and the Media* (Peter Lang, with Kate Harper, Yasmina Katsulis, and Georganne Scheiner Gillis).

Her scholarship has appeared in a wide range of respected journals, including *Crime & Delinquency*, *Feminist Criminology*, *Journal of Adolescent Research*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Family Issues*, *Latino Studies*, *Violence Against Women*, *Women & Health*, and *Youth & Society*, among others.

Dr. Lopez's recent research includes a youth participatory action research (YPAR) project with system-impacted girls, funded by the Spencer Foundation, and a study on Latina girls in sports, funded by the ASU Global Sport Institute. Both projects reflect her commitment to community-engaged, equity-focused scholarship.

She currently serves as Co-Editor of *Feminist Criminology* and as Associate Editor of *Sociology Compass*, further demonstrating her leadership in the field. Dr. Lopez's decades-long dedication to improving the lives of adolescent girls—particularly Latinas impacted by systems of social control—exemplifies the spirit of the Meda Chesney-Lind Award. Her scholarly impact, mentorship, and advocacy make her a highly deserving recipient of this honor.

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

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

**Emily Lenning**

*Fayetteville State University*

**Emily Lenning** is a Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Fayetteville State University. She holds a B.A. in Sociology and Criminal Justice, an M.S. in Sociology, and a Ph.D. in Sociology with an emphasis in criminology and gender/feminism. Dr. Lenning's scholarship spans a diverse range of topics, including LGBTQ+ issues in the criminal legal system, media representations of crime and justice, state-sanctioned violence, and creative pedagogy. Her most recognized work is the co-authored book *Queer Criminology* (now in its second edition), which received the American Society of Criminology's Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice Book Award in 2016. In addition to several books, Dr. Lenning has authored numerous book chapters and dozens of peer-reviewed journal articles, with her work appearing in respected outlets such as the *British Journal of Criminology*, *Homicide Studies*, and *Critical Criminology*.

Beyond her scholarly contributions, Dr. Lenning is deeply engaged in service to her university, her community, and the broader discipline. She co-founded Fayetteville's "Safe Zone" office, making it the third HBCU in the country to establish a center dedicated to supporting LGBTQ+ students. She has served on the Executive Boards of Fayetteville PRIDE, the Rape Crisis Volunteers of Cumberland County, the ASC Division on Queer Criminology, and the ASC Division on Women & Crime/Feminist Criminology. Dr. Lenning has also lent her expertise as a consultant for the television show *Forensic Files*, the Indiana Department of Corrections Transitional Healthcare Program, and Lambda Legal. For her sustained and impactful contributions to scholarship and activism at the intersection of crime and sexuality, Dr. Lenning is a highly deserving candidate for the WSC's Richard Tewksbury Award.

### HENRY F. FRADELLA AWARD

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

**Christopher Totten**

*Kennesaw State University*

**Christopher Totten** is a Professor of Criminal Justice in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at Kennesaw State University (KSU). He teaches and researches on the legal aspects of criminal justice, focusing on criminal law and procedure; international criminal court sand adjudication); and criminal law and society, focusing on police attitudes toward criminal law and procedure. He blends legal methods and empirical social science methods (especially content analysis) cases, publishing nearly 60 articles in leading journals including the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *New Criminal Law Review*, *U.C. Berkeley Journal of International Law*, *Criminal Law Bulletin*, *University of San Francisco Law Review*, *Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law*, *Georgetown Journal of International Law*, *Catholic University Law Review*, *Lewis & Clark Law Review*, *Northwestern University Journal of International Human Rights*, *Missouri Law Review*, *Fordham International Law Journal*, *Washington University Global Studies Law Review*, and the *NYU Journal of Law and Liberty*. He is also the coauthor of the book, *Criminal Procedure for the Criminal Justice Professional*. He has been honored with several awards at KSU for both his research and mentorship of students in research. In addition, Dr. Totten has been a contributing editor of *Criminal Law* for 14 years and has served as an editorial board member of the WSC's journal, *Criminology*, *Criminal Justice*, *Law and Society (CCJLS)* since its inception.

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

For outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

**Nicholas Perez**

*California State University, Long Beach*

**Nicholas Perez** is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Emergency Management at Long Beach State University. His main areas of specialization include policing, the development of delinquent behavior, opioid and prescription drug abuse, and hazing violence.

His recent research includes a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) grant focused on identifying and disrupting fentanyl distribution networks in Long Beach. This project employs social network and spatial analysis to identify both high-level fentanyl distributors for investigation and prosecution, and low-level dealers for referral to services. Previously, Dr. Perez worked on a Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) grant analyzing opioid prescription data in California and a California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) grant evaluating the impact of community policing efforts in the city of Long Beach.

In addition to his teaching and scholarship, Dr. Perez has been an active member of the Western Society of Criminology for nearly ten years. He has served as the Board's Secretary from 2021 through 2025, managing communications with the Society's members and supporting the organization of its annual conference. For his years of dedicated service to the Western Society of Criminology, Dr. Perez is a deserving recipient of the Lohman Award.

### PRESIDENT'S AWARD

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

**Charles Tittle**

**Charles Tittle** (1938-2021) was an American criminologist who taught at Indiana University, Florida Atlantic University, Washington State University, and North Carolina State University. Dr. Tittle spent his career illuminating the theoretical intricacies and empirical properties of social control. His early work focused on deterrence and the mechanisms through which sanctions affect behavior. This work, coupled with Charles' interests in theory testing, measurement and integration, inspired his control-balance theory. The resulting book, *Control Balance: Toward a General Theory of Deviance* (1995), won the American Society of Criminology's (ASC) Michael J. Hindelang Award and the American Sociological Association's (ASA) Albert J. Reiss Distinguished Scholarship Award.

In the following years Charles made significant contributions to cross-national research on causes of crime in understudied socio-cultural contexts around the globe. Charles published several books and his many articles (often co-authored with graduate students and junior faculty whom he mentored over the years) appeared in the discipline's top journals, including *Criminology*, a journal for which he served five years as editor (1992-1997). In this role he helped to cement Criminology as the premier outlet for cutting-edge, theory-driven criminological scholarship. In recognition of his contributions, he was inducted as a fellow of the ASC and received ASC's Edwin Sutherland Award for a career of distinguished scholarship. Through his intellectual rigor, generosity as a mentor, and lasting influence on theory, research, and professional leadership, Charles Tittle profoundly shaped generations of scholars and the discipline of criminology, making him richly deserving of this award.

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

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

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

MT. SOPRIS A

#### **Panel 11: Survivor Experiences, Resources, and Barriers to Case Resolution**

Chair: Teirstayn K. Jones, Arizona State University

Anne Kirkner Roosevelt University	The Promise and Perils of the Medical Forensic Exam: Results from a Chicago Study
Erin O'Callaghan Colorado State University	The Rape Kit Backlog in Colorado: A Resurgence of an Old Problem
Erin O'Callaghan Colorado State University	Supporting Survivors in the Hospital: Experiences of Volunteer Advocates in Northern Colorado
Teirstayn K. Jones Arizona State University	Help-Seeking: The Role of Informal and Formal Resources in Supporting Sexual Assault Survivors

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

MT. SOPRIS B

#### **Panel 12: Challenges and Adaptations in Contemporary Criminal Justice Systems**

Chair: Jennifer Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno

Jennifer Lanterman University of Nevada, Reno Brian M. Lee University of Nevada, Reno	Behavioral Health Responses at Sequential Intercepts 0, 1, and 4 across Urban and Rural Nevada
Suzanne St. George University of Arkansas at Little Rock Azana Holman University of Arkansas at Little Rock Zoya Miller University of Arkansas at Little Rock Anastasia Boles University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Role of the Courts According to Arkansas District Court Judges
Marcelo T. Espinoza Simon Fraser University David McAlister Simon Fraser University	Presumptively Inadmissible? Investigative Tactics and Legal Limits in Mr. Big Cases Since R v Hart

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

MT. OXFORD

### **Panel 13: Violence and Trafficking Victimization**

Chair: Cassandra Young, University of Denver

Arifa M.F. Raza University of Oregon Cassandra Young University of Denver	"They Do Not Have the Benefit of Being Viewed as Victims": An Intersectional Examination of Barriers
Chris Guerra The University of Texas at El Paso	The Link Between Cultural Factors and Family Violence: Findings from an Online Sample of Latinas/os
Cassandra Young University of Denver	Amplified Victimization Expanded: Black Women's Sexual Dehumanization and Commodification

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

MT. COLUMBIA

### **Panel 14: Innovations in Criminal Justice Education**

Chair: Anas Askar, Bowie State University

Anas Askar Bowie State University	I Don't Like Teaching Statistics: An Autoethnography Teaching Statistics Inside the Wall
Vickie Jensen California State University, Northridge Colette Meade California State University, Northridge Alex Villafana Montellano California State University, Northridge	Teaching Writing in Justice Studies: Partnering Justice Studies with Freshman Composition
Vickie Jensen California State University, Northridge Alex Villafana Montellano California State University, Northridge Elior Klein California State University, Northridge Marc Glidden California State University, Northridge	Student Success and Justice Studies First-Time Freshmen: Galaxies Cohort Program at CSU-Northridge
Cassie L. Harvey Arizona State University Beth M. Huebner Arizona State University	Mentoring for Impact: An Innovative Approach to Developing Future Criminal Justice Leaders

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm

MT. PRINCETON

### **Panel 15: Drugs, Substance Use, and Response**

Chair: Blake Beaton, University of Alabama

Anna Newell Pennsylvania State University	Idle Hands? Investigating the Relationship Between Unemployment and Drug-Related Arrest Rates
Samantha S. Barrios California State University, Long Beach	Let's Take a Trip: Perceptions of Psychedelic Use
Blake Beaton University of Alabama	Exploring an Evolution of Illicit Substance Use: Motivations for Microdosing Psychedelics

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

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

MT. SOPRIS A

### **Panel 16: Data-Driven Approaches and Technological Advancements in Policing**

Chair: Peter Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Sheridamae Gudez The Pennsylvania State University	Using Traffic Stop Outcomes to Assess Model Fitness for Disaggregated Immigrant Groups
Daniel Reinhard Boulder Police Department Scott Bowman Texas State University	Examining Police Enforcement Using an Ambient Population Benchmark
Brian Nussbaum University of Albany Taylor Oathout University of Albany Michael Landon-Murray University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Haley Boom Arcadia University	Analyzing the Mob: The New York State Organized Crime Task Force's Early and Effective Use of Intel
Michael D. White Arizona State University Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach Seth Watts Texas State University	AI, Body-Worn Cameras, and a Civilizing Effect: Evidence from the Arizona Truleo Study
Peter Hanink California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Adam Dunbar University of Nevada, Reno	Evaluating the Impact of AI Generated Imagery on Perceptions of ICE Protests

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

MT. SOPRIS B

### **Panel 17: Insights and Experiences of Victims, Defendants, and Practitioners**

Chair: Britni Adams, University of Nevada, Reno

Dana T. Fachner University of Arkansas, Little Rock David H.F. Tyler University of Colorado, Colorado Springs Tusty ten Bensel University of Arkansas, Little Rock	The Cost of Compassion: Mixed Methods Insights into Healthcare Chaplains' Experiences of WPV
Melissa S. Jones Brigham Young University Ashleigh C. Anderson Brigham Young University Natasha Hull Brigham Young University Samantha Schifsky Brigham Young University	Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences and Suicidality among Adolescents
Flavia Mandatori University of Pennsylvania	Dual Status in the Justice System: Effects of Role Transitions Between Victim and Defendant
Britni Adams University of Nevada, Reno	Youth Perspectives of Childhood Maltreatment During the Transition to Adulthood

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

MT. OXFORD

### **Panel 18: Climate and Representation in Police Organizations**

Chair: Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Janine Namoro Simon Fraser University Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University	Women in Policing: Evaluating Diversity- Related Practices and Representation Outcomes
Ryan Sandrin Simon Fraser University Rylan Simpson Simon Fraser University	Perceived Occupational Benefits and Career Interest in Police Organizations among Canadian Students

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

MT. COLUMBIA

### **Panel 19: Sexual Offenses and Offenders**

Chair: Devon Kurtz, University of Cambridge

Shawn M. Rolfe William A. Percy Foundation Bruce Rind Independent Scholar Thomas K. Hubbard William A. Percy Foundation	Empathy and Sexual Attraction to Minors: Divergent Patterns Across Three Populations
Anne Custard University of Wyoming	Meta-Analysis of Sexual Contact Offenses Against Children Under Fourteen in Wyoming:
Malia A. Kohls San Diego State University	Remodeling COSA: Integrating Peer Mentoring into Circles of Support and Accountability
Devon Kurtz University of Cambridge	Sex Offenders: An Overlooked but Significant Subpopulation of the Homeless

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm

MT. PRINCETON

### **Panel 20: Temporal, Spatial, and other Data Considerations for Crime Analysis**

Chair: Chloe Ellis, University of California, Irvine

Cheyenne Hodgen University of California, Irvine	Busyness and Crime: Evaluating Google's "Popular Times" as a Measure of Ambient Population
Wooyoung Kim Washington State University Claire Kelling Carleton College Yin Zhang Washington State University	Finding Comparable Peers: A Data-Driven Framework for Law Enforcement Agencies in Washington State
Bryan Rookey University of Portland Alex John Quijano University of Portland	Spatial and Temporal Shifts in Police Response Time in Portland, Oregon
Alyssa Chamberlain Arizona State University Lyndsay Boggess University of South Florida	Neighborhood Boundaries, Businesses, and Intergroup Violence
Chloe Ellis University of California, Irvine	Unpredictability and Risk: Pedestrian Busyness Volatility and Crime Near Bus Stops



## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

### TIME BLOCK G: 5:00 PM TO 6:15 PM

#### POSTER SESSION & RECEPTION

#### ASPEN FOYER

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

Pamela N. Jacinto California State University, Northridge Jimin Pyo California State University, Northridge	Jurors' Perceptions of Legal Authorities and Their Impact on Capital Sentencing
Katelyn Lathrop University of Wyoming Katelyn Golladay University of Wyoming Jamie Snyder University of Wyoming	One of These Things is Like the Other? Consequences of Victimization across Types
Shruti More San Diego State University	Challenging Racial Bias in California Courts: Early Applications of the Racial Justice Act
Nazmy Natia Portland State University Kris Henning Portland State University Kathryn Wuschke Portland State University Kimberly B. Kahn Portland State University Christian Peterson Portland State University	Digital (In)Justice? Evaluating Procedural Justice in Online Crime Reporting
Brianne Posey California State University, Northridge Marc D. Glidden California State University, Northridge	Beyond the Classroom: Enhancing Student Learning and Community Internships in Criminology
Nayan G. Ramirez California State University, Northridge Marc Glidden California State University, Northridge	Peer Mentoring as a Justice Practice: Advancing Student Success and Professional Development

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6<sup>TH</sup>

<p>Grace Vigil              Regis University          Nalleli Flores Robles              Regis University          Maddiana Finley-James              Regis University          Roxanne Thayer              Regis University          Caleigh Montoya              Regis University          Kaliyah Johnson              Regis University          Bradley J. Petrie              Regis University          Itsayana Reyes              Regis University          Julie Sriken              Regis University          Katie Kaufman Rogers              Regis University</p>	<p>"He Was the Ring Leader": Constructions of Race, Gender, and Sexuality in Diddy's Criminal Trial</p>
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## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7<sup>TH</sup>

7:30 am to 11:30 am

## REGISTRATION CHECK-IN

## ASPEN FOYER

7:30 am to 11:30 am

## BOOK EXHIBIT

## ASPEN FOYER

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

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. SOPRIS A

### Panel 21: Theorizing Crime and Criminality

Chair: Shah Alam, Washington State University

Caro Mooney Sung University of California, Irvine	Making a Name: Queer Theory and LGBTQ Realities in Queer Criminology's Defining Decade
Skyler Morgan California State University, Long Beach Ariel Roddy Northern Arizona University	Mapping the Margins of Strain and Drug Use Disorders: An Intersectional Analysis of GST
Nick McRee University of Portland Laurie A. Drapela Washington State University Vancouver	Misalignment of Aspirations and Expectations to Attend College: Strain Theory and Delinquency
Shah Alam Washington State University	Disaggregating Delinquency: Social Bonds and Self-Reported Offense

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. SOPRIS B

## Panel 22: Media Technology and the Social Construction of Crime

Chair: Vanessa Centelles, Colorado State University

<p>Emmet N. Robins Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Richard Frank Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Seeing Isn't Believing: Understanding Susceptibility to AI-Generated Videos</p>
<p>Marika L. Lopez Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Welcome to the Neighbourhood: Exploring How Community Residents Use Facebook Groups to Address Crime</p>
<p>Liberty C. Macias Colorado State University</p> <p>Vanessa Centelles Colorado State University</p>	<p>Public Perceptions of Survival Crimes: Examining Culpability, Deservingness, and Punitive Responses</p>

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7<sup>TH</sup>

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. OXFORD

### **Panel 23: The Mind, Trauma, and Decision-Making Processes**

Chair: Lonnie M. Schaible, University of Colorado, Denver

Shannon Ward Florida Atlantic University Gabriel Cesar Florida Atlantic University	Choosing Violence: An Experimental Study of Dual Process Cognition in Violent Decision-Making
Alex McLaughlin California State University, San Bernardino	Understanding the Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Alexithymia: A Comparative Study
Kyle J. Bares University of Wyoming	Deception and Development: Linking Lying, Adult Attitudes, and Criminal Desistance
Lonnie M. Schaible University of Colorado, Denver Lorine A. Hughes University of Colorado, Denver	Gang Identity and Delinquency: A Reexamination of Short and Strodtbeck

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. COLUMBIA

### **Panel 24: Rethinking Juvenile Justice from Development to Policy**

Chair: Jackson Perry, San Diego State University

Melissa S. Jones Brigham Young University Ashleigh C. Anderson Brigham Young University Kit Merrill Brigham Young University Alexandra Williams Brigham Young University	Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences, Gender, and the Development of Self-Control
Jackson Perry San Diego State University	Traumatic Brain Injury, Neurocognition, Substance Use, and Juvenile Offending
Kelsey E. Tom California State University, Long Beach Adam D. Fine Arizona State University	Revisiting Risk: Evaluating the Predictive Validity of Arizona's Juvenile Risk/Needs Assessment
Elsie Covarrubias California State University, Chico Darin R. Haerle California State University, Chico	Implementation of SB 823 in California: Realignment of Youth to County-Level Supervision

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7<sup>TH</sup>

8:00 am – 9:15 am

MT. PRINCETON

### **Panel 25: Roundtable - The Opioid Settlements and Criminology: Exploring Opportunities to Maximize Impacts**

Chair: Glenn Sterner, University of Kentucky

Glenn Sterner University of Kentucky	The Opioid Settlements and Criminology: Exploring Opportunities to Maximize Impacts
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## TIME BLOCK J: 9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. SOPRIS A

### **Panel 26: Sentencing, Decision-Making, and the Meaning of Justice**

Chair: Kathryn Tapp, Arizona State University

Ashley E. Rodriguez Pennsylvania State University Joe Risi Pennsylvania State University	Who's On Your Case? An Examination of Pennsylvania Courtroom Workgroup
Ojmarrh Mitchell University of California, Irvine	Understanding Life Sentencing in Florida: An Analysis of Trends and Key Predictors
Kathryn Tapp Arizona State University Beth M. Huebner Arizona State University Haley Shoaf Unlocked Labs Andria Nelson Unlocked Labs	Making Good on "Good Time": A Landscape Analysis of Earned Credit Release Laws & Implementation
Lisa Holleran Arkansas State University – Beebe Tyler Vaughan Minnesota State University – Mankato	Is Heinousness Really Common Sense? Examining Individual Perceptions of all Murders as Heinous
Miguel Quintana-Navarrete University of California, Irvine Gustavo Fondevila Autonomous University of Barcelona	Femicide Case Processing and Victim Vulnerability in Argentina

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7<sup>TH</sup>

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. SOPRIS B

### **Panel 27: Special Topics in Policing**

Chair: Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Jun Li John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Sex Work and Policing in the United States
Adair Ela California State University, Long Beach Sam Vickovic California State University, Long Beach	Agriculture Crime: It's a Wide-Open Field
August Skrudland Simon Fraser University Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University	Police-Managed Crisis Incidents: Toward a Typology of Suicidal, Barricade, and Hostage Situations
Hyon Namgung Metropolitan State University of Denver	School-Based Policing and Student Safety: National Evidence from the 2022 NCVS

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. OXFORD

### **Panel 28: Policing: Procedural Justice and Public Sentiment**

Chair: Adam Dunbar, University of Nevada, Reno

Adam Dunbar University of Nevada, Reno	Boots on the Ground: Assessing Attitudes about Race, Space, and Police Militarization
Robert C. Morris Weber State University	The Ebb and Flow of Values in a Society as a Predictor of Support for Law Enforcement

## PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7<sup>TH</sup>

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. COLUMBIA

### **Panel 29: Policy, Practice, and Structural Change in Reform**

Chair: Victoria Terranova, University of Northern Colorado

J. Amanda A. Sharry University of Arkansas at Little Rock	The Cost of Imprisonment: State Spending Effects on the Carceral State
Jan M. Ivery Georgia State University Elizabeth L. Beck Georgia State University William Sabol Georgia State University Tom Luettker Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Lucas County	Collective Impact for Reentry: The Lucas County CJCC Model
Deborah C. Park Arizona State University Danielle Wallace Arizona State University Marva Goodson Arizona State University	Unmet Needs, Strain, and Supervision: Distinguishing Technical Violations from New Offenses in SVORI
Victoria Terranova University of Northern Colorado	Colorado Pretrial Supervision and Services Evaluation

9:30 am – 10:45 am

MT. PRINCETON

### **Panel 30: Roundtable - Integrating Teaching and Research: Co-Creating Scholarly and Career Pathways with Undergraduates**

Chair: Ziwei Qi, Fort Hays State University

Ziwei Qi Fort Hays State University Annalise Loucks Fort Hays State University	Integrating Teaching and Research: Co-Creating Scholarly and Career Pathways with Undergraduates
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**TIME BLOCK K: 11:00 AM TO 11:30 AM**

**BOOK SALE**

**ASPEN FOYER**

**PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7<sup>TH</sup>**

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

11:30 am to 12:45 pm	KEYNOTE BRUNCH	ASPEN BALLROOM
<p><b>Criminology's Marginalization of Law...and What We Can Do to Advance the Transdisciplinary Study of Crime.</b></p> <p><b>Henry F. Fradella</b> <i>Arizona State University</i></p>		

**TIME BLOCK M: 1:15 PM TO 3:00 PM**

<b>EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING</b>	<b>MT. SOPRIS B</b>
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## PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

### *THE PAUL TAPPAN AWARD*

*for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology*

1974-75 William Amos	2001-02 Marcus Felson
1975-76 Earl Caldwell	2002-03 J. David Hawkins & Richard F. Catalano
1976-77 James F. Short, Jr.	2003-04 M. Douglas Anglin
1977-78 Simon Dinitz	2004-05 Finn-Aage Esbensen
1978-79 A. LaMont Smith & Paul Weston	2005-06 Michael Radelet
1979-80 Gil Geis	2006-07 Marjorie Zatz
1980-81 Tony Platt & Paul Takagi	2007-08 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1981-82 Sheldon Messinger	2008-09 Cheryl Maxson
1982-83 Tom Murton	2009-10 David Huizinga
1983-84 Julia & Herman Schwendinger	2010-11 Robert Hare & Henry Pontell
1984-85 (not given)	2011-12 Erwin Chemerinsky
1985-86 Abraham Blumberg	2012-13 John R. Hepburn
1986-87 Don M. Gottfredson	2013-14 Richard A. Leo
1987-88 Jerome Skolnick	2014-15 Malcolm Feeley
1988-89 Austin Turk	2015-16 Phillipe Bourgois
1989-90 Elliott Currie	2016-17 Cassia C. Spohn
1990-91 John Irwin	2017-18 Patricia Brantingham
1991-92 Meda Chesney-Lind	2018-19 D. Kim Rossmo
1992-93 C. Ronald Huff	2019-20 Charis Kubrin
1993-94 Franklin Zimring	2020-21 Jon R. Hipp
1994-95 Malcolm Klein	2021-22 Jon B. Gould
1995-96 Edwin M. Lemert	2022-23 Jill Rosenbaum
1996-97 Joan Petersilia	2023-24 Mona Lynch
1997-98 Travis Hirschi	2024-25 Valerie Jenness
1998-99 James Austin	2025-26 Henry F. Fradella
1999-00 Delbert S. Elliott	
2000-01 Michael Gottfredson	

## 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.	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
1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell	1998-99 Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart
		1999-00 M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson
		2000-01 McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis
		2001-02 Finn-Aage Esbensen

## PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

2002-03 Barbara Bloom  
Cheryl Maxson  
Barbara Owen

2003-04 David Shichor

2004-05 Larry Bennett

2005-06 Robert Crutchfield

2006-07 Elizabeth Deschenes

2007-08 Neil Boyd

2008-09 Henry F. Fradella

2009-10 Cassia Spohn

2010-11 Jan Chaiken

2011-12 Michael Gottfredson

2012-13 Franklin Zimring

2013-14 Rosann Greenspan  
David T. Johnson

2014-15 Jonathan Simon

2015-16 Martin Andresen

2016-17 Charles Katz

2017-18 Michael D. White

2018-19 Martin Bouchard

2019-20 William Sousa

2020-21 Aili Malm

2021-22 Edward R. Maguire

2022-23 Jesenia Pizarro

2023-24 Danielle Wallace

2024-25 Danielle Slakoff

2025-26 Alyssa Chamberlain

## 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	2003-04 Honorable Leonard Edwards
1979-80 Betsy Bryant	Honorable Wendy Lindley
1980-81 Ramona Ripston	2004-05 Pamela Lichty
1981-82 (not given)	2005-06 Washington State Institute
1982-83 Honorable Rose Bird	for Public Policy
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	2012-13 Jeanne Woodford
Rev. C. Mims	2013-14 Steven Belenko
1989-89 Florence McClure	2014-15 Father Greg Boyle
1990-91 Mark Soler	2015-16 Michael Romano
1991-92 Joséph McNamara	2016-17 Michael Bien
1992-93 Vince Schiraldi	2017-18 Delores Jones-Brown
1993-94 Judith A. Embree	2018-19 Marc Mauer
1994-95 David Chadwick	2019-20 Arif Alikhan
1995-96 Mimi Halper Silbert	2020-21 Hadar Aviram
1996-97 Meda Chesney-Lind	2021-22 Lisa Growette Bostaph
1997-98 James I. Cook	2022-23 Keramet Reiter
1998-99 Ellen Barry	2023-24 Jennifer Lanterman
1999-00 Sandi Menefee	2024-25 Cody Telep
2000-01 Karin Bedi	2025-26 Katherine Roberts
2001-02 Honorable Susan Finlay	
2002-03 Daniel Prefontaine	

## 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	2013-14 Helen Taylor Green
2000-01 Jimmy Brown	2014-15 Michelle Alexander
2001-02 Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2015-16 Beth E. Richie
2002-03 James Diego Vigil	2016-17 Robert Crutchfield
2003-04 Cassia C. Spohn	2017-18 Charis Kubrin
2004-05 Karen Umemoto	2018-19 Geoff Ward
2005-06 Julius Debro	2019-20 Jennifer Eberhardt
2006-07 Raymond Michalowski	2020-21 Nikki Jones
2007-08 Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber	2021-22 Ojmarrh Mitchell
2008-09 Shaun L. Gabbidon	2022-23 Lisa Monchalin
2009-10 Nancy Rodriguez	2023-24 Anthony A. Peguero
2010-11 Samuel Walker	2024-25 Thaddeus Johnson
2011-12 Delores Jones-Brown	2025-26 Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill
2012-13 (not given)	

### ***The Meda Chesney-Lind Award***

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

2012-13 Meda Chesney-Lind	2019-20 Cassia C. Spohn
2013-14 Jill Rosenbaum	2020-21 Lisa Pasko
2014-15 Barbara Bloom & Barbara Owen	2021-22 Kathleen "Kate" Fox
2015-16 Jody Miller	2022-23 Margaret Jackson
2016-17 Jennifer Fraser	2023-24 Andrea J. Ritchie
2017-18 Marie L. Griffin	2024-25 Breanna Boppre
2018-19 Valerie Jenness	2025-26 Vera Lopez

### ***The Richard Tewksbury Award***

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

2012-13 Richard Tewksbury	2020-21 Matthew J. Ball
2013-14 Valerie Jenness	2021-22 Jennifer Macy
2014-15 Dana Peterson	2022-23 Angela Dwyer
2015-16 Tod W. Burke	2023-24 Dean Spade
2016-17 Henry F. Fradella	2024-25 Aimee Wodda
2017-18 Andrea J. Ritchie	2025-26 Emily Lenning
2018-19 Kevin Nadal	

## 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	2002-03 Paul Brantingham
1976-77 (not given)	2003-04 Elizabeth Deschenes
1977-78 William Amos	Sabra Horne
1978-79 Ivar Paur	2004-05 Angel Ilarraza, Gisela Bichler,
1979-80 G. Thomas Gitchoff	Stephen Tibbetts
1980-81 Michael Rustigan	2005-06 Cynthia Burke
1981-82 Gerry Fare	2006-07 Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1982-83 Ron Boostrom	2007-08 Sue Cote Escobar
1983-84 Susan Meier	2008-09 John Vivian
1984-85 (not given)	2009-10 Adrienne Freng
1985-86 Charles Tracy	2010-11 Christine Famega
1986-87 Henry Pontell	2011-12 Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1987-88 Joyce Alexander	Laurie Kubicek
1988-89 Janet Henkin	2012-13 Mary Maguire
1989-90 Jill Rosenbaum	2013-14 Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1990-91 John Dombrink	2014-15 Stuart Henry
1991-92 Elaine Duxbury	2015-16 Kimberly Richman
1992-93 Randall Sheldon	Paul Kaplan
1993-94 Meda Chesney-Lind	2016-17 Yvette Farmer
1994-95 Richard Tillson	2017-18 Matthew J. Hickman
1995-96 Christine Curtis	2018-19 Hadar Aviram
1996-97 Candace Cross-Drew	2019-20 Aili Malm
1997-98 Inger Sagatun-Edwards	2020-21 Michael D. White
1998-99 Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble	2021-22 Ashley D. Hewitt
1999-00 Barbara Bloom & Pat Jackson	2022-23 Christine S. Scott-Hayward
2000-01 Martha-Elin Blomquist	2023-24 Sam Vickovic
Miki Vohryzek-Bolden	2024-25 David McAlister
2001-02 Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat	2025-26 Nicolas Perez

## PAST WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

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

1979-80	Joséph McNamara	2003-04	Donald Adamchak
1980-81	Richard Hongisto	2004-05	Susan Pennell
1981-82	Mimi Silbert & John Maher	2005-06	Paul Brantingham
1982-83	(not given)	2006-07	Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1983-84	Lois Lee	2007-08	Samuel A. Lewis
1984-85	Melvin Miller	2008-09	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1985-86	Arnold Binder	2009-10	Jim Frank
1986-87	Richard W. Tillson	2010-11	Wil Vizzard
1987-88	Michael E. Brown	2011-12	(not given)
1988-89	Joséph Weis	2012-13	John R. Hepburn
1989-90	Jerome Skolnick	2013-14	Richard A. Leo
1990-91	Keith Griffiths	2014-15	Valerie Jenness
1992-92	Richard Quinney	2015-16	Connie Estrada Ireland
1992-93	Lee Bowker	2016-17	Alex R. Piquero
1993-94	Susan Meier	2017-18	Malcolm Feeley
1994-95	Carl Black	2018-19	Gisela Bichler
1995-96	Mark Wiederanders	2019-20	James J. Fife
1996-97	Orjar Oyen	2020-21	Simon Verdun-Jones
1997-98	Malcolm W. Klein	2021-22	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1998-99	Barbara Owen & Austin Turk	2022-23	(not given)
1999-00	Sheldon L. Messinger	2023-24	Valerie Jenness
2000-01	Christine Curtis	2024-25	Jacqueline B. Helfgott
2001-02	Patricia Brantingham	2025-26	Charles Tittle
2002-03	Paul Tracy & Susan Turner		

### ***HENRY F. FRADELLA AWARD***

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

2023-24	Henry F. Fradella	2025-26	Christopher Totten
2024-25	Richard Leo		

### ***SPECIAL RECOGNITION AWARD***

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

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1977-78	G. Thomas Gitchoff	2002-03	Elizabeth Deschenes
1978-79	John Barbara	2003-04	Angel Ilarraza
1979-80	Harry W. More	2004-05	Cynthia Burke
1980-81	Ronald Boostrom	2005-06	Gisela Bichler
1981-82	John Gruber	2006-07	Sue Cote Escobar
1982-83	Gerald Fare	2007-08	John Vivian
1983-84	Janice Lowenberg	2008-09	Adrienne Freng
1984-85	Charles Tracy	2009-10	Christine Famega
1985-86	Henry Pontell	2010-11	Laurie Kubicek
1986-87	Susan Meier	2011-12	Mary Maguire
1987-88	Janet Henkin	2012-13	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1988-89	Jill Rosenbaum	2013-14	Paul Kaplan
1989-90	John Dombrink	2014-15	Kimberly D. Richman
1990-91	Elaine Duxbury	2015-16	Ryan G. Fischer
1991-92	Randall Shelden	2016-17	Matthew Hickman
1992-93	Meda Chesney-Lind	2017-18	Hadar Aviram
1993-94	Richard Tillson	2018-19	Aili Malm
1994-95	Christine Curtis	2019-20	Michael D. White
1995-96	Candace Cross-Drew	2020-21	David MacAlister
1996-97	Inger Sagatun-Edwards	2021-22	Christine S. Scott-Hayward
1997-98	Cheryl Maxson	2022-23	David MacAlister
1998-99	Barbara Bloom	2023-24	Jennifer Macy
1999-00	Martha-Elin Blomquist	2024-25	Elaine Gunnison
2000-01	Darlanne Hctor-Mulmat	2025-26	Amin Asfari
2001-02	Paul Brantingham		



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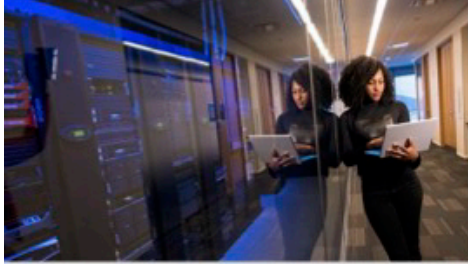
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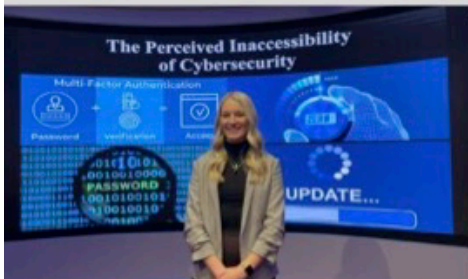
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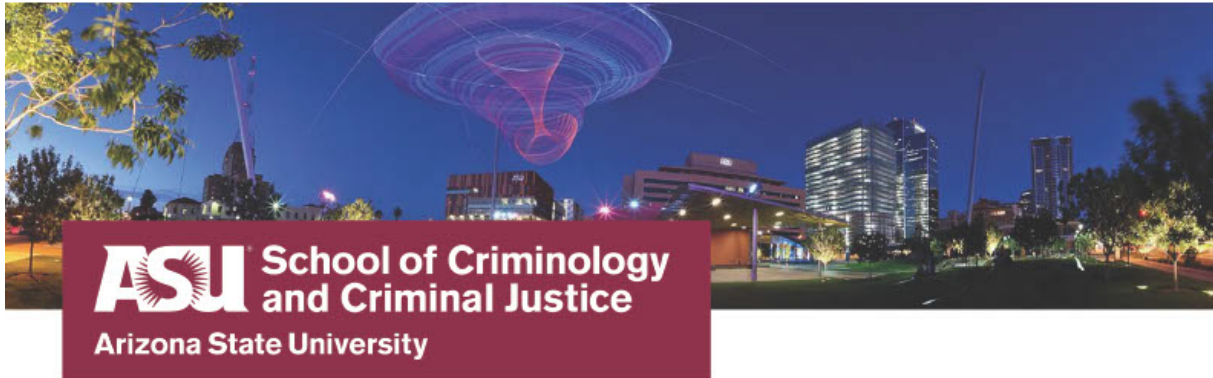


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206-296-2484

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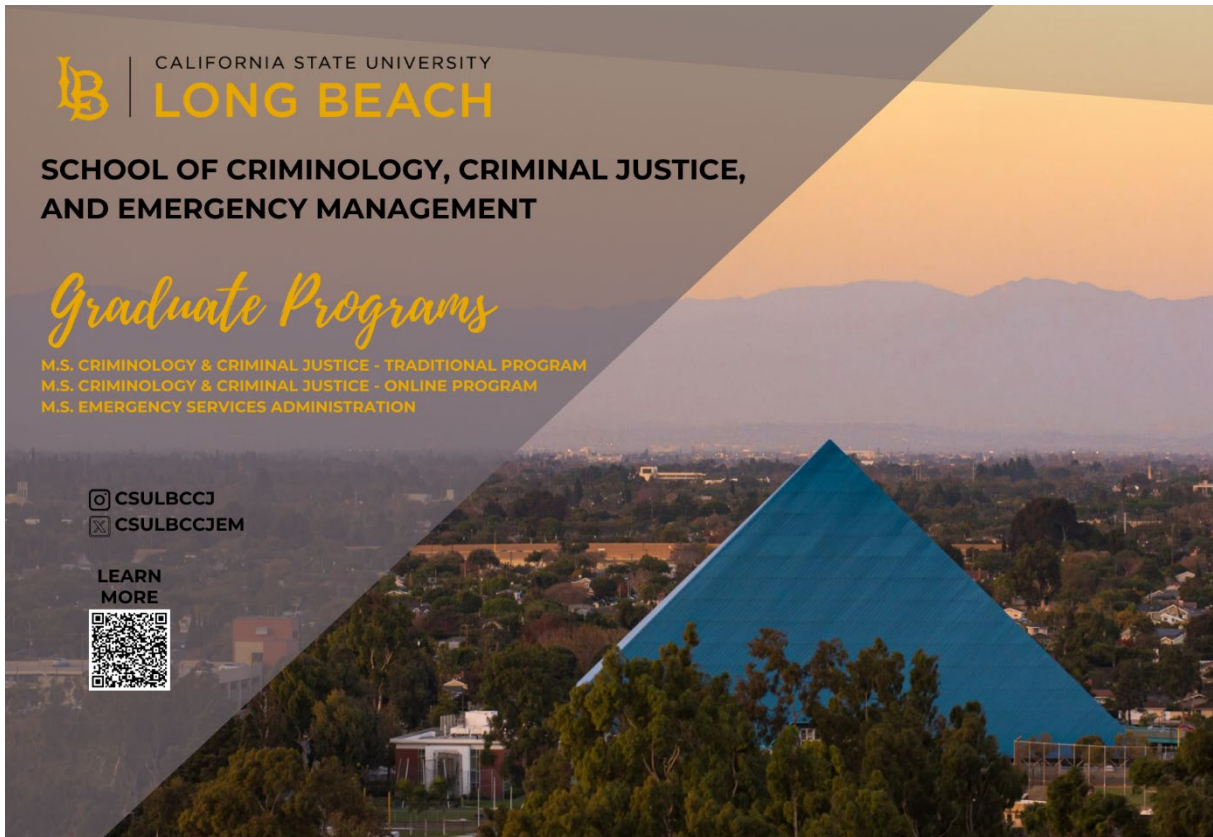
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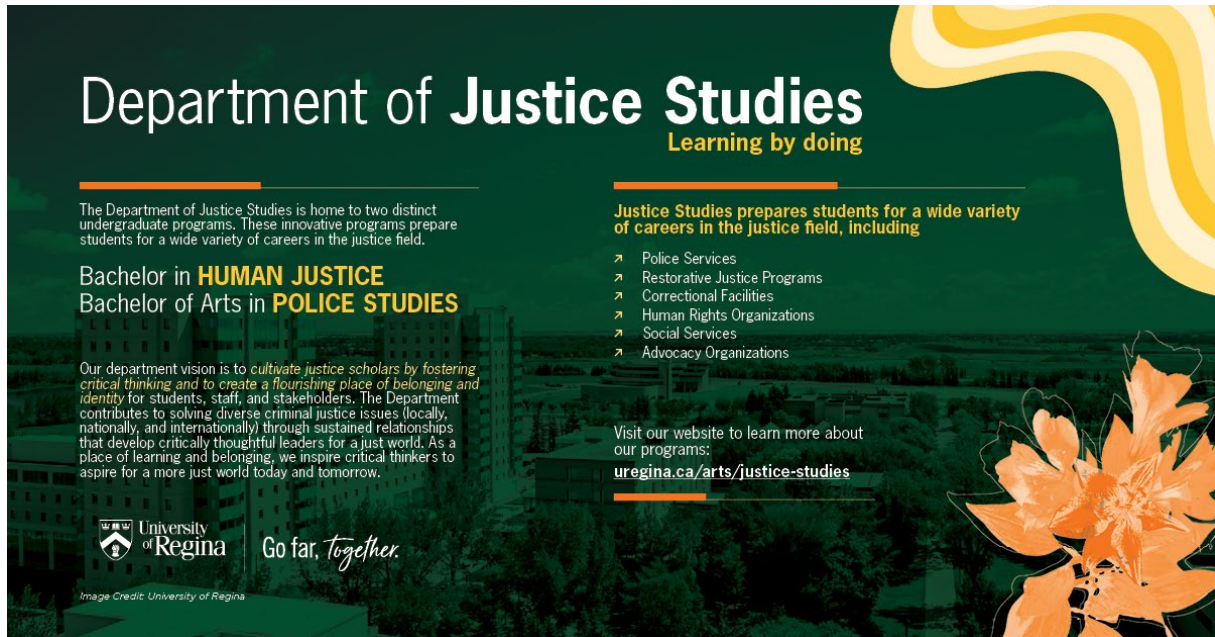


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A banner for the University of Regina's Department of Justice Studies. The background is a dark green image of a city at night. On the right, there are stylized yellow and orange wavy lines and a large orange maple leaf graphic.

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A banner for Sam Houston State University's College of Criminal Justice. The background is a photograph of a young woman and a young man sitting at a table, looking at a laptop and a book. The woman is on the left, and the man is on the right.

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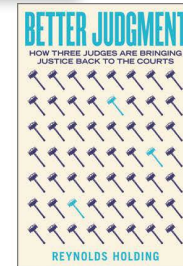
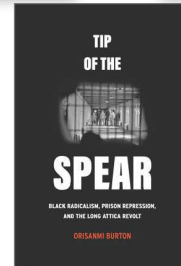
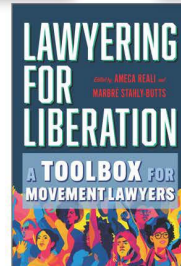
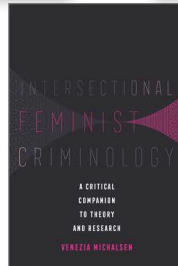
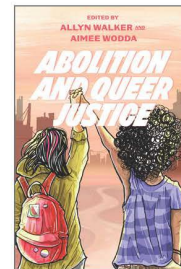
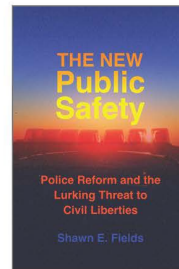
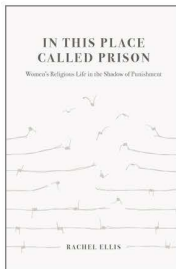




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# ABSTRACTS

## 2026 PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

### Panel 1: Families, Communities, and Collateral Consequences of Incarceration

#### *Behind Bars, Beyond Barriers: Latina/o College Students' Experiences with Parental Incarceration*

Crisstal A. Negron, California Lutheran University

Jose A. Torres, California Lutheran University

This study explored the lived experiences of Latina/o students in colleges and universities who have experienced or are currently experiencing parental incarceration. It examined the role of faculty mentors and program directors at community colleges and universities who work closely with this student population. The research focused on three areas: (1) the impact of parental incarceration on students' personal lives, family dynamics, and interpersonal relationships; (2) how students navigated and resisted social stigmas, stereotypes, and negative labels linked to their parent's incarceration; (3) the role of faculty mentors and program directors in supporting and de-stigmatizing these experiences. Findings reveal parental incarceration profoundly affects emotional well-being, academic persistence, and familial relationships. Despite challenges, many students demonstrated resilience, commitment to education, and built support networks. Faculty mentors, program directors, and student services provided affirmation, resources, and safe spaces for students to thrive in higher education.

#### *Unbreakable Bond? How Life Imprisonment Affects the Lives of Loved Ones on the Outside*

Doris Schartmueller, California State University, Chico

Michele Curiel, California State University, Chico

Incarceration creates disruptions far beyond prison walls. Extant research has shown that the lives of those who are connected to an incarcerated person as family can be altered substantially because of imprisonment. Meanwhile, little is known about how individuals experience the sentence of a loved one whose release from prison is uncertain. The purpose of our study is therefore to explore how life imprisonment specifically is experienced by those outside of prison. Through open-ended, semi-structured interviews with family members, we examine how they navigate life imprisonment and to what extent long-term incarceration impacts them financially, emotionally, and socially.

#### *COVID-19 in Federal Prisons: Reciprocal Relationships Between Prison Staff and Incarcerated Persons*

Madeline Boersma, Arizona State University

Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, prisons and incarcerated populations have been particularly vulnerable to outbreaks. Many correctional systems focused on preventing the spread of COVID-19 among incarcerated persons but did not consider the staff as potential spreaders of COVID-19, who work inside prisons and return to their communities at the end of each day. This study uses case data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons collected between March 2020 and July 2021, as well as county level infection data, to better understand the reciprocal relationships between prison staff and the incarcerated population for the spread of COVID-19 within prisons. We utilize multilevel (time nested within prisons) vector

## ABSTRACTS

autoregressive (VAR) modeling to analyze the cyclical nature of transmission between staff members and incarcerated individuals, as well as within their broader communities. We close with a discussion of how prisons can consider reciprocal relationships.

*Voices From the Margins: Indigenous Women's Stories on Addiction, Incarceration, and Resilience*  
Baylee N. Schluff, Simon Fraser University

This paper explores the disproportionate incarceration of Indigenous women in Saskatchewan through the life stories of two women formerly incarcerated at Pine Grove Correctional Centre (PGCC). Through a qualitative, narrative-based approach, the research examines how trauma, substance use, and structural marginalization shape pathways into the criminal justice system. Grounding these stories in an analysis of ongoing colonialism reveals how systemic inequalities and institutional failures continue to harm Indigenous women. The findings reveal severe deficiencies in PGCC, including chronic overcrowding, inadequate conditions, limited access to programming, and a lack of reintegration support. By highlighting the voices and insights of women who have directly experienced these systems, this research challenges carceral responses to social harm and underscores the need for upstream, community-based alternatives. It aims to raise awareness, challenge prejudice, and place pressure on governments to dismantle the patriarchal colonial systems that continue to criminalize Indigenous women.

### **Panel 2: Rehabilitation, Identity, and Well-Being in Corrections**

*Freedom from Within: A Meta-Analytic Review of Mindfulness Meditation-Based Interventions in Prison*

Nicolette N. Pankovics, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

Mindfulness meditation-based interventions (MMBIs) are progressively being integrated into the correctional space. The current study investigated behavior-specific MMBI trends amongst incarcerated populations. A meta-analytic review of quantitative research explored whether prison MMBIs influenced criminogenic behavior. Seventeen studies included in the meta-analytic review were explicitly selected for substance use and recidivism outcomes in prison MMBI research over the past 50 years. Statistical trends were identified and interpreted. Substance use data demonstrated a standardized mean difference of -0.94 with a 95% confidence interval [-1.98 to -0.09]. Recidivism data showed an odds ratio of 1.34 with a 95% confidence interval [1.17 to 1.49]. The pooled effect sizes from both variables were meaningful, demonstrating statistically significant tests of overall effect in reducing substance use ( $p < 0.05$ ) and recidivism ( $p < 0.01$ ). The evidence from this research suggested that MMBIs within prisons serve as a valuable program to be incorporated alongside rehabilitation protocols.

*Desisting from Within: How Identity Mediates the Impact of Turning Points*

Haylie H. Prochnow, California State University, Long Beach

Maryanne Diaz, California State University, Long Beach

In the United States, 66% of individuals recidivate within three years of release from incarceration, and close to 42% recidivate in the state of California. The passage of

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Proposition 36 in California will likely lead to a growing carceral population which will subsequently increase the number of individuals recidivating. Current literature, building on theories purported by Sampson and Laub, explores turning points and changing social bonds as key to desistance from criminal activity. Other research explores how shifts in identity can also contribute to desistance. However, this research is often conducted with these as two separate factors, rather than exploring their relationship. The current study seeks to fill this gap in the literature by employing qualitative, semi-structured interviews with formerly incarcerated individuals to interrogate the relationship between turning points and identity shifts during periods of desistance. Resulting from deductive coding and analysis, emerging themes suggest that identity shifts play a crucial role in the efficacy of turning points.

### *Complicating Normalization in Prison*

Jennifer Macy, California State University, Dominguez Hills

Lori Sexton, University of Missouri, Kansas City

Prisons systems across the U.S. are actively drawing upon Nordic models in order to incorporate dignity into their correctional reform efforts. Key the Nordic model is the concept of normalization-when the experience of incarceration is made to resemble life in the outside world. In order to more fully understand the translation and implementation of Nordic principles of incarceration into U.S. prison systems, interrogation of the concept of "normal" is required. In this paper, we examine the forms, contours, and contingencies of normalization as it is operationalized across a single state's prison system. Through qualitative analysis of in-depth observations and interviews with incarcerated people and prison staff, we reveal the complexities of normalization in a carceral setting and explore its implications for the experience of incarceration and punishment in the U.S.

### **Panel 3: Exploring Racial and Ethnic Disparities Across the System and in the Community**

#### *Equity and Access: Evidence from Second Chance Pell*

Sarah Tahamont, University of Maryland

Jordan Hyatt, Drexel University

Frank Donohue, University of Maryland

Providing access to post-secondary education in prisons has garnered widespread bipartisan support. In 2015, the Second Chance Pell program, which allowed colleges and universities to use federal Pell dollars to fund higher education in prison programs, reinvigorated the landscape of higher education in prison. Congress reinstated access to Pell-funded higher education for incarcerated individuals and overhauled the FAFSA to increase access to federal student aid. State and federal policy interventions have dramatically increased eligibility for Pell-funded higher education in prison. However, not everyone has benefited in the same way. In this paper, using unique data from a representative sample of incarcerated individuals in Pennsylvania, we demonstrate the racial and ethnic equity implications of changes in eligibility requirements on access to Pell-funded higher education in prison. Then, we present preliminary results on the effect of Pell-funded higher educational opportunities on recidivism in the year following release from prison.

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### *Unequal Before the Bench: Identity-Based Disparities in Pretrial Release Decisions*

Kim Kras, San Diego State University

Erica Redner-Vera, San Diego State University

Tereza Trejbalova, San Diego State University

Vu Huynh, San Diego State University

Emma Bailey, San Diego State University

Malia Kohls, San Diego State University

Osa Inthavong, San Diego State University

Sentencing research documents the many ways individuals going through the court system experience outcomes that occur disproportionately related to their identity characteristics, such as race/ethnicity and gender. This study relies on administrative data collected by a county public defender's office related to a pre-trial evaluation study of a unit that offers legal support to indigent individuals between their arrest and first appearance in court and assesses and refers them to services. Using multivariate statistical approaches, we identify factors related to release outcomes (release, on recognizance, pretrial probation, and detention) including race/ethnicity, gender, and immigration status. We also consider the effects of pretrial risk assessment in coming to these decisions. Results contribute to the body of knowledge about pre-trial release decisions as well as ongoing practice recommendations and considerations for policy.

### *The Role of Attribution Bias in Recommending Probation Conditions in the Canadian Context*

Zachary Rowan, Simon Fraser University

Holly Nguyen, Pennsylvania State University

Kristina Kocsis, Simon Fraser University

Black and Indigenous people are overrepresented in the criminal justice system in Canada. While prior research focuses on the role of judicial and prosecutorial decision making in generating overrepresentation, the purpose of this study is to evaluate how probation officers' pre-sentence reports (PSRs) generate disparities in probation recommendations through an attribution bias framework. Dispositional (internal cause) and situational (external cause) attributions have been demonstrated to be linked to perceptions of recidivism and sentencing recommendations. The current study analyzes PSRs for participants from the Incarcerated Serious and Violent Young Offender Study (ISVYOS), a longitudinal study conducted in British Columbia. We code for probation officers' attributions of their clients and offer preliminary findings on the differential patterning of attributions by race and the relationships to probation conditions.

### *Understanding Firearm Violence in Canada: A Longitudinal Investigation of Guns and Gangs*

Isabelle Callahan, Simon Fraser University

Although firearm related violent crime in Canada has been increasing since 2013, the literature investigating the causes and predictors of this violence in the Canadian context is strikingly underdeveloped. Research from the United States often finds gang involvement to be related to firearm crime, though few studies focus specifically on the perpetration of firearm violence over the life course (Lanfear et al., 2024; Osborne et al. 2025). Drawing on the 'guns and gangs' approach prevalent in federal gun violence initiatives, the current study uses data from the Incarcerated and Serious Violent Young Offenders Study to investigate



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how gang-related risk factors in adolescence are related to firearm violence during the stages of emerging and young adulthood in Canada, and whether risk factors vary across ethnicities. Results from logistic regressions reveal that adolescent gang involvement is related to adult firearm violence with no ethnic differences. Findings suggest that early interventions may be useful in preventing gun crime.

### **Panel 4: Diversion, Problem-Solving, and the Evolving Role of Courts**

#### *Does Treatment Matter? Examining the Intersection of Procedural Justice in One Problem-Solving Court*

Anthony M. Azari, Rutgers University, Newark

Within the past decade, there has been considerable growth in the utilization of problem-solving courts. One of the central components of problem-solving settings is their focus on procedural justice. This presentation will focus on emerging research examining procedural justice practices within a new problem-solving court in New York. This court has been modeled and adapted based on other problem-solving courts and represents some of the most recent innovations within the field. This research seeks to examine the utilization and application of procedural justice within this setting. Using data from structured observations, this presentation will explore how demographics, case characteristics, and extra-legal factors impact the facilitation of procedural justice within this court. This presentation aims to encourage further research into procedural justice within legal settings.

#### *Examining Structural Barriers and Adaptive Practices in Rural Victim Advocacy Systems*

Ziwei Qi, Fort Hays State University

Norah Bradstreet, Fort Hays State University

This study investigates how system-based advocates operationalize the Kansas Crime Victims Bill of Rights in rural Kansas. System-based advocacy-delivered by victim/witness coordinators, law enforcement advocates, and court-based staff-plays a central role in guiding victims through the justice process, yet practices vary widely across jurisdictions. Using semi-structured interviews with practitioners from multiple rural counties, the research examines the structural and contextual factors shaping service delivery. Preliminary findings identify recurring challenges: limited staffing capacity, high turnover, and inconsistent access to training. Advocates also reported barriers rooted in rural conditions, including economic hardship, geographic isolation, and language accessibility. At the same time, cross-county collaboration and the leveraging of interagency resources emerged as strategies that mitigate some of these gaps. These results highlight both constraints and adaptive practices in rural advocacy systems.

#### *Diversion Through the Judiciary: A Year in Mental Health Courts*

Steven Keener, Christopher Newport University

The judiciary represents one point of intercept where individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) can be diverted away from the carceral system. Early research on mental health courts have yielded positive results in terms of their ability to reduce recidivism risks and provide ancillary benefits (Fox et al., 2021; Loong et al., 2019). The focus

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should now shift to what makes these problem-solving courts unique and helps them produce improved results. This presentation will detail the results of a year-long participant observation study of Virginia's behavioral health and therapeutic court dockets. This includes visits to every docket in the state that is fully operational and hearing cases on a consistent basis. The presentation will provide insight into the unique nature of these dockets, how they operate, and the impacts they are having on participants. It will also detail their challenges and barriers. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of the implications of the study and as more localities consider implementing dockets of this nature.

### **Panel 5: Perceptions and Career Experiences of Justice System Personnel**

#### *Gendered Realities of Detention Work: Experiences of Female Officers in Arizona Jails*

Sarah Corwin, Arizona State University

Beth M. Huebner, Arizona State University

Cami Fairbanks, Arizona State University

Women make up a growing proportion of the correctional workforce, yet female detention officers navigate a profession shaped by historically masculine culture. Drawing on over 30 interviews with current and former female detention officers across Arizona, this mixed-methods research explores the complex realities of detention work, focusing on the lived experiences of female detention officers. The current study highlights persistent challenges faced by female detention officers, focusing on the gendered experiences and expectations within this male-dominated field, including how stereotypes, hostility, and varying support systems influence female officers' roles, job satisfaction, and career progression. This study illuminates the dual burdens and contributions of female officers and how gender both constrains and enriches correctional work. These insights have implications for recruitment, retention, and reform efforts in correctional system effectiveness and equity.

#### *The First Year on the Job: Attrition and Challenges in Detention Officer Careers'*

Cami Fairbanks, Arizona State University

Cody Telep, Arizona State University

Beth M. Huebner, Arizona State University

Joseph Schafer, Arizona State University

This paper analyzes the first year of detention officers' careers through a mixed-methods design that integrates qualitative interviews with officers and quantitative administrative records from the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS). The study identifies patterns of early attrition and examines the structural and organizational challenges shaping this critical entry period. Particular attention is paid to demographic variation in first-year exits, the temporal dynamics of departure, and the institutional conditions that facilitate turnover. By combining statistical trends with officers' lived experiences, the analysis offers a comprehensive account of workforce stability and the systemic pressures confronting the detention profession.



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### *Engaging the Autistic Community and Organizational Climate: Perspectives of Future Police Leaders*

Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University  
Joseph Schafer, Arizona State University  
Isabella E. Castillo, Arizona State University  
David R. White, Ferris State University

Preparing the police for their interactions with autistic persons is difficult: individuals are very heterogeneous, possessing their own unique needs and abilities. As such, autistic communities and organizations are great resources for police departments looking to train their officers on autism. However, police organizations are not always open to outside assistance and may not emphasize autism awareness relative to other training priorities. Using data from four cohorts of police supervisors attending a prominent police leadership development program, we ascertain how leaders' perceptions of organizational climate are related to 1) their willingness to partner with autistic individuals and the autistic community and 2) how much they see the autistic community as "experts" in police encounters with autistic individuals. We close with a discussion of its implications for police organizations aimed at strengthening relationships with the autistic community.

### **Panel 6: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice Education**

#### *Assessing the Relationship Between Instructor and Student Views of the Police*

Maryanne Diaz, California State University, Long Beach  
Weston Morrow, University of Nevada, Reno  
Sam Vickovic, California State University, Long Beach

Public attitudes toward the police are shaped by factors such as race, gender, media, political ideology, and prior experiences with law enforcement. Studies of college students' views have primarily focused on these background and experiential factors, leaving the influence of professors' views largely unexamined. In order to investigate the relationship between instructors' views of the police and students' views of the police, survey data were collected from students located at two universities in the United States. The research findings suggest that a significant positive relationship exists between instructors' views of the police and students' views of the police, even after controlling for procedural justice and other theoretically relevant variables. These findings will be presented and contextualized in the broader body of research on police perceptions. Areas for future research and policy implications will also be discussed.

#### *In the Dark, We Spoke: Emotional Discourse and Transformative Learning in South Africa*

Marthinus C. Koen, SUNY Oswego  
Madeline G. DeVito, SUNY Oswego  
Abigail F. Hall, SUNY Oswego

Study abroad programs are commonly associated with personal and intercultural growth, yet the mechanisms that drive such change are often framed through rational reflection alone. This qualitative study draws on Transformative Learning Theory (TL) to explore the central role of emotion in a short-term faculty-led program in South Africa. Using

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twelve post-travel interviews, the analysis revealed that students' most significant learning emerged through an emotional arc of transformation. Emotional disruption sparked deep questioning of prior assumptions. Through intrapersonal reflection, students interpreted guilt, awe, and empathy as insights into their identities and values. Interpersonal emotional sharing, especially during a spontaneous late-night load-shedding conversation, transformed private feelings into collective meaning-making and solidarity. Findings suggest that emotional discourse functions as a crucial parallel to rational discourse in TL, highlighting the need for educators to intentionally support emotional processing within study abroad.

### *Exploring the Role of AI Literacy in Shaping Attitudes Toward Ethical AI Use*

David H.F. Tyler, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Dana T. Fachner, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

Suzanne St. George, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

Analisa Gagnon, Sacred Heart University

The rapid adoption of generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools has raised urgent questions surrounding ethical use for educators and professionals. While existing discourse has emphasized the ethical risks of AI use, less attention has been paid to how individuals' ethical orientations towards these tools are shaped. Drawing from survey data collected at a southern university, the current study examines the relationship between AI literacy and attitudes toward the ethical use of AI. Findings highlight the extent to which higher levels of AI literacy are associated with more nuanced and consistent perspectives on responsible AI use.

### *Behind the Ethical Curtain: A Review of IRB Reporting in Criminal Justice and Criminology Journals*

Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University

Kevin Buckler, University of Houston-Downtown

Within the criminal justice and criminology disciplines, researchers have focused attention on issues arising with Institutional Review Boards (IRB) and the impact of the IRB process on their research. Recently, scholars have investigated the experiences of researchers in these disciplines with IRB processes and administrators. To date, there has been no investigations into the extent to which the IRB is mentioned in published articles in their issues, how the use of the IRB is noted, or how often the IRB is utilized by scholars in the field. This research investigation seeks to fill this gap. Rooted in previous research, the authors reviewed all articles published in 2024 in leading journals in the field and compiled data as to whether the IRB was mentioned in published articles and the context of how it was presented. This investigation reports on the findings and examines whether there is any variation in the reporting of IRB practices between journals. Gaps in the reporting of IRB practices is also noted. The implications for future research and policy implications are discussed.

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## Panel 7: Perspectives on Gender, Sex, and Crime

### *Sexual Harassment in Virtual Reality: A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Willingness to Intervene*

Delaney Chopp, Florida Atlantic University

Gabriel Cesar, Florida Atlantic University

This study explores how gender influences perceptions and responses to sexual harassment within a virtual reality (VR) simulation of a bar environment. Using a quasi-experimental design, participants at Florida Atlantic University (FAU) interact with immersive bar scenarios via Meta-Quest VR headsets, each depicting varying levels of sexual harassment. The goal is to evaluate how psychosocial factors, including past victimization, self-control, stress, and beliefs about sexual harassment, affect decisions to intervene and label behavior as harassment. While prior studies have explored harassment perceptions through surveys or vignettes, the immersive and interactive nature of VR remains largely untapped. This research fills that gap by providing a controlled yet lifelike setting, allowing observation of participant behavior in real time. The findings will enhance understanding of the cognitive and emotional processes influencing intervention decisions and inform future public safety training and bystander intervention programs.

### *The White Slave Traffic Act of 1910: The First Carceral Feminist Failure*

Clarissa Punla-Martinez, University of California, Irvine

Carceral feminism, coined by sociologist Elizabeth Bernstein, describes feminist support for law-and-order policies and reliance on the carceral state to enforce feminist goals. More recently, carceral feminism has evolved into a theoretical framework suggesting that the criminal legal system not only serves as the most appropriate entity to address gender-based violence but also has the capacity to alleviate and combat such violence. Most scholarship situates carceral feminism as a late-20th-century phenomenon, tied to the second-wave feminist movement and the anti-violence movement. This paper advances a different claim: that the White Slave Traffic Act of 1910 constitutes the first carceral feminist failure. By reframing the timeline of carceral feminism's origins, I show how feminist engagements with the state have long reproduced racial hierarchies and entrenched carceral logics. This historical perspective illuminates the deep roots of problems often treated as recent, underscoring why criminology must critically reexamine its reliance on punitive approaches.

### *Myths and Misconceptions: A Mixed-Methods Study on Rape Myth Acceptance*

Megan Poulin, Simon Fraser University

Rape myths - false beliefs that justify or minimize the prevalence of sexual violence - negatively impact victims, the justice system, and society. This mixed-methods study aimed to explore Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) among Canadian undergraduate students through a survey (N = 152) and semi-structured interviews (N = 6). The survey measured RMA, just world beliefs, traditional gender role attitudes, political views, religiosity, and demographic variables. Preliminary analysis indicated mild disagreement with rape myths overall, with significant predictors being gender, political affiliation, endorsement of traditional gender norms, and just world beliefs. The interviews provided context to these results, revealing nuanced perspectives on gender roles, political ideology, just world beliefs and the importance of sexual violence education. The results of this study highlight the persistence of

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rape myths, factors that sustain them, and the need for continued use of mixed-method approaches to capture their complexity. Further analyses will refine these results and expand on implications.

### **Panel 8: Education, Prevention, and the School-Justice Nexus**

#### *The Effects of PBIS Implementation on School Climate and Safety at an Urban Middle School*

James Lauritsen, California State University, Long Beach

Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

Dina M. Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Student misconduct and school violence present challenges. In recent years, many schools have shifted away from exclusionary discipline practices toward proactive, nonpunitive approaches to managing student behavior. One framework, Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS), emphasizes teaching and reinforcing positive behaviors while providing targeted supports for students with behavior needs. The current project examines the impact of PBIS implementation at a middle school. Drawing on student survey data and focus groups with school staff this study explores both the potential benefits of implementing PBIS, as well as challenges associated with improving climate, behavior, and safety. While student survey data suggests benefits of PBIS for perceptions of school climate and safety, focus group participants highlight several challenges with facilitating staff buy-in, fostering administrative support, and ensuring consistency among teachers. The study offers implications for those who seek to strengthen school climate and safety through systemic, proactive interventions.

#### *How Teams Define Success in School Threat Assessment: Implementation, Outcomes, and Ambiguity*

Katie Callahan, University of Washington, Tacoma

Eric Madfis, University of Washington, Tacoma

Kelly Kledzik, University of Washington, Tacoma

Laura Feuerborn, University of Washington, Tacoma

School threat assessment (TA) is increasingly practiced and mandated across the U.S., yet little research examines how TA team members view the process. This qualitative study draws on in-depth interviews with multidisciplinary school personnel to explore how team members define and evaluate successful TA. Participants emphasized that, when implemented with fidelity and supported by adequate training, TA reduces school violence and exclusions while promoting student and community well-being. At the same time, they highlighted a core challenge: effectiveness often means preventing behaviors that never occur, making outcomes difficult to measure. A student not carrying out a threat may reflect success, but teams cannot know with certainty whether their intervention altered the course of events. Findings underscore the need for robust training, sustained multidisciplinary collaboration, and standardized data collection to evaluate TA efficacy, and they highlight the value of practitioner insight in shaping future policy and research on school violence prevention.

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### *Using Principal Components Analysis to Identify Invisible Disability Measures for Adjudicated Youth*

Laurie A. Drapela, Washington State University, Vancouver

Juvenile justice practice integrates youth accountability for law-violating behavior known to the State with therapeutic approaches to decrease recidivism. Assessment tools are critically important to this practitioner profession, providing information about risk and protective factors for future delinquency among justice-involved youth to guide rehabilitative programming. More information can be gleaned from these batteries, however. Drawing on cohorts of youth adjudicated in Washington State between 2009 and 2019, the following study uses principal components analysis (PCA) of assessment data to identify correlates of invisible disabilities such as autism. Policy recommendations derived from clusters of invisible disability will inform how the risk-needs-responsivity model (RNR model) can incorporate alternative deliveries of juvenile justice programming to promote both youth success and desistance from delinquency.

### **Panel 9: Ethical Considerations and Innovations in Research Methodology**

#### *The Reality of International Research Ethics Policies in a Post-COVID World*

Madeline G. DeVito, SUNY Oswego

Abigail F. Hall, SUNY Oswego

Marthinus C. Koen, SUNY Oswego

Myriad technological advances and the proliferation of internet access globally have spurred new opportunities for research to be conducted remotely, facilitating a "globalization of research." However, local policies concerning research ethics have lagged and therefore, stymied possibilities for participation in global research initiatives. This study describes the existing state of research ethics policies in North America, Africa, Europe, Oceania and South America about remote research by outside investigators. Relying on secondary data, it analyzes factors like fees, permits, and ethics approval processes. The goal is to understand how each country permits remote research with local subjects by foreign researchers, providing a resource to navigate these legal and administrative barriers and propose policy implications to facilitate efficient and ethical research globalization.

#### *Reaching the "Ivory White Tower": Understanding Student Researchers Experiences Applying for Ethics*

Jasmin Naidu, Simon Fraser University

Institutional ethics boards have expanded their scope of oversight and regulation. As a result, many social science researchers have expressed frustration with the ethics review process. This study explored the experiences of student researchers who applied for ethics approval through the Research Ethics Board (REB) and how the process impacted their research. Data is collected through semi-structured interviews with five criminology student researchers at Simon Fraser University. An inductive thematic analysis revealed themes of inconsistent and contradictory feedback, REB reviewers misinterpreting or making assumptions, delays in approval, boosted confidence, and students second-guessing their ethics. The findings indicate that student researchers have both positive and negative experiences with the ethics process, and administrative procedures can affect students research. The results suggest that

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student support, transparency in reviewers' decisions, and expanding REBs to specific disciplines can help reduce administrative barriers students face when seeking ethics approval.

### *Researching Human Trafficking in Kenya: Navigating Ethical and Methodological Challenges*

Terry Odhiambo, University of Warwick

Human trafficking remains difficult to study due to its hidden nature, survivor vulnerability, and the risks of engaging with illicit networks. In Kenya, these challenges are compounded by the intersection of trafficking with poverty, migration, and weak institutional responses. This paper reflects on the ethical and methodological dilemmas of researching trafficking in Kenya, including barriers to accessing survivors, the gatekeeping role of NGOs, and the limitations of official statistics that often obscure the scale of exploitation. It emphasises the need for survivor-centred, trauma-informed approaches that prioritise safety and trust. The paper also highlights the value of triangulating data sources such as legal cases, NGO records, and qualitative interviews. Drawing on fieldwork insights, it contributes to criminological debates on researching hidden and sensitive crimes, arguing that methodological reflexivity is essential for producing credible knowledge and maintaining ethical integrity when working with vulnerable populations.

### *Social Capital in Carceral Settings: Expert Insights to Measurement and Definition*

Cami Fairbanks, Arizona State University

Jack J. Minnock, Arizona State University

Social capital has been correlated with significant positive outcomes but faces issues in competing conceptual and operational definitions. Further, social capital has yet to be studied in carceral settings as a result of the incompatibility with existing measurement approaches in environments defined by a regulated social structure. This study explores how criminal justice and social capital scholars conceptualize and operationalize social capital in carceral settings. Drawing on qualitative interviews with scholars in criminal justice and related fields, this research identifies key themes around the definition, measurement, and ethical considerations of studying social capital in carceral spaces. Results illustrate varying definitions and measurement strategies utilized by scholars, while acknowledging the challenges of applying traditional social capital frameworks to carceral environments. These findings suggest a need for a more context-specific, robust definition and measurement framework.

## **Panel 10: Violence and Offending**

### *When Trafficking Turns Deadly: Exploring Homicide Trends and Demographics*

Braden Krull, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Molly McDade, Portland State University

Anna Kosloski, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Bridget Diamond-Welch, University of South Dakota

Chris Carey, Portland State University

This project examines homicide cases over a one-year period, comparing those involving human trafficking to general homicides. It explores differences in victim and offender demographics-including race, age, and sex-as well as methods of homicide such as firearms,

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blunt force, and vehicular incidents. The analysis highlights how trafficking-related homicides may reflect distinct patterns of violence, systemic barriers, and victimization dynamics compared to non-trafficking cases.

### *Extremist Violence Pre-9/11, During the War on Terror, and the Era of the Alt-Right*

Andrea Corradi, Georgia Southern University

Stacie St. Louis, American University

Caitlyn Brady, Georgia Southern University

Mythreyi Vijayakulan, York University

Attempts to examine the decision to use violence by extremists in the past have been constrained by the lack of a relevant comparison group (non-violent extremists) and have yet to consider the importance of individual characteristics during periods of significant social upheavals. Using the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States dataset, we use logistic regression with pooled and split samples to examine violent versus non-violent extremism. We focus on three time-periods to explore the individual characteristics that predict violent extremism. We find that the correlates of violent extremism shift over time and shed light on important nuances around individual inclinations for violence rather than focusing solely on the frequency of participation. Prevention of radicalization of all ideological perspectives is critical for reducing violence, and current deradicalization efforts should place an emphasis on programming for males and those who act alone.

### *Educational Adversity and Academic Functioning in a Forensic Sample of Homicide Offenders*

Heather S. Forbes, California State University, Long Beach

Robert A. Schug, California State University, Long Beach

While relationships between reduced educational functioning and violence have been demonstrated in the literature, few studies have examined academic functioning within samples of homicide offenders. Additionally, studies have not yet examined relationships among academic functioning, educational risk factors, and homicide outcomes. The present study utilizes court-appointed forensic psychological evaluation data acquired from 33 incarcerated men and women. Evaluation data from clinical interviews (psychosocial, medical, and educational) and psychological testing (the Wide Range Achievement Test) were examined. An Educational Adversity Index was calculated based on the presence/absence of physical altercations, suspensions/expulsions, not graduating from high school, truancy, special education history, repeating a grade, boredom/attentional difficulties, and self-reported behavioral problems. Education level and school instability were also examined in relation to the other variables. Implications for research, intervention and treatment, and forensic assessment will be discussed.

### *Aircraft Assisted Suicide and Suicide-Homicide, 1984-2024*

Matthew J. Hickman, Seattle University

Aircraft assisted suicide (AAS), in which a licensed pilot or an unlicensed operator uses an aircraft to commit suicide, is a dramatic but thankfully rare manner of death. AAS is estimated to comprise less than one-half of one percent of all fatal aircraft accidents, and an even smaller percentage of all suicides. But the rarity of AAS should not minimize the importance of understanding the underlying motives and process. While AAS almost

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always results in pilot/operator death, in some cases there are passengers or ground-based victims (either intentional or unintentional) which then expands these incidents into the realm of suicide-homicide, as well as substantial property damage including the aircraft but also ground-based structures. Studying AAS will hopefully improve our ability to assist those in need as well improve surveillance/reporting mechanisms with an eye toward prevention.

### **Panel 11: Survivor Experiences, Resources, and Barriers to Case Resolution**

*The Promise and Perils of the Medical Forensic Exam: Results from a Chicago Study*  
Anne Kirkner, Roosevelt University

This talk will present preliminary results from a qualitative study with medical victim advocates in a large Midwestern metropolitan area. Medical advocates who went out on one or more hospital calls were interviewed during the summer and early fall of 2025. Participants were drawn from the largest rape crisis center in the metropolitan area, which covers the majority of the area. Themes explored include discussing their most memorable experiences, how they saw victims being treated, who is a "typical" victim they work with, and how they fit the MFE within the larger context of providing victim services and helping people begin healing. The final theme will be recommendations taken from participants' wish-casting if they had abundant resources to care for survivors. Future research implications will also be explored.

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

*The Rape Kit Backlog in Colorado: A Resurgence of an Old Problem*  
Erin O'Callaghan, Colorado State University

In 2023, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was rocked by scandal when one of their long-term forensic scientists was found to have allegedly fabricated or doctored DNA evidence in over 1,000 cases over a 20-year career. As such, over \$7 million in state funding has been re-allocated to re-test all this scientists' old cases. Current forensic processing of open cases in Colorado have stalled; most notably, Colorado reached a 500+ day backlog for the processing of SANE exams (i.e., rape kits). Because of the public pressure on CBI to do something about the backlog, state legislation was passed to allocate funds to address the backlog, provide transparency and accountability, and the state lawmakers who sponsored that legislation held a town hall with the public and CBI in March 2025 to answer questions. Drawing on fieldnotes taken from this town hall, I detail how CBI claims to take responsibility for the backlog and explain structural reasons as to why it exists but still shirks responsibility for other aspects of how the backlog has impacted survivors.



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### *Supporting Survivors in the Hospital: Experiences of Volunteer Advocates in Northern Colorado* Erin O'Callaghan, Colorado State University

Sexual assault victim advocates play a critical role in supporting survivors, particularly when they seek help with formal systems, including going to the hospital after an assault. Research is abundant on SANE exams, but less research focuses on advocates', especially volunteer advocates, experiences supporting survivors at the hospital, and what their opinions are about the utility of SANE exams to fulfill survivors' healthcare needs. This talk will review preliminary data from a qualitative interview study of current and former hotline volunteer advocates at a northern Colorado sexual assault advocacy agency who have attended at least one SANE exam. Preliminary results suggest that trained SANE nurses are crucial to supporting survivors getting SANEs, but that oftentimes there are structural barriers that cannot be addressed, or in some cases, are exacerbated, by the SANE exam process. Recommendations for improving the SANE exam process from advocates will be discussed.

### *Help-Seeking: The Role of Informal and Formal Resources in Supporting Sexual Assault Survivors*

Teirstayn K. Jones, Arizona State University

Help-seeking, the act of disclosing abuse to others or seeking formal help, is a crucial decision for many survivors of sexual assault. Many sexual assault victims consider various factors when deciding whether to pursue informal support from those close to them or formal support from professional resources after their victimization. Despite help-seeking being a significant decision, many victims do not seek help following a sexual assault. When they do, informal help-seeking, seeking help from those close to them, tends to be more common, however there is not a clear understanding for why victims prefer to seek help from those close to them rather than through formal resources such as law enforcement or medical agencies. In this presentation, I present preliminary results from a structured questionnaire and virtual interviews from a sample of sexual assault survivors to explain the pathways survivors take when seeking both informal and formal assistance, focusing on support networks, the reactions and support provided by network members, and the impact it has on formal help-seeking.

## **Panel 12: Challenges and Adaptations in Contemporary Criminal Justice Systems**

### *Behavioral Health Responses at Sequential Intercepts 0, 1, and 4 across Urban and Rural Nevada*

Jennifer Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno  
Brian M. Lee, University of Nevada, Reno

Mental health and substance use disorders are common among people who are justice-involved (Bronson & Berzofsky, 2017; Bronson et al., 2020). In recent years, calls for legal system reform have focused on safer and more effective strategies to respond to community members engaged in problem behavior or experiencing crises due to mental health and substance use disorders. Over the last five years, legal system actors,

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behavioral health practitioners, and researchers in Nevada have collaborated to develop and expand programs at Sequential Intercepts 0, 1, and 4 to prevent or reduce justice-involvement among residents with severe behavioral health needs in urban, rural, and frontier areas. This presentation shares findings related to the Assertive Community Treatment hospital-based program, the Mobile Outreach Safety Team co-responder model, and the Forensic Assessment Services Triage Team jail reentry model.

### *The Role of the Courts According to Arkansas District Court Judges*

Suzanne St. George, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Azana Holman, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Zoya Miller, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Anastasia Boles, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Background: District courts in Arkansas were established 25 years ago To alleviate strain on the circuit courts while improving efficiency and consistency across jurisdictions. The current study elucidates judges' perceptions of the role of district courts in Arkansas, which have remained unexplored until now. Method: To supplement a systematic social observation of district court proceedings, we interviewed 25 district court judges about their procedures and policies, professionalism and fairness, and the court's role. Coders qualitatively explored how judges described the role of district courts in Arkansas. Findings: Judges described several roles and goals, including to administer justice, to help people, and to influence public perceptions of the court. Implications: Judges in lower level, high-volume courts describe their role as more than interpreting and applying law. Judges see themselves as problem solvers and public servants, and they describe district courts as the primary source of public perceptions of the courts' legitimacy.

### *Presumptively Inadmissible? Investigative Tactics and Legal Limits in Mr. Big Cases Since R v Hart*

Marcelo T. Espinoza, Simon Fraser University

David McAlister, Simon Fraser University

To solve cold cases, Canadian police forces can employ the Mr. Big technique. Mr. Big involves undercover officers creating a fictitious criminal organization to befriend a suspect and involve them in staged criminal activities for financial rewards. These inducements escalate until the suspect meets the leader, "Mr. Big," who confronts them about the cold case and offers further incentives to confess, such as promises of protection or evidence destruction. In *R v Hart* (2014), the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that such confessions are presumptively inadmissible. However, they may be admitted if the Crown shows that the probative value outweighs the prejudicial effect and that police conduct does not amount to an abuse of process. This decision introduced a framework for courts to assess the use of the tactic. Despite its significance, limited research has explored how lower courts have applied the Hart framework. This study analyzes post-Hart case law to identify the circumstances under which Mr Big confessions are admitted. Findings inform the literature on coercive investigations.

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## Panel 13: Violence and Trafficking Victimization

### *"They Do Not Have the Benefit of Being Viewed as Victims": An Intersectional Examination of Barriers*

Arifa M.F. Raza, University of Oregon

Cassandra Young, University of Denver

Human trafficking victim identification has been low since the implementation of the 2000 Trafficking Victim Protection Act. Research has found that there are disparities in victim treatment and labeling based on race, gender, sexuality, and other identities. Yet, there has not been a study on how race and other intersectional identities can influence law enforcement's decisions to label someone a victim or human trafficking or not a victim. This research is guided by two questions: (1) How does the race or perceived race of a potential victim influence criminal justice actors' decision making and (2) How do race and other marginalized identities influence law enforcement perception about victim susceptibility to human trafficking and exploitation? Respondents from surveys and interviews find that advocates had to employ strategies to avoid law enforcement from discriminating against their clients and attach the label of "human trafficking victim" to avoid prosecution and receive access to services.

### *The Link Between Cultural Factors and Family Violence: Findings from an Online Sample of Latinas/os*

Chris Guerra, The University of Texas at El Paso

Families are an incredibly important dimension of Latino life. Consequently, family violence is particularly damaging and dangerous, which adds to the constellation of criminogenic risk that Latinos may endure. This study examines the relationship between specific factors relevant to U.S.-based Latinos and their impact on family violence. These include demographic- (e.g., household SES, mixed status family), culture- (e.g., familism, acculturation), and crime-related factors (e.g., antisocial and criminal behavior, exposure to violence). To do so, the study analyzes data from an online sample of about 300 Latinas/os. To present a more disaggregated view of the findings, subsample analysis of self-identifying Mexican Latinos and Non-Mexican Latinos are presented. The implications of the findings are discussed.

### *Amplified Victimization Expanded: Black Women's Sexual Dehumanization and Commodification*

Cassandra Young, University of Denver

Amplified Victimization is the multiplicative effect of trauma and victimization that is intensified or compounded by criminalization, further abuse, or apathy from criminal legal agents and the institution. This paper expands this concept, to explore historical and contemporary contexts of exploitation and trafficking of Black women and girls to further contextualize their disproportionate victimization, and how anti-trafficking can sometimes dehumanize them as individuals. This paper provides an expanded

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victimization framework that can be applied to all disenfranchised groups experiencing harm and violence and have historically been marginalized as victims by the criminal legal system utilizing power, control, and domination theorizing from intersectionality and critical race theories.

### **Panel 14: Innovations in Criminal Justice Education**

*I Don't Like Teaching Statistics: An Autoethnography Teaching Statistics Inside the Wall*  
Anas Askar, Bowie State University

Paulo Freire emphasized the importance of a problem-posing model of education, in which consciousness is liberated. In contrast, the banking model (common in many schools) is a passive pedagogy that prioritizes memorization over critical thinking and the co-creation of knowledge between teacher and student. Freire's concepts of emancipatory pedagogy are applied in an inside-the-walls course on elementary statistics. Many social science majors cringe at Statistics as a required course, often experiencing heightened anxiety and difficulty recognizing its practicality in daily life. This sentiment is also evident among incarcerated students pursuing bachelor's degrees in Sociology, where they are enrolled in an Elementary Statistics course. Utilizing autoethnography, this project reflects on my experience teaching incarcerated students and the impact they have had on me as an instructor. The project also compares the learning experiences of students inside and outside correctional walls. Through the problem-posing model, students' anxieties are examined, and implications are discussed.

*Teaching Writing in Justice Studies: Partnering Justice Studies with Freshman Composition*  
Vickie Jensen, California State University, Northridge  
Colette Meade, California State University, Northridge  
Alex Villafana Montellano, California State University, Northridge

Writing has been a constant source of concern and frustration for those teaching justice classes with most pedagogical articles bemoaning the poor state of student writing and reporting on discipline-specific approaches to teaching writing in mostly upper division justice classes. We present a different approach to writing that is rooted in composition instruction and brings justice to bear on key fundamentals of writing in the freshman year. Based in a "disciplines into composition" (DIC) model, justice insights are brought into freshman composition classes designed specifically for justice studies students. This presentation will discuss this partnership, including the logistics and format of the class. A special focus will be given toward the benefits and challenges to collaboration with composition faculty, key justice skills and insights to be included in justice-infused composition instruction, and qualitative student outcomes from the courses thus far

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### *Student Success and Justice Studies First-Time Freshmen: Galaxies Cohort Program at CSU-Northridge*

Vickie Jensen, California State University, Northridge  
Alex Villafana Montellano, California State University, Northridge  
Elior Klein, California State University, Northridge  
Marc Glidden, California State University, Northridge

Two interrelated concerns currently pervade the discourse in higher education: achieving sustainable enrollment and ensuring college student success, defined both in terms of in-school and post-graduation success. Retention, particularly of first-time freshmen, is at the intersection of all of these priorities. Especially in the context of the "demographic cliff," strong retention of existing students serves to help counter decreasing numbers of high school graduates. Key factors at play in retention of first-year students include a sense of belonging, social connection and involvement, and engagement with their chosen majors. The Criminology and Justice Studies program at CSUN has, for four years, engaged in a cohort program called Galaxies that is designed to address all of those factors for our newest students. This presentation will describe the program and its implementation as well as promising data addressing retention and other student success outcomes for our students. Future directions and plans are also discussed.

### *Mentoring for Impact: An Innovative Approach to Developing Future Criminal Justice Leaders*

Cassie L. Harvey, Arizona State University  
Beth M. Huebner, Arizona State University

In recent years, public safety officials have articulated persistent concerns regarding personnel shortages, high turnover rates, and a diminishing talent pool. Further, the current workforce exhibits a lack of diversity, particularly at mid-to-upper management levels. To confront these issues, Arizona State University (ASU) has launched a nine-month pilot mentorship program aimed at cultivating the next generation of criminal justice leaders and enhancing the pipeline of diverse, informed professionals dedicated to developing collaborative and innovative solutions to sustain justice, safety, and wellbeing. Graduate programs predominantly emphasize academic career advancement and research development, with comparatively less focus on practical field awareness and employment. Internships have traditionally served as a means to bridge this gap; however, the process of navigating such opportunities may present challenges for students. This program provides an accessible alternative for increasing industry knowledge, developing leadership skills, and gaining applied research experiences.

## **Panel 15: Drugs, Substance Use, and Response**

### *Idle Hands? Investigating the Relationship Between Unemployment and Drug-Related Arrest Rates*

Anna Newell, Pennsylvania State University

Although research has examined links between unemployment, crime, and substance use, less is known about how local labor market conditions shape drug-related crime. This gap matters because substance use is difficult to measure directly, and drug arrests provide

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important proxy indicators for both substance use and law enforcement patterns. In this study, I ask: 1) Are county-level unemployment rates associated with drug possession arrest rates? 2) Are county-level unemployment rates associated with drug sale/manufacturing arrest rates? Using data from the UCR, the ACS, and the USDA for a sample of 2,071 counties between 2009-2020, I estimate fixed-effects Poisson regression models to isolate within-county variation over time. Two mechanisms may link unemployment to drug arrests. First, rising unemployment destabilizes communities, eroding informal social controls and creating opportunities for drug use and distribution. Second, unemployment can alter policing practices, as disadvantaged areas may face heightened surveillance and enforcement regardless of actual changes in behavior

### *Lets Take a Trip: Perceptions of Psychedelic Use*

Samantha S. Barrios, California State University, Long Beach

Perceptions of psychedelic use are often influenced by government policies, stigma, media portrayal, and individual experiences with hallucinogens. There has been a reemergence of psychedelic research since the second psychedelic renaissance in the 2000s that explores its potential therapeutic, transformative nature, and ties to public health. The current literature is mostly quantitative, survey data, and consists of little qualitative data that delves into individual experiences. This thesis will explore the perceptions of psychedelic use by centering on first-person narratives of individuals' "trips" through in-depth interviews (n=20). The project findings highlight that personal experiences with psychedelics may shift perspectives after any given trip, while also acknowledging that these experiences are highly individual. Each trip is influenced by a variety of factors such as mindset, setting, dosage, and number of trips experienced. This research will contribute to our understanding of psychedelic use and the factors that shape an individual's trip.

### *Exploring an Evolution of Illicit Substance Use: Motivations for Microdosing Psychedelics*

Blake Beaton, University of Alabama

With the arrival of the new phenomenon of microdosing came the unique practice of consuming classic psychedelic substances (e.g., LSD [lysergic acid diethylamide] and psilocybin) in methods previously unexplored. Experiences of euphoria are expectedly the desired result of traditional illicit substance use; however, in the processes of microdosing, such experiences are avoided explicitly in place of other, self-bettering results that are believed to arise. Not only has the act of microdosing psychedelics become more commonplace, but such acts have also demonstrated a likely potential in treating various ailments, such as general anxiety, depression, and stress. This study explores how people who microdose describe the various motivators for microdosing that construct microdosing as a behavior that is vastly different from traditional illicit substance use. Results point toward an expansion of why people choose to engage in certain types of illicit substance use while avoiding other substance deemed "worse" by users.

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### Panel 16: Data-Driven Approaches and Technological Advancements in Policing

*Using Traffic Stop Outcomes to Assess Model Fitness for Disaggregated Immigrant Groups*  
Sheridamae Gudez, The Pennsylvania State University

Rapid growth in immigrant populations in the U.S. and routine policing practices-such as traffic stops-that disproportionately impact immigrants as a form of "immigration policing by proxy" remain highly relevant amid mass deportation strategies. This study builds on policing literature by showing that model estimates improve when disaggregating immigrant groups by world regions rather than relying on aggregate measures. Focusing on San Diego, California, a diverse immigrant city on the Mexican border, it examines associations between immigrant groups by country of origin and police traffic stops from 2019 to 2024. Negative Binomial Regression analyses assess Latin and Asian immigrant ethnic groups (aggregated and disaggregated) while accounting for neighborhood characteristics, criminogenic populations, and policing demands. Results show that disaggregating Latin American groups reveals variation: Central Americans are positively associated with traffic stops, while Asian groups, disaggregated or not, show no systematic association with traffic stops.

*Examining Police Enforcement Using an Ambient Population Benchmark*

Daniel Reinhard, Boulder Police Department

Scott Bowman, Texas State University

Background: Interest exists in the extent to which bias manifests in policing. That research often uses residential population estimates due to availability. The present research constructs an ambient population estimate to contrast against residential estimates to highlight creative, and potentially more accurate, benchmarks for understanding police action. Methods: We randomly sampled and coded 3,542 automated red-light camera photos from Boulder, Colorado, to contrast with demographic data from police tickets, crime suspects, and U.S. Census data in 2024. Results: More than a third of people who interact with Boulder police don't live in the jurisdiction where the police operate. We find that individuals receiving red-light violations (who are ambiently present in the city) are more diverse demographically than residential estimates, and 68% of red-light vehicles are registered in other counties. Discussion: Implications and limitations of police data are discussed regarding how measures of police-bias are constructed.

*Analyzing the Mob: The New York State Organized Crime Task Force's Early and Effective Use of Intel*

Brian Nussbaum, University of Albany

Taylor Oathout, University of Albany

Michael Landon-Murray, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Haley Boom, Arcadia University

In the post 2001-era, intelligence has been central in policing. While the use of law enforcement intelligence (i.e., ILP) pre-dates the "homeland security" period, intelligence

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was not typically central to law enforcement activity during most of the 20th century, at least not explicitly. This paper leverages an early, successful, high-profile example of the law enforcement and prosecutorial use of intelligence in the 1980s and 1990s: the work of the New York State Organized Crime Task Force (NYS OCTF). This organization used its unusual political and investigative autonomy, combined with a pioneering approach to intelligence and investigative analysis, to seriously disrupt and attack organized crime in New York State and New York City. It was surprisingly effective and played a well-documented role in the weakening of La Cosa Nostra and the "Five Families." This analysis draws on an interview with the former head of the NYS OCTF, in addition to historical documentation of the task force, to provide new insights about their use of intelligence and intelligence analysis.

*AI, Body-Worn Cameras, and a Civilizing Effect: Evidence from the Arizona Truleo Study*

Michael D. White, Arizona State University

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Seth Watts, Texas State University

Law enforcement agencies review less than 5% of the body-worn camera (BWC) footage generated by their officers. AI-driven BWC analytics has emerged as a solution that may overcome the BWC review problem. The current study evaluates Truleo, an AI platform, in the Apache Junction and Casa Grande Police Departments (AJPD, CGPD). Officers were randomized to Treatment (Truleo) and Control (non-Truleo) conditions for a six-month period, and we compared the study groups across a range of measures including Truleo-generated professionalism, use of force, complaints, stops, arrests, and citations. Treatment officers were more likely to generate high professionalism ratings, but group differences fell short of statistical significance. Use of force decreased significantly in AJPD and in some of the pooled models. From a Bayesian probabilities perspective, there is high confidence that Truleo led to increased high professionalism and reductions in use of force.

*Evaluating the Impact of AI Generated Imagery on Perceptions of ICE Protests*

Peter Hanink, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Adam Dunbar, University of Nevada, Reno

Of the many stories to emerge from the ICE protests in Los Angeles in the Summer of 2025, an underreported one was the widespread dissemination of (often obviously) AI generated imagery on social media. The sharing, whether cynical or credulous, of this kind of imagery alongside, often, hyperbolic accounts of violence and destruction is both the latest example of misleading imagery being associated with news stories and perhaps one of the first examples of a phenomenon that has the potential to erode public confidence in all imagery. This study experimentally evaluates the impact of AI generated imagery on perceptions of events and the ability of viewers to discern AI imagery from actual photographs.



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### Panel 17: Insights and Experiences of Victims, Defendants, and Practitioners

#### *The Cost of Compassion: Mixed Methods Insights into Healthcare Chaplains' Experiences of WPV*

Dana T. Fachner, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

David H.F. Tyler, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Tusty ten Bensel, University of Arkansas, Little Rock

Workplace violence (WPV) is a well-documented and widespread issue that plagues healthcare workers (Liu et al., 2019). Despite this, healthcare chaplains have not been included in any prior research on this topic. This mixed methods study explores the prevalence, types, risk factors, and consequences associated with WPV among healthcare chaplains, integrating survey data (n=327) and qualitative interviews (n=17). Findings demonstrate that 52% of chaplains experienced WPV in the 30 days prior to the study, with verbal violence (50%) being more prevalent than physical violence (12%). Risk factors for violence included younger age, LGBTQ+ identity, and identifying as white. The study further suggests that chaplains' experiences are comparable to those of other clinical staff, reinforcing the need to include spiritual care providers in WPV prevention efforts.

#### *Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences and Suicidality among Adolescents*

Melissa S. Jones, Brigham Young University

Ashleigh C. Anderson, Brigham Young University

Natasha Hull, Brigham Young University

Samantha Schifsky, Brigham Young University

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are well-established risk factors for suicidality among youth. In contrast, Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs) are thought to buffer against some of the harmful effects of adversity. Yet, research exploring the interplay between ACEs and PCEs in predicting suicidality—including suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, and making a suicide plan—remains limited. The present study addresses this gap using data from the 2024 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), a representative sample of 20,151 high school students. Logistic regression analyses indicate that greater exposure to ACEs is strongly associated with heightened risk of suicidality, while higher levels of PCEs are linked to reduced suicidality. Moreover, interaction analyses suggest that PCEs may attenuate the association between ACEs and suicidality, though this protective effect weakens at higher levels of adversity.

#### *Dual Status in the Justice System: Effects of Role Transitions Between Victim and Defendant*

Flavia Mandatori, University of Pennsylvania

The victim-offender overlap highlights that individuals who commit crimes are often those who have also been victimized. While well established in criminology, prior research has largely focused on youth, self-reports, or theory, with little attention to how this overlap unfolds in criminal courts. Using administrative records from Philadelphia, this study provides a descriptive account of defendants and victims across roles. Results

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show that 29% of defendants and 23% of victims reappear in court in the same role, while 15% of defendants and 14% of victims return in the opposite role. Moreover, victims with prior defendant histories were more likely to have their cases dismissed, whereas defendants with histories of victimization saw no differences in outcomes. From a life course perspective, these findings suggest that court involvement reflects cumulative processes shaped by prior disadvantage. Policies that continue to separate victims and offenders risk reinforcing exclusion, while acknowledging the overlap could improve justice outcomes and support targeted interventions.

### *Youth Perspectives of Childhood Maltreatment During the Transition to Adulthood*

Britni Adams, University of Nevada, Reno

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

### **Panel 18: Climate and Representation in Police Organizations**

#### *Women in Policing: Evaluating Diversity-Related Practices and Representation Outcomes*

Janine Namoro, Simon Fraser University

Rylan Simpson, Simon Fraser University

Women continue to be underrepresented in policing in the United States. In response, many American police agencies have adopted diversity-related practices to help improve the recruitment, retention, and promotion of female police officers. Drawing upon data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data series, this study examines the relationship between the adoption of diversity-related practices and the representation of women in policing over a multi-year period. The findings reveal interesting patterns related to gender and policing. They also highlight the potential implications of diversity initiatives for the police workforce.

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### *Perceived Occupational Benefits and Career Interest in Police Organizations among Canadian Students*

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

In Western Canada, an important consideration among aspiring police officers includes whether to join a municipal police organization or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). As part of the present research, we draw upon survey data from a sample of undergraduate students to explore how perceived occupational benefits may steer individuals toward municipal policing or RCMP careers. Our findings reveal that the majority of participants expressed the same levels of interest in both municipal policing and RCMP careers, with a smaller proportion of participants exhibiting some organizational lean. Our findings also reveal that perceived occupational benefits are related to such lean, but that the relationship varies as a function of the specific benefit. We discuss our findings in relation to recent recruitment challenges experienced by police in the region and how certain factors may affect prospective applicants' interests in different types of police organizations.

### **Panel 19: Sexual Offenses and Offenders**

#### *Empathy and Sexual Attraction to Minors: Divergent Patterns Across Three Populations*

Shawn M. Rolfe, William A. Percy Foundation  
Bruce Rind, Independent Scholar  
Thomas K. Hubbard, William A. Percy Foundation

This study examined empathy and peak sexual attraction patterns across three groups: a general population sample of men, individuals identifying as minor-attracted persons (MAPS), and incarcerated men convicted of sexual and non-sexual offenses. Empathy was measured using the Questionnaire Measure of Emotional Empathy (QMEE) developed by Mehrabian and Epstein (1972), and peak attraction was categorized by reported age, with a focus on attraction to children and young adolescents (≤14 years). Findings indicated that sexual crime groups, especially child pornography and contact offenders, had the highest prevalence of peak attraction ≤14, while non-sexual offenders rarely endorsed such attraction. Empathy scores were lowest in the general population, whereas MAPS and prisoners reported higher and nearly identical levels. Exclusive analyses of boys-only versus girls-only attraction ≤14 revealed subtle differences, with a trend toward higher empathy among boys-only prisoners. Future research and policy directions will be discussed.

#### *Meta-Analysis of Sexual Contact Offenses Against Children Under Fourteen in Wyoming:*

Anne Custard, University of Wyoming

Child sexual abuse remains a critical public health and criminological issue, yet most research focuses on adolescent victims, leaving children under twelve largely unexamined. This gap limits understanding of early victimization patterns and the factors driving offender behavior; knowledge that is essential for prevention and policy

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development. This study uses a mixed-methods approach combines descriptive statistics, correlation analyses, and qualitative thematic analysis to explore relationships between victim demographics, offender characteristics, and factors influencing offender sexual arousal. We hypothesize that distinct patterns of victim vulnerability and offender motivation will emerge, allowing for the development of a categorical victim typology. Findings will inform prevention strategies, guide early intervention programs, and strengthen victim support services in Wyoming and beyond, while offering a replicable framework for advancing research on underrepresented populations in child sexual abuse studies.

### *Remodeling COSA: Integrating Peer Mentoring into Circles of Support and Accountability* Malia A. Kohls, San Diego State University

Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA) provide social support, access to services, and accountability to people convicted of sexual offenses during their reentry process. This evidence-based restorative justice practice is typically structured with one core member surrounded by community volunteers, however, this model is resource intensive and difficult to implement on a large scale. There is minimal research on the use of peer mentor approaches within this population, although successful adaptations have been seen in the use of peer mentoring in other reentry settings and populations. This research focuses on one COSA program that has transformed the model by integrating a peer mentoring component, and seeks to investigate the impacts of this framework on its participants. Observations of COSA Circles, in-depth interviews with participants and facilitators, surveys, and administrative data reveal the instances of support and accountability being enacted. Findings provide evidence for the strengths and suggestions for improvement of this remodeled restorative justice framework.

### *Sex Offenders: An Overlooked but Significant Subpopulation of the Homeless* Devon Kurtz, University of Cambridge

This study investigates the prevalence of homelessness among registered sex offenders in 41 states and, in turn, compares those findings to state-level homelessness data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Point-in-Time Count to determine the extent to which sex offenders are a prominent subpopulation of homelessness. The results of this study indicate that more than 10 percent of unsheltered homeless populations are registered sex offenders in 32 states, and more than half are registered sex offenders in eight states. As a proportion of total homeless populations, only nine states had more than 10 percent registered sex offenders. Median results for homeless sex offenders were higher than those of all HUD-tracked unsheltered homeless subpopulations selected for comparison and were similarly sized to all but two of the HUD-tracked total homeless subpopulations selected for comparison. The results of this study suggest that greater tracking of sex offender homelessness in HUD's Point-in-Time Count data collection may better inform policy and practice.

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### Panel 20: Temporal, Spatial, and other Data Considerations for Crime Analysis

*Busyness and Crime: Evaluating Google's "Popular Times" as a Measure of Ambient Population*  
Cheyenne Hodgen, University of California, Irvine

A key implication of the Routine Activity approach is that crime patterns follow the patterns of daily human movements, with these movements determining when and where potential offenders, targets, and guardians converge. As such, being able to measure where people are at a given time is an important part of understanding the conditions under which an opportunity for crime can arise. Measuring this ambient population, however, is a challenge.

This work builds off of prior research that explores how to measure the ambient population, with two key goals. First, I aim to assess the utility of a potential new measure of where people are-Google's "popular times" feature-and compare it to other commonly used measures. Second, I aim to contribute to our understanding of the relationship between the ambient population and crime by using multiple measures of the ambient population to examine this relationship in San Diego, California.

*Finding Comparable Peers: A Data-Driven Framework for Law Enforcement Agencies in Washington State*

Wooyoung Kim, Washington State University

Claire Kelling, Carleton College

Yin Zhang, Washington State University

Comparing a law enforcement agency to valid peers is essential for evidence-based decision-making. We present a data-driven framework to identify comparable peers among Washington State law enforcement agencies using data from the Washington State Data Exchange for Public Safety (WADEPS). Employing organizational, operational, and contextual factors, the framework identifies empirically grounded peer groups that enhance benchmarking, resource allocation, and performance assessment. Furthermore, one can set the weights to give higher importance to any selected subset of indicators. This framework enables stakeholders to analyze performance, evaluate training, and contextualize use-of-force data, thereby promoting transparency, accountability, and improved public safety outcomes.

*Spatial and Temporal Shifts in Police Response Time in Portland, Oregon*

Bryan Rookey, University of Portland

Alex John Quijano, University of Portland

Police response time is an important aspect of a community's trust in the local police. Previous studies suggest slow response time can break down trust in police and contribute to increased violence in impacted communities. However, increases in response times may not be equally distributed across areas of police jurisdiction, thus creating spatial inequality among neighborhoods and a shifting pattern of police response over time. This study aims to understand how recent increases in response time to high-priority service calls were spatially distributed in Portland, Oregon before and after 2020.

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Preliminary results show spatial and temporal shifts in the pattern of response times across areas of the city. These shifts differentially impacted neighborhoods that had previously experienced decreased response times in previous years. Study limitations and implications of response time inequality on community trust in police and violence are discussed.

### *Neighborhood Boundaries, Businesses, and Intergroup Violence*

Alyssa Chamberlain, Arizona State University

Lyndsay Boggess, University of South Florida

Criminological research shows that broader structural context influences the risk of victimization. While most studies emphasize within-neighborhood factors such as racial and ethnic composition, poverty, and residential instability, little attention has been given to between-neighborhood dynamics. Theories of interpersonal violence suggest that conflict is more likely where groups come into contact, such as along boundaries between neighborhoods of differing racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic characteristics. Further, the built environment shapes these encounters, as businesses and other amenities draw people from outside the neighborhood, especially when nearby areas lack such resources. Using NIBRS data from a large U.S. city, we examine whether violent victimization is more common in neighborhoods adjacent to areas where racial/ethnic or socioeconomic differences converge and where businesses attract outside groups.

### *Unpredictability and Risk: Pedestrian Busyness Volatility and Crime Near Bus Stops*

Chloe Ellis, University of California, Irvine

Environmental criminology and routine activity theory suggest that crime risk is shaped not just by how many people are present, but by how predictable those flows are: stable patterns may foster guardianship and deter crime, while erratic or volatile presence may create windows of opportunity for offenders. Although past work has shown that high pedestrian or transit stop volumes correlate with certain crime types, no research has rigorously examined whether volatility in human presence, or the instability in when and how many people are around, predicts elevated crime beyond volume alone. This study fills that gap by leveraging pedestrian-presence proxies (via Google Popular Times) to quantify the volatility of busyness around bus stops and link it to crime incidence. By uncovering whether unpredictability heightens risk, the study advances routine activity theory and highlights the need for transit and urban safety strategies that prioritize not only busy stops but also those with unstable activity patterns.

## **Panel 21: Theorizing Crime and Criminality**

### *Making a Name: Queer Theory and LGBTQ Realities in Queer Criminology's Defining Decade*

Caro Mooney, Sung University of California, Irvine

Queer criminology (QC), established as an ASC division in 2020, is emerging at the crossroads of its chosen name. The societal use of 'queer' as an umbrella identity term for non-cisgender/heterosexual orientations and the humanistic use of 'queer' theory as a

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poststructuralist critique of normative categorization lead to divergent epistemological conclusions for the future direction of this discipline.

I explore this early tension by first tracing each meaning's criminological lineage and then reviewing work published during QC's first decade, finding that QC prioritizes LGBTQ subject research over queer theory integration. The mismatch between QC's empirical LGBTQ subject contributions and the academic lineage of queer work invites an interrogation of integrating critical humanistic concepts into social sciences. Presenting a path forward, I introduce an 'empirically queer' model to guide QC methodological design towards broadened critical theorizing on institutional power, legal normativity, and identity in criminology.

### *Mapping the Margins of Strain and Drug Use Disorders: An Intersectional Analysis of GST*

Skyler Morgan, California State University, Long Beach

Arial Roddy, Northern Arizona University

There is a robust relationship between strain and drug use, but less is known about how race/ethnicity and sexuality intersect to shape this link. This study examines the impact of LGBTQ+ specific strains and traditional measures of strain on Drug Use Disorders (DUD), considering these intersections. We hypothesize that certain strains will be more salient predictors of DUD across racial/ethnic groups of LGBTQ+ people. Using data from the Generation Study (N=1,294), we estimate logistic regressions, including split-sample analyses by four racial/ethnic groups. Results show that LGBTQ+ specific strains (stigma) and traditional strains (victimization) are associated with DUD. Findings also suggest that certain strains are linked to DUD across racial/ethnic groups, underscoring the need for intersectional perspectives and interventions. We conclude by discussing implications for future research, theory, and policy.

### *Misalignment of Aspirations and Expectations to Attend College: Strain Theory and Delinquency*

Nick McRee, University of Portland

Laurie A. Drapela, Washington State University Vancouver

Robert Merton's classical theory of strain could be considered foundational for all subsequent perspectives on the relationship between blocked opportunities and criminal behavior. Over the past few decades, the increasing importance of college education for social mobility in the United States allows for a re-examination of the assumptions of classic strain theory. We examine data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health to identify college aspirations and expectations for attending college among a sample of junior high and high school students in the US. Specifically, we consider whether mismatches between aspirations and expectations are linked with contemporaneous reports of delinquency.

### *Disaggregating Delinquency: Social Bonds and Self-Reported Offense*

Shah Alam, Washington State University

Strong social bonds: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief (Hirschi, 1969) reduce offending. Many studies that tested social bond theory overwhelmingly supported the general thesis. However, most studies considered the aggregated delinquency scale,

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with far fewer exploring disaggregated offense types. Using the Research on Pathways to Desistance dataset, this study primarily finds that a strong belief bond is highly predictive of reducing self-reported violent crimes. Specifically, respondents who place high importance on earning a college degree and those who believe staying out of trouble with the law is more important report fewer instances of violent crime. Also, financial help, as one of the attachment bonds, predicts a reduction in violent crimes. Future studies can investigate further why certain bonds (e.g., attachment and belief) are more predictive of violent crimes than other types of bonds (e.g., involvement and commitment).

### **Panel 22: Media Technology and the Social Construction of Crime**

#### *Seeing Isn't Believing: Understanding Susceptibility to AI-Generated Videos*

Emmet N. Robins, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Deepfake videos are increasingly used in fraud and disinformation campaigns, often depicting celebrities or politicians to manipulate victims. As AI rapidly improves and deepfakes become more believable, research is needed to understand the factors shaping users' ability to recognize them. No recent studies have assessed deepfake detection ability using up-to-date, highly realistic videos of celebrities. This study addresses that gap by testing participants' ability to distinguish between real and deepfake videos of well-known public figures. In an online experiment, 1,200 Canadians were randomly assigned to treatment conditions testing (1) the effect of educational priming, and (2) the impact of financial incentives by offering participants a cash bonus for successful detection. We also collected data on prior cybervictimization experiences, along with demographic information and behavioral measures. Preliminary findings will report on detection accuracy and highlight key risk factors of susceptibility to deepfakes.

#### *Welcome to the Neighbourhood: Exploring How Community Residents Use Facebook Groups to Address Crime*

Marika L. Lopez, Simon Fraser University

Metro Vancouver is home to many Facebook Neighbourhood Groups (FNGs). There is limited research on FNGs, with most of the research focusing on their effectiveness and community event spillover effects of FNGs. The current study is an exploratory qualitative exploratory research study to learn why Metro Vancouver residents join FNGs, to learn if FNGs are used as a crime prevention tool and whether social ties created in FNGs redefine Carr's (2003) concept of new parochialism. Eleven in-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted online, and themes were analyzed using collective efficacy theory. The major themes of this study are: seeking community and finding it online, FNGs as a neighbourhood square, and FNGs as local bridges. A key finding is that FNGs are an example of Granovetter's (1983) concept of local bridges, not Carr's concept of new parochialism. The research suggests that public agencies can leverage FNGs to convey information to residents, strengthening social ties. Findings also revealed that FNGs mirror the community context which impacts how FNGs are used.



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### *Public Perceptions of Survival Crimes: Examining Culpability, Deservingness, and Punitive Responses*

Liberty C. Macias, Colorado State University

Vanessa Centelles, Colorado State University

Survival crimes, or offenses committed out of necessity to secure food, shelter, or other basic needs, are generally low-level, posing minimal direct threats to public safety. Public perceptions of culpability, appropriate severity of sanctions, and deservingness of social support may be shaped by both the type of offense and the offender's social identity, yet these remain underexplored. We use a 2 x 2 x 4 factorial survey experimental design, randomly assigning respondents to scenarios that vary by offender race (White/Black), offender gender (male/female), and crime type (panhandling, unlawful entry, shoplifting, and sex work). Descriptive statistics and regression analyses are employed, with findings providing policy-relevant suggestions surrounding how the public understands survival crimes and where legislative intervention may be most effective in reducing punitive responses and addressing underlying structural needs.

### **Panel 23: The Mind, Trauma, and Decision-Making Processes**

#### *Choosing Violence: An Experimental Study of Dual Process Cognition in Violent Decision-Making*

Shannon Ward, Florida Atlantic University

Gabriel Cesar, Florida Atlantic University

Estimates suggest that 40% of Americans live in a household with a gun, while 32% own a gun personally. The majority (72%) of those gunowners cite self-defense as a key reason they own guns (Gerdes, 2023). However, little is known about the capabilities of civilians to effectively defend themselves or others in a violent event. Research has begun to examine the role of cognitive processes in the decision to commit crime, and studies suggest the dual process model is a promising approach to understanding criminal decision-making. Despite these advancements, the cognitive processes deployed by private citizens in the decision to use deadly force in self-defense remain largely unexplored. The current project addresses this substantial gap in research by assessing cognitive and social characteristics that predict appropriate deployment of deadly force (i.e., shooting when presented with an imminent deadly threat, and refraining when not presented with an imminent deadly threat).

#### *Understanding the Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on Alexithymia: A Comparative Study*

Alex McLaughlin, California State University, San Bernardino

Individuals that experience Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE scores) are likely to display different symptoms relating to their individual traumas- including alexithymia. Alexithymia is defined by: difficulty describing feelings, difficulty identifying feelings, externally oriented thinking, and lack of imagination. Alexithymia is a normal characteristic of an adult's personality and oftentimes as high as 10% in the general population. This study explores how these levels may differ in justice-impacted individuals that have experienced ACE scores compared to individuals that have experienced ACE scores but are not justice-impacted. We hypothesize that the individuals that are justice-impacted will have higher

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levels of alexithymia than, non-justice impacted people. Using the ACE questionnaire and the TAS-20, we explore the levels of alexithymia in these two groups. This study aims to raise awareness of both increased ACE scores and alexithymia in a marginalized population.

### *Deception and Development: Linking Lying, Adult Attitudes, and Criminal Desistance*

Kyle J. Bares, University of Wyoming

Desistance from crime is often described as a gradual process shaped by identity change, stronger social ties, and the growth of latent adult attitudes (LAA)-the underlying adult identity characterized by a sense of responsibility, maturity, and stability that supports adult roles. While LAA is linked to moving away from offending, the role of lying has received little attention. This paper looks at how lying connects to LAA and influences desistance. Lying can block progress by hiding real change, weakening trust in relationships, and delaying the accountability needed for adult development. Yet lying can also be a short-term strategy, helping people manage stigma, try out prosocial roles, and cope with the gap between how they see themselves and how others see them. By situating these dynamics in empirical analysis, the study uses 11 waves of longitudinal data from the Pathways to Desistance study and employs mixed-effects modeling to assess within- and between-individual variation in how lying interacts with adult attitudes and trajectories of offending across time.

### *Gang Identity and Delinquency: A Reexamination of Short and Strodbeck*

Lonnie M. Schaible, University of Colorado, Denver

Lorine A. Hughes, University of Colorado, Denver

Symbolic interactionist theories of crime posit that perceptions of one's self and others' evaluations exert a significant influence on one's choice to participate in delinquent behavior. Identity theory suggests that individuals strive for consistency between one's identity meanings and feedback received through interaction. Subcultural theories further argue that identification with delinquent values are likely to condition motivation and constraint to participate in delinquency. Despite this, identity theory has not been adequately examined how delinquent identities might serve as an explanation of crime. Using measures of peer and self-perceptions from Short and Strodbeck's (1965) classic study of youth gangs, we examine how identity influences involvement in both delinquent and conforming activities. Findings indicate that identities more strongly reflecting street subculture have a significant influence on participation in gangs and other factors. As such, identity is a potentially powerful factor for explaining delinquency, implications are discussed.

## **Panel 24: Rethinking Juvenile Justice from Development to Policy**

### *Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences, Gender, and the Development of Self-Control*

Melissa S. Jones, Brigham Young University

Ashleigh C. Anderson, Brigham Young University

Kit Merrill, Brigham Young University

Alexandra Williams, Brigham Young University

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are well-established risk factors for suicidality among youth. In contrast, Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs) are thought to buffer

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against some of the harmful effects of adversity. Yet, research exploring the interplay between ACEs and PCEs in predicting suicidality—including suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, and making a suicide plan—remains limited. The present study addresses this gap using data from the 2024 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS), a representative sample of 20,151 high school students. Logistic regression analyses indicate that greater exposure to ACEs is strongly associated with heightened risk of suicidality, while higher levels of PCEs are linked to reduced suicidality. Moreover, interaction analyses suggest that PCEs may attenuate the association between ACEs and suicidality, though this protective effect weakens at higher levels of adversity.

### *Traumatic Brain Injury, Neurocognition, Substance Use, and Juvenile Offending*

Jackson Perry, San Diego State University

Traumatic brain injuries (TBI) are associated with changes in biopsychosocial outcomes, such as aggression and impulse control, notable factors associated with offending. Still, research distinguishing the acute versus persistent effects of TBI on juvenile offending is limited. Using longitudinal data from the Pathways to Desistance study of serious juvenile offenders, this research examines whether sustaining a head injury predicts changes in self-reported offending. We incorporate measures of neurocognitive functioning, as well as alcohol and substance use, to account for potential confounding influences on these relationships. Multivariate models are used to determine the immediate effects of injury from long-term risks. Findings will help clarify whether head injuries serve primarily as immediate impactors, persistent risk factors, or both, and provide insight for youth justice interventions and our understanding of behavioral mechanisms underlying offending.

### *Revisiting Risk: Evaluating the Predictive Validity of Arizona's Juvenile Risk/Needs Assessment*

Kelsey E. Tom, California State University, Long Beach

Adam D. Fine, Arizona State University

For over a decade, Arizona's juvenile probation system has used the Arizona Youth Assessment System-Dispositions Instrument (AZYAS-DIS) to classify youths' risk of reoffending and guide supervision decisions. Yet the AZYAS-DIS has not been empirically evaluated for how well it measures and estimates youths' risk of recidivism. This study examines the predictive validity of the AZYAS-DIS as currently applied and compares it to a revised version developed through factor analytic methods. Analyses compare how well each version of the AZYAS-DIS captures underlying dimensions of risk and informs classification. These findings carry important implications for how Arizona identifies levels of risk, allocates services, and intervenes effectively in the lives of youth on probation. More broadly, the work highlights the value of empirically revisiting assessment tools to improve fairness, accuracy, and alignment with the goals of juvenile justice.

### *Implementation of SB 823 in California: Realignment of Youth to County-Level Supervision*

Elsie Covarrubias, California State University, Chico

Darin R. Haerle, California State University, Chico

Senate Bill 823 ordered that youth incarcerated at the state level in California Division of Juvenile Justice facilities be realigned to county-level supervision. Each county sought funding to develop its own Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) program to support

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realigned youth. This research provides the context for the implementation of this legislation across the North State and focuses on one rural county as a case study of youth realignment to the county level. The rural North State County of focus has developed a program that is being administered within one pod of its SYTF. Provision of individualized treatment services in this program aim to successfully rehabilitate serious and violent juvenile offenders by reducing institutional misconduct, recidivism, and criminal thinking over time. This research offers an overview of program implementation and provides preliminary results from youth interview data during year one of a longitudinal study to assess program outcomes.

### **Panel 25: Roundtable – The Opioid Settlements and Criminology: Exploring Opportunities to Maximize Impacts**

*The Opioid Settlements and Criminology: Exploring Opportunities to Maximize Impacts*

Glenn Sterner, University of Kentucky

This round table will explore the current opportunities associated with the opioid settlements to impact substance use related outcomes. It will explore an existing effort in Pennsylvania called the Elevate Pennsylvania Initiative. This discussion will examine extant interventions and structures for utilizing settlement funds across the states of those in attendance. The discussion will specifically focus on what criminology and criminal justice related interventions and outcomes may be appropriate targets for settlement funding; and how to study impacts of settlement funding on public safety outcomes (direct and indirect).

### **Panel 26: Sentencing, Decision-Making, and the Meaning of Justice**

*Who's On Your Case? An Examination of Pennsylvania Courtroom Workgroup*

Ashley E. Rodriguez, Pennsylvania State University

Joe Risi, Pennsylvania State University

Judges are considered the main arbiters of case decisions, but they do not make decisions in a vacuum. The courtroom workgroup perspective argues judges work with prosecutors and defense attorneys to produce joint decisions. Despite the importance of courtroom workgroups, little is known about how court actors interact with each other at earlier stages such as first appearances. We hypothesize that when considered jointly, the full courtroom workgroup configuration will have the most influence on first appearance outcomes. To this end, we analyze 889,660 cases from 6 Pennsylvania counties from 2006 to 2023. We estimate cross-classified multilevel models where the outcome is bail receipt, and the key independent variables are the random effects for each judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney as well as for each court-actor dyad and triad, and the variance in these intercept terms as different configurations of courtroom actors are considered. Findings may invigorate research into considering the influence of courtroom actors other than the judge on case outcomes.

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### *Understanding Life Sentencing in Florida: An Analysis of Trends and Key Predictors*

Ojmarh Mitchell, University of California, Irvine

This study examines trends and predictors of life sentences in the State of Florida using statewide corrections and sentencing data. We analyze temporal patterns in the imposition of life sentences, identifying periods of growth and decline, and explore how offense characteristics, criminal history, demographic factors, and prosecutorial decisions shape the likelihood of receiving a life sentence. Multivariate models are used to assess the relative contribution of these predictors while accounting for case- and county-level variation. Findings provide new insight into the factors driving life sentencing practices in Florida and contribute to broader debates about sentencing severity, proportionality, and criminal justice policy.

### *Making Good on "Good Time": A Landscape Analysis of Earned Credit Release Laws & Implementation*

Kathryn Tapp, Arizona State University

Beth M. Huebner, Arizona State University

Haley Shoaf, Unlocked Labs

Andria Nelson, Unlocked Labs

Indeterminate sentencing was replaced by mandatory minimums and truth-in-sentencing laws during the "Tough on Crime" era, but recent decarceration efforts have renewed interest in sentence reduction policies. Time credit policies allow incarcerated individuals to shorten their sentences through good behavior or program completion. This study draws on 34 interviews with correctional professionals and formerly incarcerated individuals across 11 U.S. jurisdictions to explore the challenges of implementing time credit policy. Thematic analysis revealed outdated tracking systems, limited interdepartmental communication, difficulty retroactively applying credits, and vague policies that leave room for staff discretion. We discuss opportunities for reform, including integrated digital systems, automated calculations and audits, expanded use of tablets for self-monitoring and program access, and clearer policies to reduce confusion and discretionary inconsistencies.

### *Is Heinousness Really Common Sense? Examining Individual Perceptions of all Murders as Heinous*

Lisa Holleran, Arkansas State University – Beebe

Tyler Vaughan, Minnesota State University – Mankato

It is a theoretical possibility that states accomplish the task of narrowing through the decision making of sentencing juries and appellate judges that select the "worst of the worst" even when states fail to statutorily narrow. Utilizing a common broad statutory aggravator, the especially heinous, atrocious, and cruel aggravator, this study evaluated mock jurors' ability to rank order the heinousness of common capital murder fact patterns. Putting the narrowing requirement solely in the hands of the jury requires them to make comparisons they are ill equipped to make in deliberation. The analysis demonstrated clearly that the most common response to fatal violence is to view it as extremely heinous, as 1,101 of 2,600 ratings (greater than 40%) were at the maximum possible rating. Every vignette was rated at least 15% of the time as extremely heinous, suggesting that such a classification was not isolated to a few of the more severe vignettes.

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### *Femicide Case Processing and Victim Vulnerability in Argentina*

Miguel Quintana-Navarrete, University of California, Irvine

Gustavo Fondevila, Autonomous University of Barcelona

Despite growing interest in the criminal justice response to femicides-defined as the killing of women and girls because of their gender-little research has examined the case processing outcomes of such cases. We explore how victim vulnerability shapes criminal justice outcomes in femicide cases by leveraging a novel data set from Argentina. We find that defendants in cases with vulnerable victims are overall treated more leniently. We argue that victim vulnerability can marginalize and stigmatize victims, undermining their credibility and status as victims in the eyes of court actors, and leading to their cases not being taken as seriously.

### **Panel 27: Special Topics in Policing**

### *Sex Work and Policing in the United States*

Jun Li, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Prior research on sex worker-police interactions in the United States has primarily focused on regional samples and negative interactions. The current study draws from national sex worker survey data (N = 440) and seeks to answer two questions: (1) How and to what extent are sex workers and the police interacting, and (2) What explains the variation in these interactions, if any? Results suggest that sex workers interact with police officers frequently in a range of ways, and that participants' type of sex work at the time they completed the survey explains the variation in these interactions. The findings support the decriminalization of sex work, the removal of punitive laws, and the implementation of tailored harm reduction strategies. Future research should employ qualitative approaches to explore sex worker-police interactions nationally.

### *Agriculture Crime: It's a Wide-Open Field*

Adair Ela, California State University, Long Beach

Sam Vickovic, California State University, Long Beach

Agricultural crime is a long-standing issue in the United States and costs the nation between \$4-5 billion annually. Agricultural crime not only results in significant financial loss but is devastating to farmers and rural communities. Agricultural crime in rural farming areas can lead to decreased trust with local law enforcement, profits, and production as well as negative impact to farmers' mental health. There is little existing research on the issue of agricultural crime and what exists is largely based on research conducted outside of the United States. This study seeks to fill a gap in the research by providing qualitative in-depth interviews with farmers in western Colorado to explore their experiences with crime. This research highlights victimization, farmers' security measures, as well as the role law enforcement plays in preventing and investigating agricultural crime. Farmers and agriculture are necessary foundations to our society, and a more robust understanding of agricultural crime can inform policy concerning agricultural crime.

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### *Police-Managed Crisis Incidents: Toward a Typology of Suicidal, Barricade, and Hostage Situations*

August Skrudland, Simon Fraser University

Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Crisis incidents, such as suicidal individuals, domestic hostage cases, and barricaded suspects, are highly dynamic situations where law enforcement must navigate various contextual factors that may either escalate or mitigate the risk of violence. These situations often involve armed individuals who may be dangerous and resist surrendering to law enforcement, creating a risk of harm to themselves (e.g., suicidal intentions) and/or to others (e.g., violent or homicidal intentions). The current study analyzes local police data on 100 crisis incidents that occurred in a major West Coast city in the U.S. between 2008 and 2019. Drawing on variables covering subject characteristics, situational context, aggressivity, and negotiation and resolution outcomes, this study has two main objectives: (1) to develop distinct typologies of these crisis incidents, and (2) to examine how these different typologies relate to outcomes such as event resolution, overall aggression during the event, and incident duration. Implications for police decision-making across incident types will be discussed.

### *School-Based Policing and Student Safety: National Evidence from the 2022 NCVS*

Hyon Namgung, Metropolitan State University of Denver

This study examines the relationship between school-based policing and student victimization using data from the 2022 School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). While prior research has focused on the role and impact of police in schools, national-level evidence remains limited, particularly regarding private schools. This study explores how the presence of police officers on school property relates to students' perceptions of safety, victimization, and the fairness of school rules and punishment. It also investigates whether neighborhood characteristics moderate these relationships. By utilizing nationally representative data, this research addresses gaps in the literature and contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of how police presence influences student experiences and perceptions in educational settings.

### **Panel 28: Policing: Procedural Justice and Public Sentiment**

### *Boots on the Ground: Assessing Attitudes about Race, Space, and Police Militarization*

Adam Dunbar, University of Nevada, Reno

Extant research finds the public is mixed regarding their opinion about police militarization. Building on existing research, the current study examines how the description of a community affects support for the use of various equipment by the local police. Findings indicate variation in support across routine and military-style police equipment, with the least amount of support for equipment associated with police militarization. Although participants were randomly assigned to learn that the community was affluent, suburban, inner-city, or impoverished, support for military-style police equipment did not vary based on where the equipment would be used. Varying the description of the community did affect the perceived racial demographics of the community, but these racialized assumptions did not affect support for implementing military-style policing. Consistent with previous research, attitudes about police were positively associated with support for police militarization. Findings have implications for public opinion and policy.

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### *The Ebb and Flow of Values in a Society as a Predictor of Support for Law Enforcement*

Robert C. Morris, Weber State University

Values are a useful concept in social psychology for understanding how citizens relate to law enforcement. This study examines the values-behavior linkage finding that people who hold conformity, tradition, and security as a value report having "favorable/warm" feelings toward the police, whereas people who hold universalism, self-direction, and benevolence as a value self-report "cold/unfavorable" feelings about the police. Results suggest antecedent value orientations linked to conservative vs. liberal political views influence how people relate to law enforcement as well as engage in civic minded activities in their communities. The implications of this research are framed by debates about the historical misfit of values as a social psychological concept juxtaposed with ongoing political unrest in the United States.

### **Panel 29: Policy, Practice, and Structural Change in Reform**

#### *The Cost of Imprisonment: State Spending Effects on the Carceral State*

J. Amanda A. Sharry, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

In a post-COVID-19 landscape, and after a decade of declining incarceration rates, the U.S. carceral population rose in 2022 and 2023, raising concern. This study explores relationship between state spending and patterns of incarceration between 2009 and 2022, using state budget and revenue data alongside national incarceration data. Results indicate that greater state generosity in correctional spending is positively associated with rates of imprisonment among state prisons. Conversely, increased state revenue is negatively related to increased rates of incarceration and admission. While violent crime has no significant relationship with rates of imprisonment or admission, property crime has a significant positive relationship with rates of imprisonment and admissions among state institutions. Measures of racial threat and state partisanship provide further nuance into incarceration trends. Despite the recent increase in incarceration rates, temporal indicators suggest an overall long-term decline, suggesting the political will for alternative punishment solutions.

#### *Collective Impact for Reentry: The Lucas County CJCC Model*

Jan M. Ivery, Georgia State University

Elizabeth L. Beck, Georgia State University

William Sabol, Georgia State University

Tom Luettker, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Lucas County

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) of Lucas County Ohio has achieved systems change through its development of a collective impact, coalition-based model for reentry services. The model is inclusive, provides wraparound services, utilizes a public public-private partnership, and includes the leadership of justice-impacted individuals, judges, government officials, and service providers. The coalition has developed innovative strategies to support housing, fine reductions, overcoming barriers from criminal records, access to services, and policy change. It also reduced the jail population by 37%. The paper builds on data collected as part of Award 2020-CZ-BX-0014 assessing the effectiveness of Second Chance Grants. As part of the evaluation, the team conducted a case study of the



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CJCC, and those results will form the basis of the presentation. Specifically explored are the strategies that the CJCC and its partners used to affect systems change, as well as a review of its innovative approaches. Included are insights from leaders and participants of the program.

### *Unmet Needs, Strain, and Supervision: Distinguishing Technical Violations from New Offenses in SVORI*

Deborah C. Park, Arizona State University  
Danielle Wallace, Arizona State University  
Marva Goodson, Arizona State University

Building on Wallace and colleagues' SVORI studies (Wallace & Wang, 2020; Wallace et al., 2016, 2019), this paper shifts focus from health and family processes to legal and social needs as strains shaping reentry. Using SVORI adult data, we model a multinomial outcome—no violation, technical violation, or new offense—to test how unmet needs (e.g., legal aid, custody and child support, housing, employment), supervision obligations, service access, and family support predict outcomes. Drawing on General Strain Theory, we argue unmet needs and stringent conditions heighten risk of technical violations, while new offenses link more to prior history and service gaps. Subgroup analyses by race and gender reveal disparities in how needs translate into compliance failures versus new conduct. Extending prior SVORI work, we reframe recidivism as a legal construction with implications for supervision reform and reducing reincarceration for technical violations.

### *Colorado Pretrial Supervision and Services Evaluation*

Victoria Terranova, University of Northern Colorado

Pretrial supervision and services play an important role in the pretrial process. These criminal justice interventions aim to mitigate pretrial non-compliance (e.g., failure to appear, new arrest) and facilitate successfully navigating system interaction. This study concerns a multi-county evaluation of pretrial practices in Colorado about the intensity of pretrial supervision and services relationship to pretrial outcomes. A sample of released pretrial defendants arrested between 2022-2025 is used to examine whether differences in pretrial supervision intensity (e.g., basic, enhanced) results in different likelihood of successful pretrial case closure status. Preliminary findings are reported from this evaluation study that will inform pretrial practice for supervision and service order decision-making and case management practices.

### **Panel 30: Roundtable -Integrating Teaching and Research: Co-Creating Scholarly and Career Pathways with Undergraduates**

#### *Integrating Teaching and Research: Co-Creating Scholarly and Career Pathways with Undergraduates*

Ziwei Qi, Fort Hays State University  
Annalise Loucks, Fort Hays State University

This roundtable examines how teaching and research can be integrated to co-create scholarly and career environments with undergraduate students at teaching-focused universities. Faculty and student discussants will draw on several collaborative projects addressing

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gender-based violence to illustrate how applied, community-engaged research enriches both classroom learning and professional development. These projects demonstrate how undergraduates, when supported through mentorship and active collaboration, can contribute to meaningful scholarship while developing critical thinking, leadership, and career readiness. At the same time, they reveal challenges related to limited resources and institutional structures, as well as strategies for sustaining engagement and impact. The discussion will highlight models of mentorship, institutional supports, and pedagogical approaches that foster equitable collaboration between faculty and students.

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