

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

38TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 3-5, 2011



FOUR SEASONS HOTEL
VANCOUVER, BC

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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Christine Gardiner
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Kristy Matsuda

Thursday, February 3th

Time	Events	Location
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Registration	Oak Foyer
4:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Oak Room
6:30 pm to 7:30 pm	President's Welcome & Reception	Chartwell Room

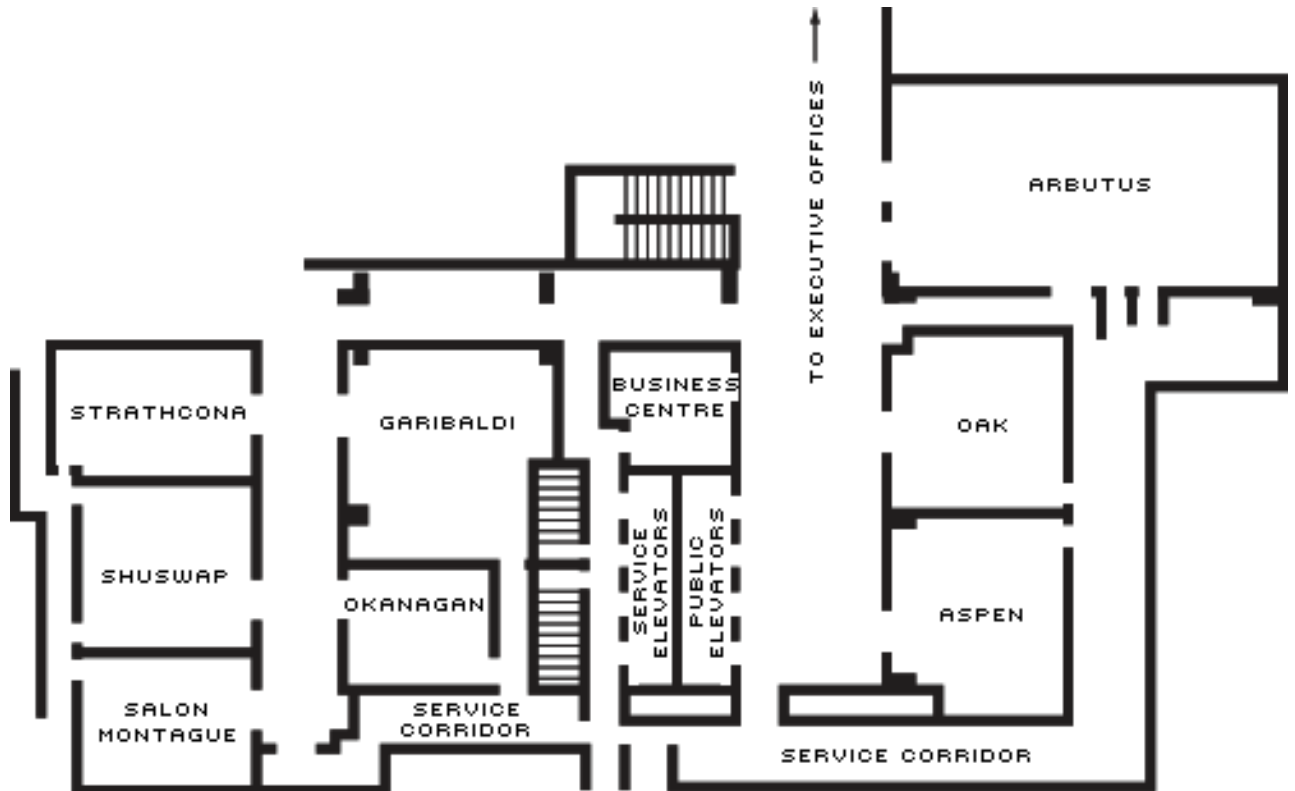
Friday, February 4th

Time	Events	Location
7:30 am to 1:00 pm 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Registration	Oak Foyer
9:00 am to 1:00 pm 2:30 pm to 6:00 pm	Book Exhibit	Garibaldi Room
8:00 am to 9:30 am	Continental Breakfast Plenary	Arbutus Room
9:45 am to 11:15 am	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
11:30 am to 1:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
1:15 pm to 2:15 pm	Awards Luncheon	Arbutus Room
2:30 pm to 4:00 pm	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
4:15 pm to 5:45 pm	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
6:00 pm to 7:00 pm	Meet-the-Filmmaker Reception Sponsored by: Simon Fraser University	Chartwell Room
7:30 pm to ?	Student Party Sponsored by: Seattle University	Lobby

Saturday, February 5th

Time	Event	Location
8:00 am to 12:00 pm	Registration	Oak Foyer
9:00 am to 11:30 am	Book Exhibit	Garibaldi Room
1:00 pm to 6:00 pm		
8:00 am to 9:30am	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
9:45 am to 11:15 am	Panel Session	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
11:30 am to 12:45 pm	Keynote Brunch	Arbutus Room
1:00 pm to 2:30 pm	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
2:45 pm to 4:15 pm	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
4:30 pm to 5:45 pm	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Strathcona, Shuswap
6:00 pm to 6:30 pm	Book Sale	Garibaldi Room
6:45 pm to 9:45 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Chartwell Room

FOUR SEASONS HOTEL
VANCOUVER, BC
Hotel Map



CALL FOR PAPERS

The *Western Criminology Review* is the official journal of the Western Society of Criminology. We invite all presenters to submit their research to the journal. Published twice a year, *WCR* is an on-line, peer-reviewed outlet for scholarly research in all matters important to criminology and criminal justice. The journal is intended to reflect regional (Western), national, and international concerns. Manuscripts are submitted electronically, and all correspondence is conducted online to speed the review process. Due to the advantages of being an online journal, there are no page, color, or appendix restrictions; therefore, authors can include hypertext links and images at their discretion. Our evaluation process of submitted papers involves a brief internal consideration by editorial staff, followed by a blind assessment by two external reviewers. Replies and Comments to previously published articles are encouraged.

All submissions should be formatted according to the journal's guidelines for manuscripts, which can be found on the *WCR* website at <http://www.westerncriminology.org>. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *WCR* should send inquiries to The *WCR* Editors, Karen S. Glover (CSU San Marcos), Stuart Henry (UT Arlington) and Christine Curtis (SDSU). Send all inquiries or new submissions as an attachment to EditorWCR@gmail.com

Don't miss the Book Sale!

Each year the WSC organizes a book sale to raise funds for the June Morrison Travel Scholarships that enable students to attend the conference. Books donated by various criminal justice publishers are on display for the duration of the meeting and are then sold at unbelievably low prices. First choice is given to students on **Saturday, February 5th at 6:00pm in the Garibaldi Room**. Once students have had a chance, the sale is opened up to the rest of registered conference attendees.

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

PROGRAM/PANEL OVERVIEW

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3

3:00 TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OAK FOYER
4:00 TO 6:00 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	OAK ROOM
6:30 TO 7:30 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	CHARTWELL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4

7:30 AM TO 1:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OAK FOYER
2:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OAK FOYER
9:00 AM TO 1:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARIBALDI ROOM
2:30 PM TO 6:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	
8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM	PLENARY CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST <i>SPONSORED BY ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY</i>	ARBUTUS ROOM

PLENARY SPEAKER: HENRY PONTELL
TITLE: GLOBAL MELTDOWN: FRAUD AND FINANCIAL CRISIS

9:45 TO 11:15AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Global Electronic Crime	Aspen	David Wall
Panel 2	Theorizing and Analyzing Justice	Oak	Stephanie Fetta
Panel 3	Intervening with Abused, Adjudicated, and Detained Youth	Strathcona	Lorinda Stoneman
Panel 4	Gender and Racial/Ethnic Responsive Programming,	Shuswap	Connie Ireland

11:30 TO 1:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 5	Fraud, Illegal Trade Systems, & Corporate Responsibility	Aspen	Martin Bouchard
Panel 6	Explaining Criminality	Oak	Jonathon Heidt
Panel 7	Issues in Reentry	Strathcona	Mary Santacangelo
Panel 8	Long Trips Upstate: New Research in Sentencing	Shuswap	Nahanni Pollard

1:15 TO 2:15 PM	AWARDS LUNCHEON	ARBUTUS ROOM
	<i>SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY</i>	

PROGRAM/PANEL OVERVIEW

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4 (CONT.)

2:30 TO 4:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 9	Polcing Crime in the New Age	Aspen	Rick Parent
Panel 10	Exploring Gangs & Media Accounts of Youth Violence	Oak	Finn-Aage Esbensen
Panel 11	Geography & Crime: Policy & Practice	Strathcona	John Hipp
Panel 12	Fact Finding: Issues in Adjudication	Shuswap	Michael Gulayets

4:00 TO 4:15 PM **REFRESHMENT BREAK** OAK FOYER
*SPONSORED BY: INSTITUTE FOR CANADIAN URBAN RESEARCH STUDIES (ICURS),
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY*

4:15 TO 5:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 13	Online Victimization & Abuse: Old Problems in a New Guise	Aspen	Sara Smyth
Panel 14	Academic – Practitioner Partnerships: Introducing CSU-CDCR SUMIT	Oak	Christie Gardiner
Panel 15	Force & Victimization: Agents, Partners, Suspects, & Detainees	Strathcona	Ryan Patten
Panel 16	Theories of Conflict & Violence	Shuswap	Jeff Kerr

6:00 TO 7:00 PM MEET-THE-FILMMAKER RECEPTION CHARTWELL ROOM
WINE AND CHEESE
SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

TITLE: PRISON THROUGH TOMORROW'S EYES
FILMMAKER: PAUL SUTTON

7:30 TO ? STUDENT PARTY LOBBY
SPONSORED BY: SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5

8:00 AM TO 11:30 AM REGISTRATION OAK FOYER

9:00 AM TO 11:30 AM BOOK EXHIBIT GARIBALDI ROOM

1:00 PM TO 6:00PM BOOK EXHIBIT

8:00 TO 9:30 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 17	Intimate Partner Violence	Aspen	Sheryl Van Horne
Panel 18	Longitudinal Studies of Risk Characteristics	Oak	Patrick Lussier
Panel 19	National & Cross-National Perspectives on Police and Crime	Strathcona	Liqun Cao
Panel 20	Wrongful Conviction, Capital Punishment, & Returning Parolees	Shuswap	Katherine Ginsburg

PROGRAM/PANEL OVERVIEW

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5 (CONT.)

9:45 TO 11:15 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 21	Understanding the Spatial Context of Policing: The Future of National Law Enforcement Statistics	Aspen	Matthew Hickman
Panel 22	Recidivism: The Importance of Case Managers and Social Networks	Oak	Clayton Mosher
Panel 23	Understanding Sex Crime	Strathcona	Johnny Nhan
Panel 24	Gender Specific Pathways in Adolescence	Shuswap	Wassilis Kassis

11:30 TO 12:45 PM

KEYNOTE BRUNCH

ARBUTUS ROOM

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: SAMUEL WALKER

TITLE: 60 YEARS OF RACE, ETHNICITY, AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA: MOVING FORWARDS AND BACKWARDS

1:00 TO 2:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 25	Stage Dancers, Sexual Assault, Missing Persons, & Youth Violence	Aspen	Cassia Spohn
Panel 26	Prison Environments: Therapeutic and Non-Therapeutic	Oak	Carmen Gress
Panel 27	Is it Crazy to Text about Porn while High? Research on Criminalization	Strathcona	Camilla Sears
Panel 28	Geography and Crime: Theory and Trends	Shuswap	Lucia Summers

2:45 TO 4:15 PM

PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 29	Teaching Criminology I	Aspen	David Lacy
Panel 30	Research on Court Actors	Oak	Wium de Villers
Panel 31	Understanding Juvenile Delinquency & Juvenile Justice from a Cross-National Perspective	Strathcona	Charles Katz
Panel 32	The Nature of Gangs	Shuswap	Gregg Barak

4:30 TO 5:45 PM

PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 33	Research on Correctional Education	Aspen	Johannes Wheeldon
Panel 34	Perspectives on the Vancouver Missing Women/Pickton Pig Farm Serial Murder Case	Oak	D. Kim Rossmo
Panel 35	Teaching Criminology II	Strathcona	Chantal Faucher
Panel 36	Race/Ethnicity, Crime and Justice	Shuswap	Charles Reasons

6:00 PM TO 6:30 PM

BOOK SALE

GARIBALDI ROOM

6:45 PM TO 9:45 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

CHARTWELL ROOM

FRIDAY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4

7:30 AM TO 1:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OAK FOYER
2:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	
9:00 AM TO 1:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARIBALDI
2:30 PM TO 5:00 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	
8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM	PLENARY & CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST <i>SPONSORED BY ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY</i>	ARBUTUS

PLENARY SPEAKER: HENRY PONTELL
TITLE: GLOBAL MELTDOWN: FRAUD AND FINANCIAL CRISIS

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM ASPEN
PANEL 1: GLOBAL ELECTRONIC CRIME
 Chair: David Wall, Durham University, England

Dr. John L. McMullan Saint Mary's University, Canada	<i>Virtual Villainy: Cyber-Fraud, Order Maintenance and I-Gambling</i>
Jonathan R. Basamanowicz & Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Crime Script on the Modus Operandi and Motivations of 'Warez Groups'</i>
James Popham University of Saskatchewan, Canada	<i>Factors of Music Piracy Sourced from the 2007 Canadian Internet Use Survey</i>
Dr. David S. Wall Durham University, England	<i>Policing Cybercrimes: Meeting the Transnational Challenges of Cybercrime</i>
Dr. Sara M. Smyth Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>The Case for Internet Intermediary Liability in Canada</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM OAK
PANEL 2: THEORIZING AND ANALYZING JUSTICE
 Chair: Stephanie Fetta, University of California, Irvine

Alan Mobley, San Diego State University Stephanie Fetta, University of California, Irvine	<i>Can 'Right Relation' be Built on Shame?: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry into Shame Practices, Latino Ethnicity, and Restorative Justice</i>
Jesslyn E. Morrison, University of the Fraser Valley Breanna E. Guy, University of the Fraser Valley	<i>Opinions about Restorative Justice: A Comparative Study between Criminology and Con-Criminology Students</i>
Brenda Morrison & Colleen Pawlychka, Simon Fraser University	<i>Juvenile Justice and Restorative Justice in British Columbia: Theoretical and Practical Reflections on Justice Reform</i>
Adam Vaughn, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Therapeutic Sentencing: Vancouver's Downtown Community Court</i>

FRIDAY

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 3: INTERVENING WITH ABUSED, ADJUDICATED, AND DETAINED YOUTH

Chair: Lorinda Stoneman, University of Victoria

Raymond R. Corrado, Adrienne M. F. Peters, & Lauren F. Freedman, Simon Fraser University, BC Sandra Manzardo, Robson Square Specialized Youth Probation	<i>Long-term Rehabilitation Requires Long-Term Commitment: An examination into why mentally disordered and violent young offenders necessitate more specialized programming</i>
Lisa Rapp-Paglicci, University of South Florida, Chris Stewart, Prodigy Cultural Arts Program, William Rowe, University of South Florida.	<i>Prodigy Cultural Arts Program: Evidence Supporting Effectiveness.</i>
Amanda V. McCormick, University of Fraser Valley, Raymond R. Corrado, Irwin M. Cohen, & Lauren F. Freedman, Simon Fraser University, BC Julie Pastiu.	<i>Auto Theft Participation among Serious and Violent Incarcerated Young Offenders.</i>
Lorinda Stoneman, University of Victoria Lauren F. Freedman & Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC Sibylle Artz, University of Victoria, Canada	<i>Ethical Issues Involving Research with Children and Youth: Implications of Mandatory Reporting Laws for Abuse</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 4: GENDER AND RACIAL/ETHNIC RESPONSIVE PROGRAMMING

Chair: Connie Ireland, California State University, Long Beach

Danielle Parrish & Luz Macias, University of Houston, Texas	<i>Examination of Preconception Health risk Factors among Sexually Active Females in the Juvenile Justice System—Implications for Intervention</i>
Alyssa Stupi & Danielle Harris San Jose State University, CA	<i>The Art of Yoga Project: Gender Responsive Program Evaluation</i>
Sonia Munoz-Duran, Connie Ireland, Aili Malm, Ryan Fischer, & Jo Brocato California State University, Long Beach	<i>Treating Addicted Women: The Significance of Gender Responsive Programming</i>
Marianne O. Nielsen Northern Arizona University, AZ	<i>Overcoming Early Stakeholder Resistance About Indigenous Justice Service Organizations in Four Countries</i>
Silvina Ituarte California State University, East Bay, CA	<i>Cultural Competencies: Important in Theory in Critical in Practice</i>

FRIDAY

11:30 AM TO 1:00 PM

ASPEN

PANEL 5: FRAUD, ILLEGAL TRADE SYSTEMS, AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

Chair: Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University, BC

Martin Bouchard & Rebecca Nash, Simon Fraser University, BC Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach	<i>Security Fraud Networks from a Victim Point of View</i>
Hongming Cheng, University of Saskatchewan, SK	<i>Academic Fraud in China: Assessing the Applicability of Merton's Strain Theory</i>
Daniel Jones & Robert Hare, University of British Columbia, BC	<i>Psychopathy of Fraudsters: The Victim's View</i>
Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino, Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach, Stacy Hauck, California State University, San Bernardino,	<i>The Global Pawn Shop: Scripting the Illicit Market for Stolen art and Antiquities</i>

11:30 AM TO 1:00 PM

OAK

PANEL 6: EXPLAINING CRIMINALITY

Chair: Jonathon Heidt, Simon Fraser University, BC

Jonathon Heidt , Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Rediscovering Darwin: The Rise of the Biosocial Research Program in Criminology</i>
Greg Simmons, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Risk, Biopolitics and the Criminological Study of Environmental Harm: Salmon Aquaculture Regulation in British Columbia</i>
Natalie R. Ortiz, & Damian J. Martinez, Arizona State University, AZ	<i>General Strain Theory, Subjective Strains, and Loss: Understanding Ex-Prisoners' Decisions to Engage in Crime</i>
Robert Allsup & Gregory D. Morris, California State University, Stanislaus	<i>Criminal Versatility and Eco-analogous Behavior</i>

FRIDAY

11:30 AM TO 1:00 PM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 7: ISSUES IN REENTRY

Chair: Mary Santacangelo, British Columbia Corrections, BC

Mary Santacangelo, Carrie McCulley & Carmen Gress, B.C. Corrections, BC	<i>Essential Skills to Success: Offender Programming Correctional Centres</i>
Wesley Maier, Washington State University	<i>Recidivism and Unemployment: The Hidden Implications of America's Recession</i>
Breanne Pleggenkuhle, University of Missouri – St. Louis	<i>Legal Financial Obligations: Consequences and Reactions</i>
Michael Weinrath & Gavin Donatelli, University of Winnipeg, MB	<i>Evaluation of Manitoba's Spotlight Serious Offender Services Unit</i>
Carmen Gress, Elenore Clark & Shihong Mu, B.C. Corrections, BC	<i>The Impact of Respectful Relationships and Relationship Violence Treatment Programs on Spousal Assault and Recidivism</i>

11:30 AM TO 1:00 PM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 8: LONG TRIPS UPSTATE: NEW RESEARCH IN SENTENCING

Chair: Nahanni Pollard, Seattle University, WA

Nahanni Pollard, Seattle University	<i>Chronic Offenders and Sentencing Policy</i>
Natasha Stam, & Cassandra Stefanucci, University of the Fraser Valley	<i>A Study on Intimate Partner Homicide and Sentence Lengths in British Columbia and Ontario</i>

1:15 TO 2:15 PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

ARBUTUS

Paul Tappan Award

For outstanding contribution to the field of Criminology:

Robert Hare, University of British Columbia

He has taught and conducted research for more than four decades, and is President of Darkstone Research Group Ltd., a forensic research and consulting firm. He has devoted most of his academic career to the investigation of psychopathy, its nature, assessment, and implications for mental health and criminal justice. He is the author of several books, including *Without Conscience: The Disturbing World of the Psychopaths Among Us*, and more than one hundred scientific articles on psychopathy. He is the developer of the *Psychopathy Checklist-Revised* (PCL-R) and a co-author of its derivatives, the *Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version*, the *Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version*, the *Antisocial Process Screening Device*, and the *P-Scan* (for use in law enforcement). He consults with law enforcement, including the FBI and the RCMP, sits on the Research Advisory Board of the new FBI Child Abduction and Serial Murder Investigative Resources Center (CASMIRC), and is a member of the FBI Serial Murder Working Group. He also was a member of the Advisory Panel established by Her Majesty's Prison Service to develop new programs for the treatment of psychopathic offenders. His current research on psychopathy includes assessment issues, developmental factors, neurobiological correlates, risk for recidivism and violence, and the development (with S. Wong) of new treatment and management strategies for psychopathic offenders (*Guidelines for a Psychopathy Treatment Program*).

FRIDAY

Henry Pontell, University of California, Irvine

Henry is an outstanding scholar who is well-deserving of this award. He has led the field of criminology to new frontiers through his work on criminal justice systems capacity, medical fraud, and financial fraud. He has helped introduce new terms to the criminological lexicon ("system capacity," "collective embezzlement," and "control fraud" among others). Henry has been an invited lecturer and visiting scholar in numerous countries, and given keynote addresses at major international criminology conferences. He has published over 70 articles and chapters and 9 books. He has authored two major books with UC Press, another sole authored book with Indiana University Press, and is a co-author of the classic white-collar crime text, *Profit Without Honor*. Pontell received the Donald R. Cressey Award, the highest honor from the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners-- the largest group of fraud professionals in the world-- for major lifetime contributions to the detection and prevention of white-collar crime. His book *Big Money Crime*, on the savings and loan crisis, gave him and his co-authors the Albert J. Reiss Jr. Distinguished Scholarship Award from the American Sociological Association in 2001. In a recently published study, Pontell was ranked 6th among all scholars in citations in the white-collar crime literature (behind Braithwaite, Geis, Yeager, Clinard, and Sutherland). He recently testified in Congress regarding the recent financial meltdown.

Joseph D. Lohman Award

For outstanding contribution to the Western Society of Criminology:

Christine Famega, California State University, San Bernardino

Christine is currently serving on the Board of the WSC as the Immediate Past President. She has served on the Board of the WSC since 2004. Dr. Famega received her Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati, OH. Prior to arriving at CSUSB, Dr. Famega served as the Assistant Editor for the journal *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*. She also worked for the Narcotics and the Investigations Divisions of the North Dakota State Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI). Dr. Famega's research and scholarship have centered around several National Institute of Justice (NIJ), sponsored grants for implementing and evaluating police technology and programs including: Evaluations of technology used to identify and locate random shots fired incidents ("Field Evaluation of the System for the Effective Control of Urban Environment Security [SECURES TM]" and "A Field Evaluation of the ShotSpotter Gunshot Location System"). A systematic social observation study of street-level and community and patrol officers over a 13 month period ("Street-Level Policing Efforts in Cincinnati : The Content of Community and Traditional Policing and the Perceptions of Policing Audiences"). An assessment of the implementation and impact of non-emergency call systems on police patrol operations in Baltimore, MD; Dallas, TX; Phoenix, AZ; and Buffalo, NY ("Reducing Non-Emergency Calls to 911: An Assessment of Four Approaches to Handling Citizen Calls for Service"). Currently, she is the Research Manager for an experiment being conducted in the Inland Empire "Broken Windows Policing: A Randomized Experimental Evaluation of its Impacts on Disorder, Fear and Crime in Three Cities". Dr. Famega has also worked with the City of San Bernardino Mayor's Office on "Operation Phoenix", and the San Bernardino County Police Chiefs and Sheriff's Association on a study of "Police Response to Burglar Alarms."

FRIDAY

June Morrison – Tom Gitchoff Founders Award

For significant improvement of the quality of justice:

Vincent Webb, Sam Houston State University

Throughout his 38 year career in higher education, Vincent J. Webb has been deeply involved in working with criminal justice agencies, non-profits, and community organizations to improve the quality of criminal justices services as well as public safety. His interest in criminology and criminal justice began in 1965 when as a college student he supervised juvenile probationers assigned to the local YMCA to perform community service where he also supervised after-school youth groups in inner-city schools. As part of the sociology faculty of Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa he served as a consultant in the Pilot Cities Program, which was an early LEAA attempt to build research-based partnerships between universities and local criminal justice systems. In that capacity he worked with the local police department to assess their plans for a juvenile delinquency intervention and with the courts to assess compliance with the Speedy Trial Act. While at University of Nebraska, Omaha and Arizona State University West he worked closely with a variety of local and state criminal justice agencies and community organizations, obtaining federal funds to support new initiatives as well as research partnerships. He also directed the Omaha Drug Use Forecasting site for NIJ. Since coming to Texas in his capacity of dean of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University he as worked to develop, support, and expand existing programs that bring college researchers and Texas community and state agencies together for the purpose of improving the quality of criminal justice through the generation of empirical evidence that can drive policy and programmatic decisions. He established masters programs at UNO and ASU West and he was the principal architect of the Ph.D. program at UNO. He also served as principal investigator for the ASC-ACJS Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards while on leave from UNO to the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

W.E.B.DuBois Award

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

Samuel Walker, University of Nebraska, Omaha

Samuel Walker is Isaacson Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, where he has taught for over 30 years. He is the author of 13 books on policing, criminal justice history and policy, and civil liberties. The formative experience in his adult life was serving as a civil rights volunteer in Mississippi in the summer of 1964. When he later went to graduate school, issues of race and justice were always a matter of concern to him. His work on police accountability grew out of a concern with citizen complaints as a paramount issue in police-community relations. The demand for citizen oversight of the police, for example, has long been a major issue for the African American community. Federal “pattern or practice” litigation, the subject of his most recent publication, in almost every instance involves addressing violations of the rights of people of color. Finally, his book *The Color of Justice*, was intended to make the best scholarship on race, ethnicity and crime accessible to undergraduate students. Professor Walker has also served as a consultant to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department, assisted in investigations of the New Jersey State Police and the metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., and was a grant recipient, National Institute of Justice, to complete a national evaluation of police Early Warning (EW) systems.

FRIDAY

Western Society of Criminology Fellows Award

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

Jan Chaiken

Jan Chaiken's distinguished career has spanned more than 30 years in private research firms and government service, his research has influenced both national- and state-level criminal justice policy, and he has provided intellectual fuel for countless scholars and students both in criminal justice and operations research. His work is widely known and respected throughout the World. Although Chaiken's later years might be more generally associated with the East Coast, his career trajectory included 12 years as a Senior Mathematician at the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, CA (1972 – 1984). There, he undertook research focused on modeling the criminal justice system, understanding the criminal investigation process, and the analysis of criminal careers. In the latter category of research, it would be difficult to find a scholar in our field who was unaware of Chaiken's substantial contributions. From 1984 to 1994, he was a Principal Scientist at Abt Associates Inc., in Cambridge, MA. In addition to directing numerous federally-funded research projects in criminal justice, he was perhaps most notable for his instrumental role in the design of the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). In 1994, Chaiken was appointed Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics by President Clinton, and Chaiken served in this role until 2000. As Director of BJS, Chaiken continued to support the NIBRS transition, worked on the implementation of criminal history databases, and helped develop automated tracking of offenders in the federal justice system. He also brought the Web to BJS, which led to broader dissemination of BJS data products and research reports to policy makers, academics, and the public. Chaiken earned his Ph.D. in Mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1966. Chaiken has moved back to the West Coast and presently resides in Oregon with his equally well known researcher/wife, Marcia.

President's Award

For contributions to the field of Criminology and positive influence on the current President's career:

Wil Vizzard, California State University, Sacramento

Prior to his transition to teaching, Will Vizzard worked from 1965 to 1967 as a Deputy Sheriff for Fresno County Sheriff's Department, working in both patrol and the jail. From 1967 to 1994 he worked as a Special Agent, Program Manager, Group Supervisor, Resident Agent in Charge and Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. His training experience includes development of curriculum for State and Local Law Enforcement Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and oversight of this program during its first year. From 2001 to present, Will Vizzard has served as Professor and Chair in the Division of Criminal Justice at California State University-Sacramento. His responsibilities include administration of the department, teaching and research in areas of policing, investigation and justice policy; advisor to criminal justice honor society and advising undergraduates and graduates. Will served from 1996 to 2000 as an Associate Professor at CSU, Sacramento. From 1994 to 1996, Will was an Assistant Professor, Department of Public Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh: teaching introduction to criminal justice, investigations, police and society, and criminal justice management; advising undergraduate criminal justice majors; reviewing MPA projects and supervising internships. He has published extensively in the areas of gun control and police administration. Will earned his BS in Criminology from CSU, Fresno, his MS in Public Administration from CSU, Bakersfield, and his DPA from the University of Southern California.

FRIDAY

Miki Vohryzek-Bolden (MVB) Student Paper Competition:

1st Place: David Pyrooz, Graduate Student, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Arizona State University.

Paper title: "Absconding among juvenile parolees in Arizona: Constructing and validating a gender-responsive risk instrument."

2nd Place: Ehsan Jozaghi, Graduate Student, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University

Paper title: "InSite: Changing lives one step at a time."

June Morrison Travel Award Recipients:

Avi Brisman
Department of Anthropology
Emory University

David C. Pyrooz
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Arizona State University

Sonia Muñoz-Duran
Department of Criminal Justice
California State University, Long Beach

Stephanie A. Wiley
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
University of Missouri, St. Louis

2:30 PM TO 4:00 PM

ASPEN

PANEL 9: POLICING CRIME IN THE NEW AGE

Chair: Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University

Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Enhancing the Police Response to Illicit Drugs and Injected Drug Users: Harm Reduction and Community Safety</i>
Tara O'Connor Shelley & Alexandra Walker, Colorado State University, CO	<i>Understanding the Nature and Extent of Pharmaceutical Robbery and Burglary</i>
Nick Athey, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Without Boundaries: Trafficking Anabolic Androgenic Steroids across International Lines</i>

FRIDAY

2:30 PM TO 4:00 PM

OAK

PANEL 10: EXPLORING GANGS AND MEDIA ACCOUNTS OF YOUTH VIOLENCE

Chair: Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri Saint Louis

Dena C. Carson & Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis	<i>Differentiating Delinquent Groups from Gangs: Moving Beyond Offending</i>
Kristy N. Matsuda & Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis	<i>Gang Structures in a National School Based Sample of Youth: A test of Maxson and Klein's gang typology</i>
Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach, Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino, Rebecca Nash, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Revisiting the Ethnicity Trap: Assessing Class-based Categorizations of Criminal Enterprise Groups</i>
Jennifer Wong & Jason Gravel, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Media Attention to Gang-related Homicides: Reflection of Reality or Sensationalism?</i>
Gurleen K. Maan, University of Fraser Valley Erik Cantera	<i>Media Influences on Perceptions of Violence Among Youth</i>

2:30 PM TO 4:00 PM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 11: GEOGRAPHY AND CRIME: POLICY AND PRACTICE

Chair: John Hipp, University of California, Irvine

John Hipp, University of California, Irvine	<i>Collective Efficacy: How is it Conceptualized, How is it Measured, and Does it Really Matter for Understanding Neighborhood Rates of Crime?</i>
Valerie Spicer, Simon Fraser University	<i>Perceived Reality: A Spatial Approach Linking Human Perception with the Reality of Crime</i>
Erin Wolbeck, University of California, Riverside	<i>Unintended Consequences of Residency Restriction Legislation</i>
Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University	<i>InSite: Changing Lives One Step at a Time</i>

FRIDAY

2:30 PM TO 4:00 PM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 12: FACT FINDING: ISSUES IN ADJUDICATION

Chair: Michael Gulayets, Grant MacEwan University

Caren Myers Morrison, Georgia State University	<i>Jury 2.0</i>
Masha Tkatchouk & J. Don Read, Simon Fraser University	<i>Investigating the Influence of Criminal Profiling-bases Expert Testimony on Juror Attributions of Guilt in Criminal Trials</i>
Michael Gulayets, Grant McEwan University	<i>Constructing Criminal Insanity: Exploring Differences Between Successful and Unsuccessful Mental Disorder Defences</i>
Masha Tkatchouk, Simon Fraser University	<i>Doing Away with Mens Rea</i>

4:00 TO 4:15 PM

REFRESHMENT BREAK

OAK FOYER

SPONSORED BY: INSTITUTE FOR CANADIAN URBAN RESEARCH STUDIES (ICURS)
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

4:15 PM TO 5:45 PM

ASPEN

PANEL 13: ONLINE VICTIMIZATION AND ABUSE: OLD PROBLEMS IN A NEW GUISE

Chair: Sara Smyth, Simon Fraser University

Discussant: Beth Huebner, University of Missouri –St. Louis

Barry Cartwright, Simon Fraser University	<i>Conducting Cyber-Research on Bullying: A Qualitative, Textual Analysis of www.bullying.org</i>
Richard Frank, Bryce Westlake, & Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University	<i>Extracting Dark Cyber Networks</i>
Bryce Westlake, Martin Bouchard, & Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University	<i>Finding the Key Players in Online Blog and Non-Blog Child Exploitation Networks</i>
Hilary Kim Morden, Simon Fraser University	<i>If it Happens in Cyber Space Does it Count?</i>
Andrew J. Park & Monique Guterres, Simon Fraser University	<i>Investigating Fear of Crime: The Virtual Environment and the Social Context</i>

4:15 PM TO 5:45 PM

OAK

PANEL 14: ACADEMIC-PRACTITIONER PARTNERSHIPS: INTRODUCING SUMIT

Chair: Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton

Christie Gardiner & Georgia Spiropoulos, California State University, Fullerton	<i>"Don't Use the 'W' Word.": Lessons Learned while Preparing a Blueprint for Juvenile Reentry</i>
L. Paul Sutton, San Diego State University, CA	<i>Reforming Education & Corrections via the SUMIT: Statewide University Multi-disciplinary Internship Training</i>

FRIDAY

4:15 PM TO 5:45 PM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 15: FORCE AND VICTIMIZATION: AGENTS, PARTNERS, SUSPECTS, & DETAINEES

Chair: Ryan Patten, California State University – Chico

Ryan Patten, California State University-Chico	<i>Game Wardens and the Use of Force</i>
Larry A. Gould, Northern Arizona University	<i>Analysis of Assaults on National Park Service Rangers</i>
Kris R. Henning & Greg Stewart, Portland Police Bureau, OR	<i>Intimate Partner Violence and Victim Characteristics</i>
Michael Hellenbach, University of Chester, England	<i>Police Custody Sergeants' Perceptions of People with Intellectual Disabilities</i>
Brad A. Myrstol, University of Alaska-Anchorage	<i>Predicting Public Support for School Resource Officers</i>

4:15 PM TO 5:45 PM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 16: THEORIES OF CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

Chair: Jeff Kerr, Portland State University, OR

Avi Brisman, Emory University, GA	<i>Probing the Parameters of Critical Criminology: When Does the Critique of Domination Become Domination Itself?</i>
Stephan Rice, Seattle University	<i>On the Intersection of Differentially Experienced Anger & Potential for Radicalization/Terrorism: Implications from a Tibetan Sample</i>
Jeff Kerr, Portland State University, OR	<i>Criminal Justice and Social Exclusion: Integrating Power and Privilege into Theories of Crime</i>
Ehor Boyanowsky, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Knowledge Reifying Force-Intention-Harm K(F+I+H): The Nature and Structure of Crime A Multidimensional Theoretical Model</i>
Omi Hodwitz & Ehor Boyanowsky, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Violence in Activism: Instigating factors and thresholds breached</i>

6:00 PM TO 7:00 PM

MEET-THE-FILMMAKER RECEPTION

ARBUTUS

SPONSORED BY: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

TITLE: PRISON THROUGH TOMORROW'S EYES

FILMMAKER: PAUL SUTTON

7:30 PM TO ?

STUDENT PARTY

LOBBY

SPONSORED BY: SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

SATURDAY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5

8:00 AM TO 12:00 PM	REGISTRATION	OAK FOYER
9:00 AM TO 11:30 AM	BOOK EXHIBIT	GARIBALDI
1:00 PM TO 4:30 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM	ASPEN
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PANEL 17: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Chair: Sheryl Van Horne, Arcadia University, PA

Tessa Goodwin & Katie Kaukinen, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	<i>Women's Dependency, Victimization and Intimate Partner Violence</i>
Sheryl Van Horne, Arcadia University, PA	<i>Homicides in the West: Examining Intimate Partner Homicides Through a Social Disorganization Perspective</i>
Lorraine Halinka Malcoe, Simon Fraser University, BC Elizabeth Ann Carson, Intellica Corporation, OK Sheryll J. Brown & Sue Mallonee, Oklahoma State Department of Health, OK	<i>Partner Violence Against Native American and White Women in Oklahoma: Intersections of Gender, Race, and Class Inequities</i>
Rochelle Stevenson, University of Ottawa	<i>Pets, Intimate Partner Violence, and the Abuser's Perspective</i>

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM	OAK
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PANEL 18: LONGITUDINAL STUDIES OF RISK CHARACTERISTICS

Aaron Roussell & Marisa Omori, University of California-Irvine, CA	<i>Situating Drug Use over the Lifecourse: Using Empirical Findings to Attempt to Build Theory</i>
Jay Healey, Patrick Lussier, & Ray Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Aggressive Behaviors in Preschool Children: Context, Motivation and Behaviors</i>
Stacy Tzoumakis, Patrick Lussier, & Ray Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>High-risk Pregnancies, Family Environment and Chronic Physical Aggression</i>
Jesse Ross & Ray Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Neuropsychological Deficits, Aggressive Behaviors, and the Onset of Self-control in Preschoolers</i>

SATURDAY

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 19: NATIONAL AND CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON POLICE AND CRIME

Chair: Lin Cao, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, ON

Yung-Lien Lai, Sam Houston State University, TX Liqun Cao, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, ON Chi-Fang Tsai, Sam Houston State University, TX	<i>A Comparative Study of Confidence in the Police: A Cross-National Examination</i>
Mark E. Correia & William Armaline, San José State University, CA	<i>An Analysis of Perceptions of State Authority: Developing an Understanding of Race, Ethnicity, and Immigrant Status</i>
Osman Dolu & Sener Uludag	<i>Fear of Crime in Turkey: Results of the First National-Level Survey Research on Fear of Crime</i>
Masha Tkatchouk, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Does Criminal Profiling Work in Practice/Can Criminal Profiling Work in Theory?</i>

8:00 AM TO 9:30 AM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 20: WRONGFUL CONVICTION, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, AND RETURNING PAROLEES

Chair: Katherine Ginsburg, Oregonians for Alternatives to the Death Penalty

Katherine A. Ginsburg, Oregonians for Alternatives	<i>Smart on Crime: A Study of Oregon Law Enforcement Leaders' Perceptions of Criminal Justice Policy</i>
C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine	<i>Wrongful Conviction: Conclusions from an International Overview</i>
Kouri Keenan, Simon Fraser University	<i>Jailhouse Informants in Canada</i>
Jennifer Steidly, San Diego State University, CA	<i>Satanic Panic and the West Memphis Three: A Qualitative Examination of a Modern Moral Panic in the United States</i>

SATURDAY

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

ASPEN

PANEL 21: UNDERSTANDING THE SPATIAL CONTEXT OF POLICING: THE FUTURE OF NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

Chair: Matthew Hickman, Seattle University, WA

John Markovic, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC	<i>Geographic Contours in the Varied Tapestry of American Law Enforcement</i>
Matthew Hickman, Seattle University, WA	<i>How to Leverage National Law Enforcement Administrative Data</i>
Blake Randol, Washington State University,	<i>Assessing the Organizational, Administrative, and Environmental Correlates of Intelligence-Led Policing Initiatives: Results from a Cross-National Survey</i>
Julie Czeck, & Josh Garcia, University of the Fraser Valley, BC	<i>Police Officer Attitudes, Perceptions, and Enforcement Practices of DUI Laws</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

OAK

PANEL 22: RECIDIVISM: THE IMPORTANCE OF CASE MANAGERS AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

Chair: Clayton Mosher, Washington State University, WA

Jennifer Doyle, Aili Malm, Connie Ireland, & Ryan Fisher, California State University, Long Beach	<i>Under the Influence: High Risk Social Networks and Recidivism</i>
Carmen Gress, Shihong Mu, Mary Santarcangelo & Sherylyn Arabsky, B.C. Corrections, BC	<i>Integrating Offender Management – A Provincial Perspective</i>
Makenzie Molitor & Alexandra Walker, Colorado State University, CO	<i>The Propensity for Change: A Study of Case Manager Attitudes towards Client Supervision</i>
Stephanie Wiley	<i>The Crucial Link Between Counselor Attitudes and Self-efficacy in Drug-using Offenders: What Can It Tell Us About Relapse Prevention?</i>

SATURDAY

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 23: UNDERSTANDING SEX CRIMES

Chair: Johnny Nhan, Texas Christian University

Joanna Amirault & Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Prior Criminal Activity, the Aging Process and Sex Offender Recidivism: An Exploration of Population Heterogeneity and State Dependent Models</i>
Jennifer Wong & Meriam Yacoub, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Is there a Relationship between Testosterone and Sexual Aggression?: A Systematic Review</i>
Johnny Nhan, Katherine Polzer, & Jennifer Ferguson, Texas Christian University, TX	<i>More Dangerous than Hitmen: Judicial Perceptions of Sexual Offenders</i>
Danielle Harris, San Jose State University, CA	<i>Visualizing Criminal Careers and Local Life circumstances of chronic sexual offenders</i>
Jacqueline Helfgott & Beck Strah, Seattle University	<i>Determinate-Plus Sex Offender Release Decisions in Washington State: Examination of Cases 2003-2009</i>

9:45 AM TO 11:15 AM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 24: GENDER SPECIFIC PATHWAYS IN ADOLESCENCE

Chair: Wassilis Kassis, Institute of Educational Sciences, University Osnabrueck, Germany

Sibylle Artz & Lorinda Stoneman, University of Victoria, BC	<i>The Racialization of Female Youth Justice in Canada</i>
Kara Thompson, Vincenza Gruppuso, & Bonnie Leadbeater, University of Victoria, BC	<i>Gender Differences in the Co-Development of Anxiety, Depression, and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) Symptoms During the Transition to Young Adulthood</i>
Wassilis Kassis, University Osnabrueck, Germany	<i>Are the Pathways to Violence Gender-Specific?</i>
Rahel Heeg, University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland Michaela Paul, University Osnabrueck, Germany	<i>Making Sense of Violence: A Qualitative Spotlight on the Gender-Specific Use of Violence by Adolescent Girls in Switzerland</i>
Mikael Jansson, University of Victoria Cecilia Benoit, University of Victoria Eric Roth, University of Victoria Helga Hallgrimsdottir, University of Victoria	<i>Abuse and Substance Use Among Street-Involved Girls and Boys</i>

11:30 AM TO 12:45 AM KEYNOTE BRUNCH

ARBUTUS

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: SAMUEL WALKER

**TITLE: 60 YEARS OF RACE, ETHNICITY, AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA:
MOVING FORWARDS AND BACKWARDS**

SATURDAY

1:00 PM TO 2:30 PM

ASPEN

PANEL 25: STAGE DANCERS, SEXUAL ASSAULT, MISSING PERSONS, AND YOUTH VIOLENCE

Chair: Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Janine Althorp, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Exotic Stage Dancers in British Columbia: An Exploration of Their Working Lives</i>
Lindsey Thorlakson & Harpreet Aulakh, Mount Royal University, Alberta	<i>The Influences of Comedy Shows on Post-Secondary Students' Perceptions and Social Definitions of Sexual Assault: A Case Study of Two and a Half Men</i>
Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University, AZ Katharine Tellis & Eryn O'Neal California State University, Los Angeles	<i>The Ubiquity of the "Exceptional" Clearance of Sexual Assaults: Examining Police Clearances in Los Angeles</i>
Katherine Irwin, University of Hawaii, HI	<i>Fighting for Honor: Colonial Control, Gender Inequalities, and Youth Violence</i>

1:00 PM TO 2:30 PM

OAK

PANEL 26: PRISON ENVIRONMENTS: THERAPEUTIC AND NON-THERAPEUTIC

Chair: Carmen Gress, British Columbia Corrections, BC

Michael Young, Royal Roads University, BC	<i>A Modified Therapeutic Community for Quatra-Diagnosed Persons in a Farm-Based Setting: Lessons learned and Future Prognosis</i>
Carmen Gress & Sherylyn Arabsky, British Columbia Corrections, BC	<i>Therapeutic Communities in Correctional Centres: Doing What Works</i>
John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University, AB	<i>Deaths in Custody: A Canadian Overview</i>

1:00 PM TO 2:30 PM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 27: IS IT CRAZY TO TEXT ABOUT PORN WHILE HIGH? RESEARCH ON CRIMINALIZATION

Chair: Camilla Sears, Simon Fraser University

Camilla A. Sears, Simon Fraser University	<i>Policing the 'Grotesque': The Regulation of Pornography in Canada</i>
Amanda Smith, Northern Arizona University	<i>Changes to Legislative Policy Environment Caused by the Anti-Text Messaging while Driving Movement</i>
Wei Wang & Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Social capital, life circumstances and entry into illegal drug trafficking</i>
Antoinette Wood, Sacramento County Probation Dept, CA	<i>A "New" Gang Reality in Northern California?</i>

SATURDAY

1:00 PM TO 2:30 PM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 28: GEOGRAPHY AND CRIME: THEORY AND TRENDS

Chair: Lucia Summers, Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science

Natalia Iwanski, Vahid Dabbaghian, Richard Frank, & Andrew Reid, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>A Simulation Model of an Offender's Journey to Crime</i>
Lucia Summers & Shane D. Johnson, Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science	<i>Spatio-temporal patterns of cash and valuables in transit robbery</i>
Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University Nicolas Malleon, University of Leeds, England	<i>Testing the stability of crime patterns: implications for theory and policy</i>
Jonathan Yasayko & Ehor Boyanowsky, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Climate and crime: How temperature affects violent crime</i>
Fernando Rosales, California State University, Stanislaus	<i>Spatial Analysis on Seasonal Fluctuations in Assault</i>

2:45 PM TO 4:15 PM

ASPEN

PANEL 29: TEACHING CRIMINOLOGY 1

Chair: David Lacy, California State University, Long Beach

Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University	<i>Lessons from Testing Core Values and Key Competencies</i>
Alexander J. Ayres, Ian T. Wolchok, Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley	<i>The Role of Education: Unpacking Public Perceptions of Bylaw Enforcement</i>
Vanessa Burrows and David Lacy, California State University, Long Beach	<i>h2 rite a ppr: Teaching Formal Writing, Reasoning, and Research in Criminal Justice</i>
Lenny Krzycki, Hodges University, FL	<i>Emerging Trends in Teaching Diversity and Victimology courses</i>

2:45 PM TO 4:15 PM

OAK

PANEL 30: RESEARCH ON COURT ACTORS

Chair: Wium de Villiers, University of Pretoria

Wium de Villiers, University of Pretoria	<i>Should Legal Professional Privilege be Limited to Exclude Communications with in-House Lawyers under South African Criminal Law?</i>
Jim Hackler, University of Victoria	<i>The Wisdom of Whores: How to Really Screw Up Doing Research in other Countries</i>
Danijel Ristic, Simon Fraser University	<i>ICTY – Witnesses for Prosecution: Redacted v. Censored Testimonies</i>
Joan Brockman, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Drawing Sex Lines in the Sand: Lawyers and Sexual Misconduct</i>

SATURDAY

2:45 PM TO 4:15 PM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 31: UNDERSTANDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE JUSTICE FROM A CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Chair: Charles Katz, Arizona State University

Britni Adams, University of California, Irvine	<i>The Passion Behind the Practice: Women who Advocate for Girl Offenders and Work toward Juvenile Justice Reform</i>
Kathryn Lia Hermelin, Northern Arizona University	<i>Today's Delinquents – Tomorrow's Jailbirds</i>
Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University	<i>It's Better than the Alternative. But What's the Alternative? Understanding the Popularity among Youth for Formal Diversion Programs</i>
David C. Pyrooz, Arizona State University.	<i>Assessing Abscond Risk among Juvenile Parolees in Arizona: Constructing and Validating a Gender-responsive Abscond Risk Instrument</i>

2:45 PM TO 4:15 PM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 32: THE NATURE OF GANGS

Chair: Gregg Barak, Eastern Michigan University

Melanie Nimmo, University of Winnipeg, Manitoba	<i>Trying to Exit: Gender and Gang Desistance</i>
Harpreet Aulakh, Mount Royal University, Alberta	<i>Intersecting Oppressions and Marginalization in the Lives of Girls in Gangs</i>
Abigail Kolb & Ted Palys Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Are You Down? A Socio-Cultural Depiction of Power Relations and Gender Reconstruction Among Latina Gang Members in Los Angeles</i>
Matthew Valasik & George Tita, University of California, Irvine	<i>Gang Territoriality and Residency in East Los Angeles</i>
Charles Katz & Andrew Fox, Arizona State University	<i>Examining the scope and nature of gangs and gang problems in the US and Trinidad</i>

4:30 PM TO 5:45 PM

ASPEN

PANEL 33: RESEARCH ON CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION

Chair: Johannes Wheeldon, Washington State University

Jonathon Heidt, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>Theories of Correctional Education: Sense and Sensibilities</i>
Loretta Taylor , WA Department of Corrections Dan Ferguson, Walla Walla CC, WA	<i>Community College in Correctional Settings in WA: Program Overview</i>
(Produced by Bryan Aulick and Nicole Reedy)	<i>Film: Washington State Penitentiary AA Degree Program</i>
Johannes Wheeldon, Washington State University	<i>Correctional Education: Communicating Research</i>

SATURDAY

4:30 PM TO 5:45 PM

OAK

PANEL 34: Perspectives on the Vancouver Missing Women/Pickton Pig Farm Serial Murder Case

Chair: D. Kim Rossmo, Texas State University, TX

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University, TX	<i>An Analysis of the Criminal Investigative Failure of the Missing Women/Pig Farm Serial Murder Case</i>
Lindsay Kines, Victoria Times Colonist, BC	<i>Covering Vancouver's Missing Women Case: A Journalist's Perspective</i>
Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>The Arrest, Trial and Conviction of Serial Murderer Willie Pickton: Reflections on the Role of Police, Legislation and the Media</i>
Robert Gordon, Simon Fraser University, BC	<i>The Structural Problems of Policing Metro Vancouver: Lessons From the Pickton Case</i>

4:30 PM TO 5:45 PM

STRATHCONA

PANEL 35: TEACHING CRIMINOLOGY II

Chair: Chantal Faucher, Simon Fraser University, BC

Chantal Faucher, Simon Fraser University	<i>Going through the Razor-wire Fence: Challenging Representations of Women's Prisons in Canada</i>
Barbara Owen and Bernadette Muscat, California State University, Fresno	<i>Connecting Human Rights & Criminal Justice: A Student-centered Approach</i>
Julie Mumma, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Looping with Student-Centered Instruction: A Teaching Experiment Improves Student Engagement & Performance</i>
Laurie M. Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Navigating the Obstacle Course: Successfully Achieving Tenure & Promotion</i>

4:30 PM TO 5:45 PM

SHUSWAP

PANEL 36: RACE/ETHNICITY, CRIME AND JUSTICE

Chair: Charles Reasons, Central Washington University

Anahi Munoz & Charles Reasons, Central Washington University, WA	<i>Immigration and Crime: The New Scapegoat</i>
Justin Cooper, Vincent Ruiz, & Charles Reasons, Central Washington University, WA	<i>Farrahan v. Gregoire: Racism Without Racists</i>
Brian Burtch, Simon Fraser University, BC Anaisabeth Guizar, Rodrigo Murataya, & Charles Reasons, Central Washington University, WA	<i>Homicide, Race, Class and Gender and North America</i>
Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento	<i>Exploring Race, Socioeconomic Factors, and Delinquency Trends in California Public Schools</i>

6:00 PM TO 6:30 PM

BOOK SALE

GARIBALDI

6:45 PM TO 9:45 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

CHARTWELL

RECIPIENTS OF WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARDS

The Paul Tappan Award for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

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

The Joseph D. Lohman Award for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

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

*The June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award
for significant improvement of the quality of justice*

1978-79	Horst Senger	1995-96	Mimi Halper Silbert
1979-80	Betsy Bryant	1996-97	Meda Chesney-Lind
1980-81	Ramona Ripston	1997-98	James I. Cook
1981-82	(not given)	1998-99	Ellen Barry
1982-83	Honorable Rose Bird & Shirley Huffstедler	1999-00	Sandi Menefee
1983-84	Beverly DiGregorio	2000-01	Karin Bedi
1984-85	Marie Rhagghianti	2001-02	Honorable Susan Finlay
1985-86	Rev. Desmond Tutu	2002-03	Daniel Prefontaine
1986-87	John J. Sirica	2003-04	Honorable Leonard Edwards & Honorable Wendy Lindley
1987-88	John Kennedy	2004-05	Pamela Lichty
1988-89	Revs. C. Williams & C. Mims	2005-06	Washington State Institute for Public Policy
1989-89	Florence McClure	2006-07	Nancy Wonders
1990-91	Mark Soler	2007-08	Joan Petersilia
1991-92	Joseph McNamara	2008-09	Joel Goodman
1992-93	Vince Schiraldi	2009-10	Christine Curtis
1993-94	Judith A. Embree		
1994-95	David Chadwick		

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

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

*W.E.B. DuBois Award
for significant contributions to the field of racial and ethnic issues in Criminology*

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2005-06	Julius Debro
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2006-07	Raymond Michalowski
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2007-08	Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2008-09	Shaun L. Gabbidon
2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn	2009-10	Nancy Rodriguez
2004-05	Karen Umemoto		

The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards
individuals generally associated with the Western region
who have made important contributions to the field of Criminology
1976 - 2000

1976-77	William Amos Willa Dawson Barry Krisberg June Morrison Charles Newman Kenneth Polk James F. Short, Jr	1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell Arnold Binder Julius Debro Michael Schumacher
1977-78	Robert Carter G. Thomas Gitchoff William Hopper Sid Lezak David Lowenbert Jay Monahan Harry More John Webster	1989-90	Gloria Allred Lee Brown James Rasmussen Ira Schwartz
1978-79	(not given)	1990-91	Ronald Boostrom Janet Henkin
1979-80	Al Gormann C. Ray Jeffrey Roxanna Sweet Richard W. Tillson	1991-92	John Irwin Susan Meier Jill Rosenbaum
1980-81	Harry Allen Judge David Bazelon Soloman Kobrin	1992-93	Wayne Matsuo Ted Palmer Roland Pierre-Dixon
1981-82	John Barbara C. Ronald Huff Sid Lezak Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Joachim Schneider	1993-94	Susan Turner Daniel Glaser Louis Cobarruviaz
1982-83	(not given)	1994-95	Cecil Steppe Gil Garcetti Carl Pope Constance Watson Leonard Edwards
1983-84	Sid Lezak Milton Rector	1995-96	Paul J. Brantingham David Matza Dan Monez Arnold Rosenfeld
1984-85	(not given)	1996-97	Gene Kassebaum
1985-86	Duncan Chappel Elaine Duxbury Penny Harrington Kenneth Kirkpatrick	1997-98	David Huizinga D. Kim Rossmo Alice McGrath Mark Umbreit
1986-87	John Kaplan Leonard Levy Joseph E. Scott Harold Venter	1998-99	Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart
1987-88	Sheldon Messinger Joan Petersilia Henry Pontell Barbara Raffle Price	1999-00	M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson

Special Recognition Award 1997-98: Edgar Boyko

The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards
individuals generally associated with the Western region
who have made important contributions to the field of Criminology
2001 - Present

2000-01	McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis
2001-02	Finn Esbensen
2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen
2003-04	David Shichor
2004-05	Larry Bennett
2005-06	Robert Crutchfield
2006-07	Elizabeth Deschenes
2007-08	Neil Boyd
2008-09	Henry Fradella
2009-10	Cassia Spohn

***Past Presidents of the Western Division of the American Society of Criminology
(1973-1976)***

June Morrison
Barry Krisberg
William Amos

Past Presidents of the Western Society of Criminology (est. 1976)

1977-1978 G. Thomas Gitchoff
1978-1979 John Barbara
1979-1980 Harry W. More
1980-1981 Ronald Boostrom
1981-1982 John Gruber
1982-1983 Gerald Fare
1983-1984 Janice Lowenberg
1984-1985 Charles Tracy
1985-1986 Henry Pontell
1986-1987 Susan Meier
1987-1988 Janet Henkin
1988-1989 Jill Rosenbaum
1989-1990 John Dombrink
1990-1991 Elaine Duxbury
1991-1992 Randall Shelden
1992-1993 Meda Chesney-Lind
1993-1994 Richard Tillson
1994-1995 Christine Curtis
1995-1996 Candace Cross-Drew
1996-1997 Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1997-1998 Cheryl Maxson
1998-1999 Barbara Bloom
1999-2000 Martha-Elin Blomquist
2000-2001 Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
2001-2002 Paul Brantingham
2002-2003 Libby Deschenes
2003-2004 Angel Ilaraza
2004-2005 Cynthia Burke
2005-2006 Gisela Bichler
2006-2007 Sue Cote
2007-2008 John Vivian
2008-2009 Adrienne Freng
2009-2010 Christine Famega
2010-2011 Laurie Kubicek
2011 – 2012 Mary Maguire

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PANEL 1: Global Electronic Crime

Virtual Villainy: Cyber-Fraud, Order Maintenance and I-Gambling
John L. McMullan, Saint Mary's University, Canada

This paper examines the criminal technologies and organizational dynamics surrounding large scale online fraud at two popular international poker sites and explores their importance for understanding cyberspace governance and gambling. It discusses the character of the Internet and its subterranean features for cyber-crime, provides a detailed document analysis of the social organization of cyber-fraud [i.e. division of labor, motivations, networks, relations with legal actors, victims, etc.] and analyses the implications for netizen justice, private security and public police in the emerging world of I-gambling.

Crime Script on the Modus Operandi and Motivations of 'Warez Groups'
Jonathan R. Basamanowicz & Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University, BC

US federal law enforcement operations occurring between 2001 and 2005 attempted to stab deep into the heart of the online piracy scene, targeting groups known as 'warez groups'. These groups are predicted to be responsible for sourcing and stripping the copyright protections of a large portion of copyrighted content accessible to online communities for illegal downloading. The three primary operations which occurred – Operations Buccaneer in 2001, Operation Fastlink in 2004, and Operation Site Down in 2005 – in sum, elicited over 100 arrests of individuals significantly responsible for the process of releasing content illegally. The current study collected data on 94 convictions from these policing operations to 1) construct a crime script of these groups' *modus operandi* in the release process, and to 2) determine patterns in sentencing in relation to role within the release process. The results demonstrate that certain actors within the release process are more necessary than others and that one's role is related to length of sentence, specifically with crackers.

Factors of Music Piracy Sourced from the 2007 Canadian Internet Use Survey.
James Popham, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

A number of studies have illustrated that age, sex, computer skills, access to broadband internet services, and the number of devices owned by a respondent are effective predictors of engagement in electronic music piracy. However these findings have relied on data collected from undergraduate student samples. This paper reassesses factors of music piracy using a more representative sample of the general population, sourced from the 2007 Canadian internet use survey. Using a logistic regression model the findings suggest that most of the variables considered in past research significantly increase the odds connected with public engagement in electronic music piracy.

Policing Cybercrimes: Meeting the Transnational Challenges of Cybercrime
David S. Wall, Durham, England

Cybercrimes present public police organizations with considerable challenges for order maintenance and law enforcement because Internet-related offending takes place within a globalised and transnational context while crime tends to be nationally defined. The policing of cyber-crime is made all the more complex because most existing internet regulation and security is networked and within this broader framework the public police play only a small part in the overall policing of the Internet. This paper will argue that the future of the public police role in policing the Internet is more than simply acquiring new knowledge and capacity, but it is about forging new relationships with the other nodes within the

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transnational and global networks of Internet security. These new relationships require a range of transformations in understanding and practice to take place in order to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of the nodal architecture. It will then show how some of the contradictions faced by 'the police' are being reconciled by the gradual reconstitution of a neo-Peelian paradigm (traditional police values) across a global span.

The Case for Internet Intermediary Liability in Canada

Sara M. Smyth, Simon Fraser University, BC

The Internet is now rife with criminal activity and this poses a significant threat to its viability as an essential component of our critical infrastructure. Given its emergent and transnational properties, combined with the inherent vulnerabilities in its infrastructure, it is not surprising that attack patterns have evolved over time, with malicious activities being driven further underground, as well as to safe-haven jurisdictions. Not only is the number of threats on the rise, the complexity and efficacy of attacks have increased precipitously over time. Why this is the case, and what we can do about it, is the subject of this paper. I maintain that Internet regulation must be multifaceted and cannot emanate from a single source. There are numerous points of control, involving multiple stakeholders from both the public and private sectors. Indeed, predicting which intermediaries will succeed and what approach the law should adopt with respect to intermediary regulation is one of the most vital issues facing policymakers today.

PANEL 2: Theorizing and Analyzing Justice

Can 'Right Relation' be Built on Shame?: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry into Shame Practices, Latino Ethnicity, and Restorative Justice

Alan Mobley, San Diego State University and Stephanie Fetta, University of California, Irvine.

Cost effectiveness and growing rates of incarceration have threatened the sustainability of contemporary models of criminal justice and have cultivated a willingness to consider significant justice reforms. Restorative justice (RJ) is a leading alternative framework that eschews punishment in favor of "healing" through direct conversation, apology, and the victim's forgiveness. The affective linchpin of this process establishes a sense of shame in the offender. Leading advocates of RJ have yet to deeply consider the implications of shaming at the center of this process, or how RJ may become an inadvertent venue that further institutionalizes racism. In this paper, we discuss ways in which shame emotionally frames the emergence and maintenance of racism in America. We then move to consider the specific impact of shame on Latino participants in restorative justice. Such a discussion speaks to the ethics, and ultimately, the viability and of this alternative model of criminal justice.

Opinions about Restorative Justice: A Comparative Study between Criminology and Con-Criminology Students

Jesslyn E. Morrison and Breanna E. Guy, University of the Fraser Valley.

Restorative Justice is a popular modern philosophical response to criminal behaviour. It is an approach to crime that focuses on repairing harm, restoring broken relationships, and rebuilding the community. Although some practitioners argue Restorative Justice is a powerful way to respond to crime, there are many who still perceive it as too soft of a response. Given that students today are the policy makers of the future, it is important to understand the opinions and support for Restorative Justice processes among undergraduate students, and in particular, to explore their beliefs regarding its applicability to minor versus serious crime, and to young versus adult offenders. This study surveyed a randomly selected

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sample of Criminology and non-Criminology students from a British Columbian University to determine levels of support for Restorative Justice as a response to crime. The implications of these opinions for the future of Restorative Justice practices will be discussed.

Juvenile Justice and Restorative Justice in British Columbia: Theoretical and Practical Reflections on Justice Reforms

Brenda Morrison & Colleen Pawlychka, Simon Fraser University

The paper begins with broad reflections on juvenile justice practice and outcomes, suggesting that, despite various legislative reforms, the juvenile justice system remains focused on the juvenile as the bad apple, within a system of social control. The theory and practice of restorative justice widens the humanistic lens of justice, moving from a mechanism of social control to one of social engagement. This paper reflects on legislative and diversionary restorative practices that have influenced developments in British Columbia; in particular, victim offender reconciliation programs, circle sentencing, and conferencing, as well as the development of Community Accountability Programs. The paper then reflects on these current practices, based on propositions put forward in the Green Paper, recently released in the UK, and an innovative youth at risk program, ROCA, based in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Therapeutic Sentencing: Vancouver's Downtown Community Court

Adam Vaughn, Simon Fraser University.

This study used systems theory to analyze the policies and procedures that guide the operations of Canada's first community-based problem solving court, the Vancouver Downtown Community Court (DCC). As outlined by Stewart and Ayres (2001), this study reviewed policies by considering causal, intervening, and evaluative factors. Findings indicate that the precepts of therapeutic jurisprudence are the causal factors to the operations of the DCC whereas legislation functions as an intervening factor. For evaluative purposes, the research employed a mixed-methods approach to review sentencing patterns. First, secondary data analysis explored the relationship between stakeholders and sentence severity by using criminal court data from the Ministry of the Attorney General of British Columbia. Negative binomial regression analysis suggests that private defense attorneys may increase the severity of sentence. Second, qualitative observations support these findings by indicating that private defense attorneys are external agents to the team-based approach used at the DCC.

PANEL 3: Intervening with Abused, Adjudicated, and Detained Youth

Long-term Rehabilitation Requires Long-term Commitment: An Examination into why Mentally Disordered and Violent Young Offenders Necessitate More Specialized Programming

Raymond R. Corrado, Adrienne M. F. Peters, Lauren F. Freedman, Simon Fraser University, and Sandra Manzardo, Robson Square Specialized Youth Probation.

A major youth justice policy issue in most Canadian provinces is the difficulty of providing treatment programs for mentally disordered and violent young offenders. Many of these youth remain in the community for the majority of the time and thus remain at risk. In the community, many of these young offenders do not attend the judicially mandated continuation of their treatment programs. This presentation will provide both an overview of the developmental theories regarding mentally disordered and violent offending, and challenges to providing effective treatment programs. In addition, the Canadian Youth Criminal Justice Act will be critiqued regarding its sections on interventions within custody and then the community. As well, the failure of these youth to attend court-ordered community

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treatment programs will be explored. Finally, two specialized community-based supervision programs established in Vancouver, British Columbia to address the specific needs of these young offenders will be discussed.

Prodigy Cultural Arts Program: Evidence Supporting Effectiveness

Lisa Rapp-Paglicci, University of South Florida, Chris Stewart, Prodigy Cultural Arts Program, William Rowe, University of South Florida.

The Prodigy Cultural Arts Program offers youth who have been adjudicated as well as at-risk youth from the community, an opportunity to participate in classes encompassing the visual, performing, musical, media, and theatre arts. A quasi experimental design was conducted in multiple waves over two years. Significantly positive changes were noted on multiple mental health symptoms, behavioral dysregulation, perceived academic performance, and family functioning. In addition, results found females in particular evinced strong mental health improvements upon completion of the program. Results also supported a relationship between decreased mental health symptomology and perceived academic performance. Overall, the adolescent's grade point average and mental health symptoms were stronger predictors of perceived academic efficacy than school behavior. Finally, there is support for a small direct effect of neighborhood conditions on the academic performance of those participating adolescents supporting the need for multi-systemic intervention in prevention efforts.

Auto Theft Participation among Serious and Violent Incarcerated Young Offenders.

Amanda V. McCormick, University of Fraser Valley, Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Irwin M. Cohen, Lauren F. Freedman, Simon Fraser University, Julie Pastiu.

Auto theft is a relatively common phenomenon in North American negatively affecting society through increased insurance, health, and criminal justice costs. Much of the prior research on auto theft offending has been collected using police data; little research has involved studies with the offenders themselves. The current study reports on the results of a study with young auto theft offenders in British Columbia. The rate of participation in auto theft among incarcerated serious and violent young offenders will be discussed, as well as the age of onset of auto theft, frequency of auto theft, and developmental trends towards auto theft participation. In particular, the study focuses on how auto theft participation relates to other general and serious delinquency among youth. The results have important implications for those who prevent and respond to auto theft, including police and insurance agencies.

Ethical Issues Involving Research with Children and Youth: Implications of Mandatory Reporting Laws for Abuse

Lorinda Stoneman, University of Victoria, Lauren F. Freedman, Simon Fraser University, Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University, Sibylle Artz, University of Victoria

Although confidentiality is generally upheld to the highest regard in research settings, particularly those involving vulnerable populations, several jurisdictions require that all individuals with information about child abuse (i.e. physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and/or neglect) report the abuse to child welfare authorities. This creates ethical dilemmas for both researchers and stakeholders. The requirement to breach confidentiality can impede the collection of sensitive information, which must be collected to meaningfully inform social policy. Conversely, upholding confidentiality by failing to report abuse may present a barrier to the protection of individual children and youth. The scope of this project is comparative, with an emphasis on the Canadian context. This analysis will highlight jurisdictional approaches to mandatory reporting of child abuse and discuss the role of researchers who collaborate with, but remain distinct from, child welfare providers.

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PANEL 4: Gender and Racial/Ethnic Responsive Programming

Examination of Preconception Health Risk factors Among Sexually Active Females in the Juvenile Justice System—Implications for Intervention

Danielle Parrish and Luz Macias, University of Houston

There is a need to develop gender-specific interventions for the growing female juvenile justice population, as they present with unique needs and risk factors. Particularly concerning is the large proportion of females in the juvenile justice system that are at-risk for pregnancy, pregnant, or teen mothers. Many of these females engage in risky sex behaviors, drug/alcohol use and do not consistently use contraception or condoms, putting them at-risk of an alcohol-, drug-, or HIV-affected pregnancy. Multifaceted interventions focused on the preconceptional period may be well-suited for reducing the multiple, overlapping risks of teen pregnancy and other risky behaviors. Consequently, these risk factors not only influence the mother's health, but can also lead to fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD), the transmission of HIV, or other deleterious health and pregnancy outcomes. This presentation will synthesize the extant literature--providing a background of this problem and strategies for prevention.

The Art of Yoga Project: Gender Responsive Program Evaluation

Alyssa Stupi and Danielle Harris, San Jose State University

The Art of Yoga Project (AYP) provides gender responsive intervention services to girls in juvenile detention facilities by providing yoga, meditation, mindfulness training, and creative arts. The goal of the present study is to determine the effectiveness of the overall program as well as the specific curriculum, in particular, gender-responsivity. Yoga and mindfulness programs are relatively new to the criminal justice field which is why the AYP program evaluation is especially important to further our understanding of gender-responsive treatment of juveniles. This AYP evaluation is in its initial stages. Data were collected from two facilities in the Bay Area that provide the same curriculum. This evaluative research hypothesizes that AYP will be beneficial to participants, improves mindfulness, meditation, relaxation, and ultimately lowers recidivism rates among participants. Practical implications of our results will be discussed.

Treating Addicted Women: The Significance of Gender Responsive Programming

Sonia Munoz-Duran, Connie Ireland, Aili Malm, Ryan Fischer, & Jo Brocato, California State University, Long Beach

The literature suggests that gender-specific programming is imperative when treating women offenders with substance abuse problems. Although gender-specific programming can be readily implemented, the impact of gender-based evaluation of client progress is far more difficult to assess. Further, gendered-based evaluation of client progress can be a tremendous barrier during treatment. Utilizing a sample of community-based treatment providers in California serving parolees participating in the Senate Bill 1453 (SB 1453) program, this study employs secondary analysis of interview data and content analysis of field notes. The purpose of this study is to assess self-reported availability and actual delivery of gender responsive services. The results suggest a gender-specific treatment in assessing client progress and successful completion of residential substance abuse programs.

Overcoming Early Stakeholder Resistance About Indigenous Justice Service Organizations in Four Counties

Marianne O. Nielsen, Northern Arizona University

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“Proving yourself” is an organizational and personal issue for personnel working in Indigenous justice service organizations. Interviews and document analyses with seven criminal justice service organizations run by Indigenous people in four countries point to an acute awareness of a lack of legitimacy rooted in racist stereotypes of the abilities of Indigenous organizations and people. This research is an expansion of an earlier study of Aboriginal youth justice committees in Canada. The lack of legitimacy is framed as “concerns” held by key stakeholders, including criminal justice personnel, funders and Indigenous community leaders. My analysis describes these concerns as they are perceived by organizational personnel and develops a model of 20 organizational and environmental factors across countries that could contribute to the legitimacy of these organizations and 12 that could detract. An awareness of these factors could provide an additional tool for organizational survival.

Cultural Competencies: Important in Theory in Critical in Practice
Silvina Ituarte, California State University, East Bay

As educators who prepare the future workforce of criminal justice professionals, imparting a strong base of knowledge of cultural competency is essential. This presentation seeks to explore how cultural competency can assist criminal justice professionals in all aspects of the job, particularly law enforcement officers who may be able to avoid hostile interactions if the officer is culturally competent. Often officers aware of varying types of communicative disorders are able to identify how to best interact with individuals whom may otherwise have been perceived as uncooperative or under the influence of a controlled substance. This presentation will address the significance of preparing our future justice workforce as well as discuss various examples of cultural competencies.

PANEL 5: Fraud, Illegal Trade Systems, & Corporate Responsibility

Security Fraud Networks from a Victim Point of View
Martin Bouchard & Rebecca Nash, Simon Fraser University, BC; Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach, CA

Drawing on diffusion theory, the current study examines how fraud spreads through social networks in which contact with new victims is contingent upon social ties that make up the network. Network data on more than 559 victims of the ERON mortgage fraud, one of the largest frauds ever detected in Canada, has been collected to re-construct this network. The results indicate that some victims are highly central in recruiting new individuals to the ERON securities fraud, making them key players in their own victimization network. In addition, the results suggest that the type and proximity of ties linking a victim to his/her seller (family/friends, ERON mortgage brokers, advertisement) and the centrality of that seller in the network has a direct impact on the amount of money victims invested in the scheme. The implications of these results will be discussed within the context of the role of social network analysis in highlighting some of the unique features of the diffusion of similar fraud schemes.

Academic Fraud in China: Assessing the Applicability of Merton's Strain Theory
Hongming Cheng, University of Saskatchewan, SK

Despite an increasing awareness of rampant academic fraud in China and other countries, few criminology theories account for this type of white collar crime. Merton's strain theory is traditionally applied to street crime and has been studied predominantly using Western data. Based on case files and interviews, we examine whether and to what degree Merton's strain theory is applicable to academic fraud in China. The results show that Merton's theory can be used to understand the relationship between

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academic fraud and the “Chinese Dream.” Merton’s four types of adaptation (ritualism, innovation, retreatism and rebellion) are examined in relation to the various types of academic fraud.

Psychopathy of Fraudsters: The Victim's View

Daniel Jones and Robert Hare, University of British Columbia, BC

Callous and dishonest manipulation is the hallmark feature of one personality trait in particular: Psychopathy. With the advent of the B-Scan, which allows assessment of psychopathy in both the self and others, we can now more closely study psychopathy in business settings. Participants were recruited from online communities (e.g., facebook, craigslist, Mechanical Turk) for a study on fraud. Over 300 participants volunteered and fell into one of four categories: victim of an amateur fraudster, victim of a professional fraudster (i.e., Bernie Madoff), acquaintance (but not victim) of a fraudster, and control participants who rated their closest co-worker. Findings suggested that all fraudsters were rated as higher psychopathy compared to co-workers. However, professional fraudsters were rated as higher in conscientiousness and lower in narcissism compared to amateurs. Findings suggest that the success and extent of damage a psychopath does to others may also relate to their other personality characteristics.

The Global Pawn Shop: Scripting the Illicit Market for Stolen Art and Antiquities.

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino, CA; Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach, CA; Stacy Hauck, California State University, San Bernardino, CA

Dissecting the system of illicit art trade requires the assemblage of parts and processes forming a complex, global exchange network. Like most illicit trade, buying and selling art and antiquities includes both legal and illegal behavior intertwined in a web of exchange. Understanding the intricacies of trade systems can be enhanced by using the script-theoretic approach. This methodology fosters detailed study of each facet of a market. Isolating the roles, resources, activities, and legal framework critical to each component of the market will generate a comprehensive view of the system. From this perspective, vulnerable points are more readily visible, and thus, targeted intervention can be effective. Strategically attacking critical points of the system offers the greatest potential to fragment the global pawn shop. Drawing from published sources, this paper outlines the complex exchange network used to traffic stolen art and antiquities. It will show points of greatest weakness while suggesting policy implications

PANEL 6: Explaining Criminality

Rediscovering Darwin: The Rise of the Biosocial Research Program in Criminology

Jonathan Heidt, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia

Biosocial criminology has become an increasingly popular area of study in recent years. Along with generating a great deal of research, it has produced a set of interrelated theories along with a broader philosophical framework inspired, in part, by ideas in the field of biology. To date very little effort has been made to distinguish between the philosophical underpinnings and the specific explanations of criminality in this area. In this paper, a model of theory growth will be applied to biosocial criminology in order to better understand the historical development of this program, its underlying assumptions, and the interrelations between the various theories in this area. The model of theory growth used in this paper is derived from several different sources, including theoretical work done in criminology (Bernard and Snipes, 1996), sociology (Wagner, 1984), and the philosophy of science (Lakatos, 1970; Feyerabend, 1976; Laudan, 1977).

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Risk, Biopolitics and the Criminological Study of Environmental Harm: Salmon Aquaculture Regulation in British Columbia

Greg Simmons, Simon Fraser University, BC

Studying crimes against the environment necessitates prior engagement with conceptualizations of environmental harm. With some notable exceptions, however, direct criminological consideration of the construction of environmental harm has remained limited. Looking to the play of social, political and economic forces that both propagate harm to the environment and shape how it is recognized, this paper examines how the empirical and normative study of such harm can and should inform a green criminology. Particular attention is focused on constructions of risk and their application to human interaction with the natural world. The resulting analysis will be applied to the concrete example of salmon aquaculture practices and regulation in coastal British Columbia.

General Strain Theory, Subjective Strains, and Loss: Understanding Ex-Prisoners' Decisions to Engage in Crime

Natalie R. Ortiz and Damian J. Martinez, Arizona State University

According to general strain theory (GST), criminal activity is the product of negative emotions experienced as a result of subjectively unpleasant or disliked events or conditions. GST suggests that loss will be related to crime insofar that it is perceived as unjust, but the relationship is also affected by the magnitude and subjective meaning of that loss. GST and its tests, however, have not offered clarity on the role of certain conditions of loss—specifically the physical and/or psychological absence of a parent, the death of a primary caretaker, and/or separation from siblings—and how they relate to or influence crime. Using interview data from nine dyads of former prisoners and their relatives, this paper explores how loss under these conditions, as experienced as a subjective form of strain, is associated with decisions to engage in crime. Implications for GST and future research are discussed.

Criminal Versatility and Eco-analogous Behavior

Robert Allsup and Gregory D. Morris, California State University, Stanislaus

Research has long supported the versatility hypothesis of crime; those who offend do not specialize in the type of crimes committed, but instead commit a variety of offenses, including legal acts thought to be analogous to crime. However, versatility studies have invariably neglected environmental crime. Using a sample of university students, this study expands versatility research by including a variety of criminally analogous environmental (“eco-analogous”) behaviors. Results show limited support for eco-analogous behavior as acts analogous to crime, suggesting that the versatility hypothesis is culturally bound, dependent upon the social definition of crime and act analogous of crime.

PANEL 7: Issues in Reentry

Essential Skills to Success: Offender Programming Correctional Centres

Mary Santarcangelo, Carrie McCulley & Carmen Gress, B.C. Corrections, BC

Essential Skills to Success (ESS) is an inventory of standalone modules, scheduled to commence delivery in 2011-2012, to remand sentenced inmates at provincial correctional centres. In an effort to better understand the needs of inmates as they return to the community, focus groups were conducted across BC correctional centres in 2010 with remand and sentenced offenders. This study analyzes qualitative data garnered from 10 focus groups, which included 67 male and female inmates at five correctional centres. The findings from this study revealed their experiences and perspectives of

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correctional programming, how the ESS modules can help prepare them for custody release, and how the modules can be promoted to inmates. Recommendations will also be presented for developing and implementing programs that reinforce life skills development while enhancing response to behavioural change programs and supporting pro-social engagement in custody and in the community.

Recidivism and Unemployment: The Hidden Implications of America's Recession

Wesley Maier, Washington State University, WA

Due to the sharp rise in household defaults, overspending, and poor investments America is in the worst recession since the Great Depression. This recession has produced a sharp incline in unemployment rates and home foreclosures. A large percent of offenders admitted into the Washington state prison system were returnees, of which, many were unemployed. Using an interrupted time series analysis, I will examine if the current recession has influenced Washington state recidivism rates. Furthermore, I will also see if the positive correlation between unemployment and recidivism has strengthened since 2006.

Legal Financial Obligations: Consequences and Reactions

Breanne Pleggenkuhle, University of Missouri – St. Louis, MO

Reentry and the challenges of returning offenders are pressing concerns during this age of mass incarceration. The concept of collateral consequences has been documented in correctional literature, where returning offenders have difficulties obtaining employment and housing as a result of their criminal conviction. An additional consequence that warrants attention are legal financial obligations. Offenders are subject to a variety of monetary obligations, such as fines and supervision fees. Previous research has suggested legal financial obligations add stress to returning offenders, damage credit scores and can isolate offenders from family. Qualitative data evaluating the consequences of financial obligations will be presented and the overall financial obligations of different types of offenders will be discussed. The goal of this preliminary research is to examine reactions to and consequences of legal financial obligations guided by a theoretical framework.

Evaluation of Manitoba's Spotlight Serious Offender Services Unit

Michael Weinrath & Gavin Donatelli, University of Winnipeg, MB

The Spotlight Serious Offender Services Unit targets high risk gang-involved young offenders. Spotlight provides support-based services, which include mentorship activities and probation counseling, coupled with client specific programming and family services. They also use deterrence to discourage future re-involvement through targeted surveillance checks. Unique to Spotlight is their adoption of a street mentor to work with youth in the community. Our impact evaluation used quantitative and qualitative approaches to rigorously study the Spotlight program. A comparison group (N=189) of high-risk young offenders was created to better assess Spotlight (N=109) client recidivism outcomes. Findings were generally favourable. The Spotlight program accessed the target population, delivered services as intended, and client and family feedback was most positive, particularly about the street mentors. Theoretical models involving deterrence, intervention and mentorship were most clearly articulated and followed up on. The Spotlight cases did significantly better than the comparison group in all recidivism measures used.

The Impact of Respectful Relationships and Relationship Violence Treatment Programs on Spousal Assault and Recidivism

Carmen Gress, Elenore Clark & Shihong Mu, B.C. Corrections, BC

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This study analyzes the impact of the B.C. Corrections Respectful Relationships (RR) and Relationship Violence Treatment Program (RVT) on reducing spousal abuse and general recidivism. The study examined recidivism rates for all participants who completed the programs between July 30, 2003 to March 31, 2007. This study comprised of two comparative evaluations: RVT completion group (most participants completed the RR program prior to RVT) and a matched comparison group that did not participate in any program; and the RR completion group that did not participate in RVT and a matched comparison group that did not participate in any program. These evaluations were conducted separately for offenders under community supervision and offenders in custody. Results indicate that in both evaluations, participants who completed RR and RVT in the community had significantly lower levels of reoffending for spousal assault and general reoffending.

PANEL 8: Long Trips Upstate: New Research on Sentencing

Chronic Offenders and Sentencing Policy
Nahanni Pollard, Seattle University.

The academic focus on chronic offenders blossomed following landmark studies in the 1970s finding that the majority of offenses were committed by a small minority of offenders. Although significant effort has been put into studying this phenomenon, there remains an inability to accurately and prospectively predict who will become chronic. This becomes problematic when considering sentencing policy, as many sentencing schemes advocate incapacitation in some form for this group in order to lower crime rates. However, without reliable prospective prediction, it is debatable whether there is any crime control benefit to any current sentencing scheme aimed at repeat offenders. What appears to be absent from the body of research, however, is a review of what the reality of sentencing for chronic offenders is. That is where the current research seeks to fill in the gaps by focusing on what the current sentences are for chronic offenders across their criminal history.

A Study on Intimate Partner Homicide and Sentence Lengths in British Columbia and Ontario.
Natasha Stam and Cassandra Stefanucci, University of the Fraser Valley.

Intimate partner homicide has increasingly become a topic of interest with many studies focusing on different factors that may contribute to one killing their intimate partner. Current literature has focused on factors such as gender, marital status, both the offender and the victim's history of violence, the use of alcohol and drugs, ethnicity and race. Other studies have focused on the outcome by looking at the type of legal representation, the disposition type, the conviction offense, and if an expert witness testified on their behalf. This study compares sentence lengths of convicted intimate partner homicide offenders in British Columbia to Ontario to see if there are sentencing differences between these liberal provincial governments. This study also looks at the factors previously identified as relevant to intimate partner homicide to determine which factors are the most important when predicting sentence lengths. The sample for this study will consist of approximately thirty cases from each province.

PANEL 9: Policing Crime in the New Age

Enhancing the Police Response to Illicit Drugs and Injected Drug Users: Harm Reduction and Community Safety
Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University, BC

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This paper will discuss the traditional approaches by police agencies that deal with illicit drug use in North America. This includes the police response to injected drug users (IDU's). At present there is minimal training provided to police recruits and in-service police officers regarding the promotion of harm reduction strategies for the IDU population. In particular, there is minimal police training regarding cultural sensitivity and interacting with Aboriginal IDU's and other minority populations. This paper argues that educating and empowering police personnel in the goals of harm reduction will not only allow the police to be more effective in addressing the issues associated with injected drug use but will also contribute to the overall safety of the community.

Understanding the Nature and Extent of Pharmaceutical Robbery and Burglary

Tara O'Connor Shelley and Alexandra Walker, Colorado State University, CO

Robbery and burglaries involving controlled substances from retail pharmacies have been cause for concern among law enforcement officials. This paper will examine the nature and extent of robberies and burglaries that involve the theft of prescription drugs from retail pharmacies utilizing data from: (1) RxPatrol and (2) a national survey of drug diversion investigators and other law enforcement personnel.

Without Boundaries: Trafficking Anabolic Androgenic Steroids across International Lines

Nick Athey, Simon Fraser University, BC

Anabolic androgenic steroids (AASs) are a form of performance-enhancing drug (PED) currently being abused by athletic and nonathletic individuals. There exist few documented examples of trafficking methods particular to AASs and, of those documented examples, few cases go beyond an abstract discussion of the avenues available to the general population. Moreover, the method of trafficking illicit AASs, as with other illegal drugs, varies by geographical location. The current study discusses a method of trafficking AASs that is particular to the bordering states of Mexico. Utilizing relevant literature and data collected from case studies with former AAS traffickers, the current study analyzes the logistics of drug trafficking and assesses its susceptibility to detection by law enforcement personnel.

PANEL 10: Exploring Gangs & Media Accounts of Youth Violence

Differentiating Delinquent Groups from Gangs: Moving Beyond Offending

Dena C. Carson and Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Klein (1995) argues that gangs are qualitatively different from other delinquent groups. Research typically finds that youth in gangs participate in more serious crimes and at higher frequencies than those belonging to comparable delinquent groups. Few studies, however, have focused on how gangs differ from delinquent groups above and beyond seriousness and frequency of offending. This research has shown that group organization is also more prominent in gangs than delinquent groups. This study will expand on prior research by examining how gangs differ from other delinquent groups at the individual (e.g., self-control, neutralizations, attachment to parents, etc) as well as group level (e.g., group size, sex/race composition, etc). In order to examine these relationships, we utilize data from a multi-site sample of 3,820 youth.

Gang Structures in a National School Based Sample of Youth: A test of Maxson and Klein's gang typology

Kristy N. Matsuda and Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Cheryl Maxson and Malcolm Klein introduced a typology of gangs that has been extensively applied for more than two decades. The original typology was constructed from law enforcement reports of gang structures in their jurisdictions. The authors concluded that though traditional and neo-traditional gang structures are stereotypically considered to be the “most common” gang structure, “compressed” gangs were actually the most commonly reported by law enforcement. The purpose of this study is to use self-report data from a school-based sample of youth to test the Maxson and Klein typology (and the generalizability of findings from law enforcement samples).

Revisiting the Ethnicity Trap: Assessing Class based Categorizations of Criminal Enterprise Groups

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach, CA; Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino, CA; Rebecca Nash, Simon Fraser University, BC

Threat assessments designed to quantify the threat posed by organized crime continually place the “crime group” at the center of the analysis. This group focus has translated into a predominantly class-based organizing principle where the presence of visual identifiers is used to categorize groups. Albanese (1996) warned that in trying to organize groups into purely visual classes, one falls into the ethnicity trap and risks ignoring the most important features of the illicit market structure. The current study tests the utility of the class-based organizing principle by applying social network analysis to data from multiple police data systems. Specifically, the authors determine whether the group classification used in most threat assessments accounts for the majority of co-offending behavior and whether the groups within each class display similar composition and structure. The results show that ethnically-derived categories may be misleading. Policy implications for threat assessment classification strategies are also discussed.

Media Attention to Gang-related Homicides: Reflection of Reality or Sensationalism?

Jennifer Wong and Jason Gravel, Simon Fraser University, BC

Gang-related homicides are attractive stories for newspapers and have been given significant attention in the Canadian press. The media has previously been criticized for sensationalizing stories and misrepresenting the incidence of certain types of crimes (e.g., Sacco, 1995). The current study investigates media attention given to gang-related homicides in Canada. Five major newspapers from five cities (Vancouver, Toronto, Montréal, Calgary, and Winnipeg) were selected for review, and all printed articles between January 2000 - December 2009 relating to homicides were retrieved. Each article was categorized as being associated with gang-membership or having no association with gang-membership. The number of articles published in each category was compared to the actual murder rates (gang-related and non gang-related) reported each year by Statistics Canada for each province and each city. The relationship between factual data and media-reported information for homicide subtypes are compared and discussed, as well as implications for the public's feeling of safety and media influence on policy-making.

Media Influences on Perceptions of Violence Among Youth

Gurleen K. Maan, University of Fraser Valley, Erik Cantera

Media has always played a prominent role in delivering knowledge about current and important issues within society through outlets such as newspapers and television. In particular, violence among youth has always been a controversial topic on the forefront of many media outlets. There has been much debate on whether or not the information portrayed by the media is consistent with empirical research findings. One of the more consistent research findings on this topic is that media tends to sensationalize and mislead viewers and readers about the reality of violence among youth (Burns & Crawford, 1999).

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This causes society to formulate negative opinions and perceptions surrounding violence among such youth. The current study aims to explain the relationship between the media, young offenders, and public perceptions of young offenders by analyzing information generated from a randomly selected sample of undergraduate university students.

PANEL 11: Geography and Crime: Policy and Practice

Collective Efficacy: How is it Conceptualized, How is it Measured, and Does it Really Matter for Understanding Neighborhood Rates of Crime?

John Hipp, University of California, Irvine

The concept of collective efficacy is used increasingly to explain a number of outcomes for various types of collectivities. Most frequently, it is used to explain neighborhood process, including neighborhood crime, health outcomes, and collective action mobilization. This paper argues that there is a striking disconnect between how this construct is conceptualized and how it has in fact been measured in studies. Building on the insights of the self-efficacy literature, it is highlighted that collective efficacy comes from an ongoing process, which has important implications for scholars wishing to utilize the construct. An empirical demonstration of these ideas is provided as an illustrative example.

Perceived Reality: A Spatial Approach Linking Human Perception with the Reality of Crime

Valerie Spicer, Simon Fraser University

In 1997 the Grandview-Woodland Community Policing Centre, with the advice and support of the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies at Simon Fraser University conducted a community survey, asking 720 people 30 questions related to crime, public disorder and quality of life issues in the Commercial Drive area in Vancouver, British Columbia. Ten years later, the same survey was replicated in the same locations with 727 respondents. Although this neighbourhood went through significant changes over these ten years, the opinions of respondents remained substantially the same. However, the survey also incorporated a mapping component in which people were asked to circle the area they felt had the highest level of crime in the neighbourhood. The difference between the 1997 and 2007 perceptual maps is stark. Crime data is used to explore these maps and to further understand the intricate relationship between perception of crime and public disorder.

Unintended Consequences of Residency Restriction Legislation

Erin Wolbeck, University of California, Riverside

Sex offenders are viewed by most to be the worst villains among all criminals. This view has prompted a great deal of legislation enhancing crime control and protection of society by restricting registered offenders rights and enhancing their punishments and monitoring. However, the implications of such legislation may have unintended consequences including discrimination, ineffectiveness against recidivism, and possible civil rights violations. Utilizing geographic information systems software and census data aggregated to the block group level this study evaluates the possible effects of Jessica's law on registered sex offenders as well as their potential victims. Results indicate that such legislation indeed significantly reduces the amount of residentially zones area for sex offenders to reside and consequently forces them to take residence in socially disorganized areas leading to the potential for increased offending. Furthermore, the evidence suggests that residency restriction legislation may lead to disproportionate victimization among poor persons of color.

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InSite: Changing Lives One Step at a Time

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

While numerous studies on InSite (North America's first official supervised injection facility) have been published in leading international journals, little attention has been given to the potential role that InSite has played in changing the culture of drug use in the Downtown Eastside. The present study was conducted on the premise of assessing the transformative role of InSite in the lives of injection drug users (IDUs) who are caught in vicious cycle of substance abuse, poverty and homelessness. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with purposively chosen sample of six IDUs who were attending InSite. Audio recorded interviews were exploratory in nature seeking to elicit IDU's perspective on InSite. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and thematic analysis was conducted. Participants' narratives indicate that attending InSite has had numerous positive effects in their lives, including changes in sharing behavior, improving health, establishing social support and saving their lives. Furthermore, attending InSite has been particularly effective in creating a unique microenvironment where IDUs are increasingly identifying InSite as their community center.

PANEL 12: Fact Finding: Issues in Adjudication

Jury 2.0

Caren Myers Morrison, Georgia State University

When the Framers drafted the Sixth Amendment and provided that the accused in a criminal case would have the right to trial by an "impartial jury," it is unlikely that they imagined the members of that impartial jury becoming Facebook friends during deliberations, or Googling the defendant's name during trial. But juror attempts to gain information about the defendant and about the law may not reflect misconduct so much as a misplaced sense of responsibility to render the "right" decision. The modern conception of the jury as passive and uninformed replaced a more active body envisaged at common law and by the Framers. This article argues that we need to rethink the jury's role for the 21st century and restore some of the jury's active engagement in the process of fact-finding. The jury that may ultimately emerge—Jury 2.0—may share some characteristics with its more active forbears.

Investigating the Influence of Criminal Profiling-based Expert Testimony on Juror Attributions of Guilt in Criminal Trials

Masha Tkatchouk and J. Don Read, Simon Fraser University.

One kind of Criminal Profiling-based expert testimony relates to Linkage Analysis (LA) - an assessment of the likelihood that two or more crimes have been committed by the same person. This study examined how expert testimony on LA (control, implicating, counter) in combination with two levels of implicating evidence influenced mock-juror attributions of guilt in criminal trials. Mock-jurors who received unchallenged implicating LA testimony rendered more guilty verdicts than controls and the presentation of counter expert testimony significantly reduced the impact of implicating LA testimony. The provision of additional implicating evidence also resulted in an increase in guilty verdicts. It was concluded that, given that the validity of LA is yet to be established, LA expert testimony is likely to have serious prejudicial effects and thus its admittance into criminal courts is premature.

Constructing Criminal Insanity: Exploring Differences between Successful and Unsuccessful Mental Disorder Defences

Michael Gulayets, Grant McEwan University.

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Beyond legal and psychiatric definitions of criminal insanity, the verdict of 'Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder' is a social construction. This presentation explores the differences between individuals who raise the Mental Disorder Defence and are found 'Not Criminally Responsible' with those who raise the Defence and are found guilty. Files of individuals assessed for criminal responsibility over a two year period on a remand unit at a forensic psychiatric hospital were examined. Approximately one-quarter (N=36) of these individuals were found 'Not Criminally Responsible' and the remaining 102 individuals were found guilty. This study examines differences between these groups along various dimensions such as offense characteristics, victim characteristics, criminal and psychiatric history, and demographic characteristics. These differences can help us better understand how constructions of criminal insanity manifest in court verdicts. The presentation considers how the above characteristics may contribute to the determination of criminal responsibility.

Doing Away with Mens Rea

Masha Tkatchouk, Simon Fraser University.

In Canada, in order to obtain a criminal offence conviction the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a particular criminal event or state of affairs was caused by the accused's conduct (actus reus) and that this conduct was accompanied by a particular state of mind (mens rea). The requirement of mens rea is in place so that an accused cannot be convicted for simply doing something criminal without intending to do so (as in accidents, etc.), as this is seen as unjust. However, it is argued that this requirement may introduce more injustice than it seeks to prevent. An alternate legal approach, doing away with the doctrine of mens rea, is proposed.

PANEL 13: Online Victimization and Abuse: Old Problems in a New Guise

Conducting Cyber-Research on Bullying: A Qualitative, Textual Analysis of www.bullying.org

Barry Cartwright, Simon Fraser University

Bullying is said to be linked to school violence, school shootings, and to life course criminality. It has also become the target of a multiplicity of legally mandated anti-bullying programs, with some anti-bullying advocates calling for tougher criminal sanctions and others for more therapeutic or "restorative" approaches. This paper reports on the results of a cyber-research study of messages posted on the Canadian-based anti-bullying Web site, www.bullying.org. Hundreds of cases of school bullying, workplace bullying, cyber-bullying and bullying across multiple domains are subjected to in-depth analysis. A number of the "truisms" about bullying—e.g., that it is more widespread or more virulent today than it was in the past—are challenged through an examination of accounts of bullying dating back over many years. The study adds new insights into the nature and level of violence involved in female bullying, and sheds new light on why bully-victims routinely appear in lower numbers in school-based samples than they do in "real life". An explanation is also offered for why anti-bullying programs have routinely produced negligible to modest results at best.

Extracting Dark Cyber Networks

Richard Frank, Bryce Westlake, and Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

As the Internet evolves, so do the opportunities available to cyber-criminals in general, and to pedophiles in particular. Using many strategies, from websites to peer-to-peer networks, pedophiles find and connect to one another to exchange child pornography. In this presentation we demonstrate how we automated the process of mapping the structural information about online child porn networks via a specialized web-crawler. We directed this web-crawler to limit itself to the domain of child porn while

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ignoring legitimate content. With the use of this crawler, we were able to map the child porn content on upwards of 5000 web-servers by automatically analyzing the content of more than a million web-pages and the images contained on them. This tool can clearly highlight the servers with the most offensive materials, hence aiding in the combating of online child exploitation.

Finding the Key Players in Online Blog and Non-Blog Child Exploitation Networks
Bryce Westlake, Martin Bouchard, and Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

As the growth of online child pornography outpaces law enforcement resources, the primary goal going forward must be to improve the existing strategies and methods for combating the problem. In this study, we argue that these improvements must take two forms: 1) increasing the automation of searches, and 2) refining the systems being used to identify, and prioritize websites/targets. The prioritization is especially important given the size of the problem: targets are plentiful, and with limited resources, the priority should be given to the most harmful targets - the key players. Drawing on recent advances in social network analyses, we develop a measure to identify the key players in online child exploitation networks that focuses on both severity (how harmful is the content) and connectivity (how exposed and easy to find is the content). Implications for law enforcement are discussed.

If it Happens in Cyber Space Does it Count?
Hilary Kim Morden, Simon Fraser University

Despite the prevalence and persistence of the internet in the lives of 21st century individuals, studies related to its impact on behaviours specific to sexual infidelity have been few. Currently researchers have yet to even agree as to what constitutes an infidelity when it occurs in cyberspace. This study considers that question. Much of the research concerning infidelity has, thus far, been conducted in the real world. Due to the lack of corporeal presence in cyberspace, it can not be automatically assumed that the beliefs, attitudes and opinions regarding infidelities committed in the real world will transfer intact to the online dimension. The purpose of this study was to examine and clarify attitudes and beliefs towards extra-dyadic internet relationships including cyber-dating, cyber-sex, hot chat, flirting and intimate conversation. Analyses demonstrate that the majority of participants do believe that all online extra-dyadic behaviours are forms of infidelity. Final results are interpreted through an evolutionary lens.

Investigating Fear of Crime: The Virtual Environment and the Social Context
Andrew J. Park and Monique Guterres, Simon Fraser University

Research on fear of crime has been evaluated using survey questions to still photographs to measure levels of fear that people have. Despite this, there remains a gap between identifying potential risk in putting human subjects in a troubled neighbourhood and identifying the decision-making process. We have developed a research methodology of using the virtual environment to investigate fear of crime in urban contexts. Subjects can freely navigate a virtual environment without any ethical issues while we observe their behaviours, which open doors to studying fear of crime in various settings. We also look at the perception of crime from Metro Vancouver's Yaletown, Commercial Drive and Chinatown communities in its applicability to the decision-making model using the Virtual Environment Experiment.

PANEL 14: Academic-Practitioner Partnerships: Introducing CSU-CDCR SUMIT

"Don't Use the 'W' Word": Lessons Learned While Preparing a Blueprint for Juvenile Reentry
Christie Gardiner, and Georgia Spiropoulos, California State University, Fullerton

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The researchers spent six months working with local practitioners and stakeholders to develop a Blueprint of Youthful Offender Reentry for Orange County, California. During the time spent holding stakeholder meetings and developing the Blueprint, we learned some important lessons about working with practitioners. These lessons, which include the importance of words and key supporters, will be discussed and analyzed in an effort to improve the utility and acceptance of academic research by practitioners.

Reforming Education & Corrections via the SUMIT: Statewide University Multi-disciplinary Internship Training

L. Paul Sutton, San Diego State University

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation faces significant and unprecedented challenges across a host of legal, medical, treatment, and custody fronts. As the largest law enforcement agency in the world, its mission has been expanded to include areas and concerns that it was never designed to address. As the legal, political, and professional challenges facing CDCR mount—and by all indications, they are bound to continue—the demand for intelligent, dedicated, and imaginative staff throughout the organization will rise. And, equally importantly, the need for these staff to work in concert across divisional boundaries to solve problems that reach *across* divisions will become increasingly important.

I have been working with the members of the executive staff of the CDCR to address these issues by using the resources of the California State University system, the largest public university system in the world. The aim is to create a long-term partnership between the CDCR and the CSU system, something unprecedented in either organization. At the heart—but not the entirety—of the concept is a far-reaching internship program that will place hundreds, potentially thousands, of our best and most motivated students from both undergraduate and graduate programs into a host of positions at CDCR institutions and administrative offices, including institutions, parole offices, re-entry centers, and headquarters, across the state. Students would come from academic programs in criminal justice, nursing, mental health, public health, social work, psychology, rehabilitation and counseling, recreation, public administration, and the like. The partnership will potentially involve programs from all 23 CSU campuses.

If successful, the partnership could become an exciting model that can be exported to other states and beyond. Its promise is limited only by the energy and imagination of those bringing it to life. In the fall of 2010, with the support of the CDCR, a pilot project began at Richard J. Donovan, a level III prison near San Diego. We are presently in the midst of the exciting first steps of this incredible and ambitious experiment.

PANEL 15: Force and Victimization: Agents, Partners, Suspects, and Detainees

Game Wardens and the Use of Force

Ryan Patten, California State University-Chico

Due, in part, to game wardens isolation they are an understudied element of law enforcement. Even when considering popular research areas, such as the use of force, game wardens have received very little interest. This research study attempts to build from the scant empirical literature examining game wardens and the use of force. The data were collected from 2002 through early 2010 and contain 286 separate incidents where some level of force was used (voice command, physical controls, OC spray, or impact weapons). Logistic regression models revealed the sex of the suspect, the time of the day, the time of the year, whether the suspect verbally/passively resisted, actively resisted, or was under the influence of drugs or alcohol were consistent with an increased likelihood in the use of force. Additional

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research from other areas of the country needs to be considered before making any substantive conclusions.

Analysis of Assaults on National Park Service Rangers

Larry A. Gould, Northern Arizona University-Yuma

A review of raw data suggests that Law Enforcement Rangers in the employee of the National Park Service have the highest rate of victimization for assault of all Federal Law Enforcement Agents. The International Association of Chiefs of Police also concluded that NPS Rangers suffer the highest rate of assaults of any Federal enforcement. These findings contradict the general public's image of the setting in which NPS Rangers work, and if true has the potential of reducing the overall park experience for visitors. The findings of this study suggest that the high rate of assault results from two issues: 1) The NPS is one of the only large full-service police departments in the Federal Government; and 2) many NPS Rangers work in an environment in which there is a strong division between the various roles that they must play on a daily basis.

Intimate Partner Violence and Victim Characteristics

Kris R. Henning, Portland State University, OR, Greg Stewart, Portland Police Bureau, OR

Despite increasing research on risk factors for intimate partner violence (IPV), our empirical knowledge regarding repeat IPV lags behind other crimes. One approach to improving the validity of IPV scales is to consider victim characteristics. Research and theory suggest that a proportion of IPV involves mutual aggression or actions that may escalate a partner's violence. This raises the possibility that a victim's behavioral history and demographics increase the risk for future IPV. The present study assesses whether victims' age, age at first criminal involvement, prior IPV, and substance history adds to the prediction of recidivism after these same factors are considered for the partner. Police records were used to identify 1,176 IPV cases involving a male suspect. The local criminal history for each member of the couple was then obtained including recidivating events. Analyses using these data and implications of the findings for law enforcement risk assessments will be presented.

Police Custody Sergeants' Perceptions of People with Intellectual Disabilities

Michael Hellenbach, University of Chester, England

The study is a full time three years PhD research having commenced in September 2007. The project examines the construction of intellectual disabilities, decision making processes and the construction of crime and punishment by professionals involved in criminal justice. This study draws on qualitative data generated through unstructured interviews with custody sergeants from the North-West of England; Cheshire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester. By analysing decision making processes around vulnerable detainees in the micro setting of a custody suite it was possible to identify contradictions between welfare and disciplinary powers that appear to be inherent to decisions made by custody sergeants. It is argued that learning disability is constructed in relation to concepts of fairness and justice, which a custody sergeant may utilize in accordance with their perception of professional identity.

Predicting Public Support for School Resource Officers

Brad A. Myr Stol, University of Alaska-Anchorage

Using data collected from a citywide survey of more than 2,000 adult residents of Anchorage, Alaska, this paper presents an empirical study of the relationship between fear of crime – particularly youth

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crime and delinquency – and support for a local school resource officer program. Results suggest that support for the school resource officer program is not driven by fear of, or concern for, crime/delinquency, in general; rather, support for the school resource officer program hinges primarily on the belief that assigning police to schools is an effective strategy for the prevention of criminal/delinquent behavior among students. Implications of these findings are discussed.

PANEL 16: Theories of Conflict and Violence

Probing the Parameters of Critical Criminology: When Does the Critique of Domination Become Domination Itself? Avi Brisman, Emory University, GA

Critical criminology has always been committed to a critique of domination and to exploring broader conceptions of “crime” to include harms that are not necessarily proscribed by law. But how should critical criminologists negotiate situations in which confronting one form of oppression effectively means supporting another? This paper considers a number of scenarios in which the dedication to a critique of domination may pit devoted critical criminologists against each other. It begins with a number of recent First Amendment cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, before turning to a wide range of international examples in which the critique of domination risks repression or worse. Drawing on anthropological debates regarding the scope and breadth of cultural relativism, as well as tensions in anthropology between various rights regimes, this paper suggests some factors for critical criminologists to consider (e.g., structural constraints, personal and group experience) when addressing conflicting claims of domination.

On the Intersection of Differentially Experienced Anger & Potential for Radicalization/Terrorism: Implications from a Tibetan Sample
Stephan K. Rice, Seattle University

Recent research has outlined how a social-psychological agenda rooted in negative affect (humiliated fury, contempt, moral outrage) can serve as an important complement to the structural, sociopolitical, or codal in predicting radicalization and terrorism. Drawing on a Tibetan sample, the present study outlines how differentially experienced anger (e.g., normative social approval, perceived effects for self, reaction tendencies, emotional memory) raises challenges for a social-psychological perspective.

Criminal Justice and Social Exclusion: Integrating Power and Privilege into Theories of Crime.
Jeff Kerr, Portland State University, OR

Research on prisoner re-entry has focused on the way many formerly incarcerated people are “excluded” from society. Many have difficulty finding employment, housing, healthcare, and some are not even permitted to vote. This paper examines “social exclusion” as an important theoretical concept that goes beyond prisoner re-entry to the causes of crime itself, and it examines the extent to which social exclusion can be used in conjunction with many traditional criminological theories, such as social disorganization, control theory, strain, and Hirschi and Gottfredson’s general theory of crime. Social exclusion could also be conceived of as a reincarnation of labeling theory, with a different emphasis. Policy implications and the popularity of the concept in the UK and EU are discussed.

Knowledge Reifying Force-Intention-Harm $K(F+I+H)$: The Nature and Structure of Crime A Multidimensional Theoretical Model
Ehor Boyanowsky, Simon Fraser University, BC

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Violence is regarded as a negative phenomenon and confused with aggression in social science to the detriment of analysis of their causes. We argue that violence is a natural phenomenon occupying a meaningfully different ecological space from aggression which involves elements of intention and harm and propose a multidimensional model for comparison and analysis of the structure of crime.

Violence in Activism: Instigating factors and thresholds breached

Omi Hodwitz and Ehor Boyanowsky, Simon Fraser University, BC

Two separate studies were conducted between 2005 and 2008. Each investigated the influence of demographic characteristics, psychological variables, and the external instigating factor of threat on the decision to protest ranging from letter writing to engaging in increasingly illegal and violent forms of civil disobedience. Results indicated that demographic characteristics are not a significant predictor of illegal or violent disobedience. Psychological variables do influence the decision to engage in civil dissent, but the relationship is complex and dependent on whether behavioural options are illegal or violent in nature. Dimensions of threat do not appear to be significant predictors of civil disobedience. Results indicate that previous research on demographic significance is outdated, and previous research addressing psychological variables is simplistic. External instigating factors, such as threat, require more investigation.

PANEL 17: Intimate Partner Violence

Women's Dependency, Victimization and Intimate Partner Violence.

Tessa Goodwin and Katie Kaukinen, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

In this research, we use a Canadian national dataset to determine the effects intimate partner violence has on a woman's dependency in a relationship. Specifically, the relationships being studied are those of married and cohabitating intimate partner violence victims. Our analyses examine how a woman's education level, employment or income status and the presence of children in the household will affect intimate partner violence. We hope to be able to determine the validity of the following hypotheses: Hypothesis 1: A woman's education level being high or seeking higher education, her employment status being that she is employed thus having a personal income and having children present in the household will increase her risk for IPV. Hypothesis 2: A woman's employment status being that she is receiving welfare will increase her risk for domestic violence. This research will help promote education on identifying victims and potential victims of intimate partner violence.

Homicides in the West: Examining Intimate Partner Homicides Through a Social Disorganization Perspective.

Sheryl Van Horne, Arcadia University

The West is one of two regions of the country that has been widely cited in research as having historically high rates of violent crime. This paper examines intimate partner homicide counts in Western counties across the United States utilizing a systemic reformulation of social disorganization theory perspective that highlights the importance of institutions. A principal component analysis revealed three relevant components: concentrated disadvantage, a population structure component, and a population mobility component. Through a negative binomial regression analysis, this study found that the systemic reformulation of social disorganization theory significantly explains intimate partner homicides in the West, including voter participation rates and religious participation as well suggesting that other institutional factors should be examined when utilizing a social disorganization perspective.

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Partner Violence against Native American and White Women in Oklahoma: Intersections of Gender, Race, and Class Inequities

Lorraine Halinka Malcoe, Simon Fraser University, Elizabeth Ann Carson, Intellica Corporation, Sheryll J. Brown, Oklahoma State Department of Health, and Sue Mallonee, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Limited data suggest that Native American women experience higher intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization rates than non-Native women. Applying feminist intersectionality and anti-colonial theories, we tested whether past-year IPV victimization rates in Oklahoma are higher for Native American than White women, and investigated socioeconomic, demographic, and coercive control determinants of excess IPV against Native American women. Data were collected in 2001-2003 via a randomized telephone survey of Oklahoma women (495 Native American; 4,619 White) 18–44 years. Measures included past-year physical and sexual IPV victimization, partners' coercive control, and respondent's self-reported racial background. Findings show that, compared with White women, Native American women had equivalent *moderate* IPV rates, but 2.3-fold higher rates of *severe* physical/sexual IPV. Ex-partners committed 71% of severe IPV against Native American women and 47% of severe IPV against White women. Sixty percent of the Native American/White inequality in severe IPV remained unexplained (adjusted odds ratio=1.9, $p=.028$).

Pets, Intimate Partner Violence, and the Abuser's Perspective

Rochelle Stevenson, University of Ottawa

A small but growing body of research on domestic violence, intimate partner violence in particular, has shown that companion animals are among the victims of such violence. However, the majority of this research has focused on the victims' reports, using victim accounts as the data for exploring the inclusion of pets in domestic violence. This leaves a substantial gap in the literature; the abuser's perspective on pets in situations of intimate partner violence is missing. Through semi-structured interviews with incarcerated offenders who have committed intimate partner violence, this research explores the motivations for the abuse of the pet, and the attitudes and perceptions held about the companion animal and animals in general.

Regarding Violence in Heterosexual Intimate Partner Relationships

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

While a large amount of work has been written and researched about domestic violence, a bulk of it focuses on the violence of men against their current or former wives or girlfriends. However, recent studies have shown that female-perpetrated intimate partner violence is more common and severe than reported to criminal justice authorities. More recently, criminal justice practitioners, the battered women's movement, academics/researchers, etc. are beginning to realize that intimate partner violence on the behalf of women against men is a serious social, legal, and public health issue. Examining female perpetrated intimate partner violence requires deconstructing some respected ideas on heterosexual relationships and gender norms. It is also often assumed that women are socially and physically incapable of acting violently towards men. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the empirical characteristics of female perpetrators of domestic violence as well as utilize a number of theoretic perspectives to explain female violence against male and female partners.

PANEL 18: Longitudinal Studies of Risk Characteristics

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Situating Drug Use over the Lifecourse: Using Empirical Findings to Attempt to Build Theory

Aaron Roussell and Marisa Omori, University of California, Irvine

This project explores drug use over the life course with data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. We examine dichotomous indicators for multiple drugs for a sample of youth, using growth trajectory models to describe trajectories over 5 time points (1984-2002). Using individual NLSY variables and county data from the US Census, we frame our analysis within a structural context. Though criminological theorizing about issues of drugs and addiction is scattered, we draw on two perspectives that consider within-individual drug use over time. Caspi and Moffitt's developmental approach emphasizes the relative stability of antisocial behavior over the life course, including drug abuse. Sampson and Laub's life course perspective, on the other hand, acknowledges the heterogeneity of offending over time in the form of "turning points" such as marriage. Based on our preliminary findings, we would like to explore alternative theoretical frameworks for understanding addiction sociologically and criminologically.

Aggressive Behaviors in Preschool Children: Context, Motivation and Behaviors

Jay Healey, Patrick Lussier, and Ray Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC

Research on aggression has traditionally adopted a cross-sectional design to explain and describe the antecedents, expressions, and functions of aggression, resulting in a variety of hypotheses investigating the influence of numerous correlates (i.e., temperament, age of onset, gender differences). Despite these strides, our understanding of aggression has been hindered by the limitations of cross-sectional methodology, specifically; there is an inability to account for individual changes over the life-course. The current study aims to address this problem by adopting a developmental perspective that begins by describing the aggressive behavior of preschool children (ages 3-5) at the earliest developmental stages. The study is based on the first wave (n=219) of the Vancouver Longitudinal Study on the Psychosocial Development of Children (the KD-Bear Project). The sample includes clinical subjects (i.e., referred for any externalizing spectrum disorder) and community subjects recruited in at-risk neighborhoods. Factor analysis and latent class profiling were used to identify the dimensions and behavioral patterns of aggression.

High-risk Pregnancies, Family Environment and Chronic Physical Aggression

Stacy Tzoumakis, Patrick Lussier, and Ray Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC

Most children exhibit aggressive behaviour in infancy which typically reaches its peak at around age 4 and declines steadily into adolescence. Tremblay et al. (1999) have suggested that children do not learn physical aggression but learn to regulate it as the socialization process unfolds. However, a small subgroup of children exhibit elevated levels of physical aggression, Chronic Physical Aggression (CPA), which persists over time. Study findings suggest that CPA children tend to be disproportionately characterized by exposure to pre/perinatal adversities and criminogenic family environments. Using a sample of 219 preschoolers from the KD-BEAR project, a longitudinal study in Vancouver, British Columbia, the current study explores the prevalence and impact of risky behaviors during pregnancy such as alcohol, drug and nicotine use on early aggression, while adjusting for other confounding factors and covariates (e.g., maternal health, birth complications, antisocial tendency, etc.).

Neuropsychological Deficits, Aggressive Behaviors, and the Onset of Self-control in Preschoolers

Jesse Ross, Patrick Lussier, and Ray Corrado, Simon Fraser University, BC

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This study examined the onset self-control and associated factor in a sample of preschoolers. More specifically, this study revisits the concept of low self-control as described by Gottfredson & Hirschi (1990) by determining its role on preschoolers' aggressive behaviors and their performance on various neuropsychological tasks. This study is based on the first 171 children partaking in the KD-BEAR project, a longitudinal study investigating the development of antisocial traits. A revised-version of the Grasmick scale was used to measure low self-control while a series of neuropsychological tasks were conducted with research participant in a laboratory setting. Principal components analysis was conducted with the items of the Grasmick scale to inspect for multidimensionality of self-control. Next, various ordinary least-squared multiple regression models were used to analyze the covariates of self-control using a series of stepwise procedure – i.e., scores of various neuropsychological tests, aggressive behaviors, and sociodemographics. Results will be discussed in light of the scientific literature on self-control.

PANEL 19: National and Cross-National Perspectives on Police and Crime

A Comparative Study of Confidence in the Police: A Cross-National Examination

Yung-Lien Lai, Sam Houston State University, TX, Liquan Cao, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, ON, Chi-Fang Tsai, Sam Houston State University, TX

Previous work on comparative public confidence in the police has neglected two issues: a more diversified pool of nations and the influences of national-level factors on public opinions. Relying on data from 2005 *World Values Survey* with 64,835 respondents nested in 52 nations, the present study extended the prior research by using hierarchical liner modeling (HLM). The results show that that the quality of governance and homicide rates have significant influences on confidence in the police at the national level. At the individual level, predictors such as age, gender, education attainment, marriage, family support, and anomie significantly affect confidence in the police, consistent with prior studies. Policy implications and research limitations were addressed in conclusion.

An Analysis of Perceptions of State Authority: Developing an Understanding of Race, Ethnicity, and Immigrant Status

Mark E. Correia and William Armaline, San José State University, CA

As the number of immigrants has increased throughout America, the composition of neighborhoods and cities has slowly changed, requiring governmental agencies to adapt and adjust the way they provide services. These changes have garnered substantial attention from political pundits, the popular media, and researchers alike. Despite this attention, few researchers have examined perceptions held by immigrants of the criminal justice system, and fewer have examined immigrant perceptions of police legitimacy. Using data collected in Oakland, California this paper discusses perceptions of police legitimacy and the underlying variables influencing these perceptions among immigrants and minorities. Drawing upon quantitative and qualitative data (i.e., citywide survey data, interviews, and focus groups), this paper also compares these perceptions to non-immigrant populations and explores the effect of neighborhood culture on perceptions of state authority.

Fear of Crime in Turkey: Results of the First National-Level Survey Research on Fear of Crime.

Osman Dolu and Sener Uludag

Fear of crime has been increasingly popular in criminological literature in the last decades. Although there some studies in other countries bulk of fear of crime research has been concentrated around Western societies. Conducting a Turkish Science Foundation (The Scientific and Technological

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Research Council of Turkey - TUBITAK) sponsored nationwide survey entitled "Turkish National Fear of Crime Survey" on a nationally representative sample, the researchers explored the prevalence, nature, and extent of fear of crime in Turkey. The researchers will present the descriptive statistics and show the results of multivariate statistics that test major theories and perspectives in fear of crime literature. As being the first national level survey of its kind in Turkey we believe that this survey research will make significant contributions to fear of crime literature and international criminological literature.

Does Criminal Profiling Work in Practice/Can Criminal Profiling Work in Theory?

Masha Tkatchouk, Simon Fraser University, BC

First the limited empirical research on the practical validity of Criminal Profiling (CP) was reviewed and it was concluded that currently empirical support for the practice is lacking. However, this was due to the absence of well-designed examinations of CP, rather than the presence of negative findings from such studies. Hence, the logic of CP was examined and one necessary condition of CP was identified to be the existence of relationships between offence behaviors and offender characteristics. It is argued that this necessary condition needs to be established before any other research on CP is undertaken and that this should be done through attempts to derive taxonomies that identify groups of offenders that are statistically different with respect to offence behaviors and offender characteristics. In the current study, a taxonomy was derived that classified offenders into nine groups that are statistically different with respect to specific offence behaviors and offender characteristics.

PANEL 20: Wrongful Conviction, Capital Punishment, & Returning Parolees

Smart on Crime: A Study of Oregon Law Enforcement Leaders' Perceptions of Criminal Justice Policy

Katherine A. Ginsburg, Oregonians for Alternatives to the Death Penalty

Many criminologists agree that the capital punishment system as it is practiced in the United States is inherently flawed and ineffective, racially and economically discriminatory, and enormously expensive while producing minimal, if any, benefits (Radelet & Akers, 2006). However, law enforcement officials themselves are a population that are not commonly represented when criminal justice experts discuss their opinions on the American institution of capital punishment. A recent national study released by the Death Penalty Information Center (Deiter, 2009) reports that the nation's police chiefs rank the death penalty last on a list of criminal justice policies that affect reductions in crime, they say it does not act as a deterrent to capital homicide, and rank it as one of the most inefficient uses of taxpayer dollars. This project seeks to replicate the above mentioned study by surveying Oregon's police chiefs and sheriffs, in order to facilitate a better understanding of the death penalty system within the state of Oregon.

Wrongful Conviction: Conclusions from an International Overview

C. Ronald Huff, University of California, Irvine

Both scholarly and public attention to the problem of wrongful conviction continue to grow, due in part to more than 250 DNA-based exonerations of innocent persons who had been convicted in the United States. Such individuals often face many years of incarceration and even execution. Moreover, every time an innocent person is convicted, the actual offender may remain free to commit additional crimes. Although research on this subject continues to expand, one area that has been neglected has been cross-national, comparative research. This paper summarizes some of the important findings from a collaborative study focusing on wrongful convictions in the U.S., Canada, much of Europe, and Israel. It also incorporates some recent recommendations, from this study and from others, concerning how these errors might be reduced.

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Jailhouse Informants in Canada

Kouri Keenan, Simon Fraser University

Jailhouse informants have occasioned a great deal of debate in recent years not only in this country, but also throughout many other common law jurisdictions. Following several commissions of inquiry into high-profile cases of wrongful conviction in Canada, seven provincial justice ministries have announced policy directives and ministry guidelines to prevent miscarriages of justice in cases involving jailhouse informer witnesses. While a laudable goal, the arbitrary nature of these provincial policies is arguably anathema to the administration of justice, and raises serious questions relative to due process and constitutional rights of equality. Experience has shown that the safeguards implemented at various levels of the criminal justice process are ineffective at preventing miscarriages of justice, especially those precipitated by the erroneous evidence of in-custody informers. Drawing on relevant public policy and agenda-setting literature, emphasis is thus given to the development and implementation of a federally mandated in-custody informant policy directive.

Satanic Panic and the West Memphis Three: A Qualitative Examination of a Modern Moral Panic in the United States

Jennifer Steidley, San Diego State University

In the early 1970's, Social Process Theorist, Stanley Cohen presented the idea that media-generated "moral panics" cause the ultimate "demonizing" of those that have been labeled as non-conformists or "deviant" within modern-day structured societies. A direct result of these "moral panics" is the stigmatization and accusations of crime on groups of individuals that are culturally or religiously different than that of the majority. From these accusations of crime and deviance, many individuals or groups of individuals have been erroneously charged and punished for offenses they did not commit. Within this paper, I will present a qualitative examination of the case of the West Memphis Three. From this research, I will show how a community's infection with a form of "moral panic" known as "Satanic panic," has resulted in the unfair trial and unjust imprisonment of three teenage boys accused of brutal murder.

PANEL 21: Understanding the Spatial Context of Policing: The Future of National Law Enforcement Statistics

Geographic Contours in the Varied Tapestry of American Law Enforcement

John Markovic, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC

American law enforcement is unique in the degree of autonomy exercised at the local level. Law enforcement in the United States is primarily performed by 18,000 local, state, tribal and special jurisdiction agencies across the country. Building off of the recent work of Gary Cordner that explores state-level variations in the roles of sheriffs and municipal police agencies, this research examines variations in policing at more micro-levels of analysis. Geographic regimes or patterns, such as commitment to professionalization and various policing styles, apparent at regional levels are presented. Geocoded data from the BJS LEMAS data series are used to produce illustrative maps and spatial analyses. The presentation also illustrates the potential to use the BJS series of law enforcement data to examine resource gaps, to identify opportunities for regional collaboration and for forging partnerships to enhance strategic planning for disaster preparedness.

How to Leverage National Law Enforcement Administrative Data

Matthew Hickman, Seattle University, WA

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This study explores an oft-neglected aspect of the more than 20 year-old BJS LEMAS data series (now known as the SGPLEA series): The spatial distribution of law enforcement management and administrative data. Spatial analyses promise to breathe "new life" into SGPLEA and chart the course for future BJS data collection efforts. A variety of examples will be presented that demonstrate how these data can be leveraged into exciting new research areas as well as shed new light on long standing issues in law enforcement. These new directions will ensure that SGPLEA continues to serve the needs of law enforcement executives, researchers, and policy makers.

Assessing the Organizational, Administrative, and Environmental Correlates of Intelligence-Led Policing Initiatives: Results from a Cross-National Survey
Blake Randol, Washington State University, WA

Numerous scholars have generated hypotheses concerning organizational, administrative, and environmental factors that are associated with the adoption of intelligence-led policing initiatives. Most studies examining these relationships have been conducted at the state level and limited knowledge is available concerning these correlates of intelligence-led policing at both the state and national level. This study seeks to help fill this gap by using cross-national data drawn from the Department of Justice's 2003 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS). Environmental factors assessed in this study include urbanization, population density, crime rate, region, budgets per capita, sworn officers per 10,000 residents, components of organizational structure, rates of arrest, and the presence of community oriented policing programs.

Police Officer Attitudes, Perceptions, and Enforcement Practices of DUI Laws
Julie Czeck and Josh Garcia, University of the Fraser Valley, BC

The amount of time it takes to process a driving under the influence charge (DUI), beginning from the moment the police officer decides to pursue a criminal charge, to testifying in court, significantly affects whether a police officer decides to process a suspect under the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Studies looking at the enforcement of DUI laws have shown that police officers are more likely to give out suspensions instead of processing suspects of impaired driving through the *Criminal Code*. In order to better equip police officers to hold impaired drivers accountable for their crimes, studies must look at the encompassing factors that deter police officers from charging suspects under the *Criminal Code*. This study will examine police officer attitudes, perceptions, and enforcement practices of DUI laws in British Columbia in order to understand the factors that deter police officers from charging suspects under the *Criminal Code*.

PANEL 22: Recidivism: The Importance of Case Managers and Social Networks

Under the Influence: High Risk Social Networks and Recidivism
Jennifer Doyle, Aili Malm, Connie Ireland & Ryan Fisher, California State University – Long Beach, CA

Drug treatment literature consistently emphasizes the importance of pro-social peer support during recovery from addiction. Simultaneously, criminological literature stresses the importance of positive role models in minimizing recidivism among offenders. The current research investigated the social networks of parolees in substance treatment programs in order to analyze substance abuse trends and recidivism rates. Specifically, this study examined parolee experience with substance abuse as well as the composition and density of their social networks. The data from the current research came from surveys collected from the parolees during their drug treatment program; these surveys assessed the

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primary social contacts of each parolee and the role of transitional social support during their reentry to society. It was predicted that high risk social networks, defined as dense networks that are mainly composed of drug users and criminals, will correlate with higher rates of recidivism and relapse.

Integrating Offender Management – A Provincial Perspective

Carmen Gress, Shihong Mu, Mary Santarcangelo & Sherylyn Arabsky. B.C. Corrections, BC

This study analyzes the impact of the B.C. Corrections Integrated Offender Management (IOM) pilot project on the reduction of recidivism. The IOM program started in 2006 and the first IOM program participant was released on May 29, 2006. By April 14th, 2010, when the IOM participants were prepared for this study, 732 participants had completed IOM and were released out of custody. Quantitative analysis was broken down in three major ways: (a) time period for recidivism tracking, (b) institution, and (c) inclusion/exclusion of probation breaches. A series of logistic regression and survival analyses of the IOM group and a matched comparison group found that the recidivism rate for the IOM group is significantly lower than the comparison group in 6-month, 12-month and 18-month tracking period. Qualitative results assessing program implementation and ongoing support process will also be presented.

The Propensity for Change: A Study of Case Manager Attitudes towards Client Supervision

Makenzie Molitor & Alexandra Walker, Colorado State University

In community corrections the role of the case manager is to provide supervision, access and referrals to resources, and facilitate reintegration into the community. This exploratory research examines the characteristics of and viewpoints held by fifteen case managers in a Midwest community corrections facility. Through the use of semi structured interviews, case managers were asked how their role and the services provided by the community corrections facility impact a client's ability to change. Emphasis was placed on understanding perceptions of resources, offender capabilities, the role of case management in influencing offender change, and community corrections as a whole. The results indicate that case managers, while secondary to the offender's role, have the ability to facilitate change within the context of community corrections.

The Crucial Link between Counselor Attitudes and Self-efficacy in Drug-using Offenders: What Can It Tell Us about Relapse Prevention?

Stephanie Wiley

In addictions counseling, the counselor-client relationship is a key factor in predicting successful recovery. While several aspects of this relationship are important, one that has garnered considerable attention is the ability of counselors to increase self-efficacy in clients. One opportunity for counselors to build efficacy in clients occurs directly following relapse events. By carefully structuring their responses to relapse, counselors can influence client feelings of success in preventing future relapse. This qualitative study examines the responses of 35 parolees and probationers at an outpatient substance abuse treatment center in order to better understand the relationship between counselor reactions and self-efficacy in clients. The study reveals that counselor reactions are important to clients and may play a role in increasing self-efficacy as it relates to relapse prevention. The implications of these findings for parolees and probationers involved in mandated substance abuse treatment programs are discussed.

PANEL 23: Understanding Sex Crimes

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Prior Criminal Activity, the Aging Process and Sex Offender Recidivism: An Exploration of Population Heterogeneity and State Dependent Mode

Joanna Amirault and Patrick Lussier, Simon Fraser University, BC

Two competing theories exist to explain the link between past and future criminal behavior: population heterogeneity and state dependence. This study examines how population heterogeneity and state dependent models can help to understand offender recidivism. The sample consists of sex offenders consecutively admitted to a penitentiary in Quebec, Canada from 1994-1998. Analyses were conducted on offenders age 36 and over (n=242), and with a subsample of offenders 45 and over (n=144), to explore the effect of aging and the predictive impact of prior charges on recidivism. Official criminal activity of the sample was analyzed over three temporal periods: (a) 18-23 years, (b) 24-29 years, and (c) 30-35 years. Survival analyses and Cox proportional hazards were used to assess the predictive accuracy of prior criminal activity throughout each temporal period. The findings will be discussed in light of the current application of sex offender risk assessment tools and community management strategies.

Is there a Relationship between Testosterone and Sexual Aggression? A Systematic Review

Jennifer Wong and Meriam Yacoub, Simon Fraser University, BC

Researchers have focused substantial effort in determining risk factors that may influence the development of sex offenders. One perspective on sexual aggression is biological; a frequent contention being that the hormone testosterone is partially responsible for sexually aggressive behavior (Ehrenkranz, Bliss, & Sheard, 1974; Rada, Laws, & Kellner, 1976). A systematic review on the relationship between testosterone levels and sexual aggression was undertaken using an explicit literature search strategy and clear inclusion criteria. A total of 7 studies and 10 effect sizes were identified; data were coded independently by two reviewers. Studies were assessed and analyzed using a quantitative meta-analytic approach. Results in respect to the association between testosterone and sexual aggression are presented, and limitations given the small sample size and potential concerns with study comparability are discussed.

More Dangerous than Hitmen”: Judicial Perceptions of Sexual Offenders

Johnny Nhan, Katherine Polzer, and Jennifer Ferguson, Texas Christian University

This research explores structural and cultural effects of legal and criminal justice processes through judicial perceptions of sexual offenders. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with judges from California and Texas. Initial findings suggest judicial actors share the same negative public sentiments towards sex offenders and felt they were much different and worse than other offending types, including murderers by some. However, judicial actors face an inherent friction: they must remain as impartial triers of fact while satisfying public demands for justice. Some California judges have used punitive measures under the pretext of treatment to circumvent this conflict. The ramifications and realities of restrictive and punitive policies and laws such as Megan's and Jessica's Laws have resulted in costly state-funded solutions for offenders.

Visualizing Criminal Careers and Local Life Circumstances of Chronic Sexual Offenders

Danielle Harris, San Jose State University, CA

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Developmental criminology suggests that the elements of one's criminal career (such as specialization, frequency, escalation, or desistance) might be best understood through an understanding of their dynamic properties. Using archival files from the Massachusetts Treatment Center Database (N = 902), the author created a timeline for each of a sample of chronic, persistent sexual offenders. Each timeline provides a visualization of the offender's official criminal record as well as important local life circumstances. This presentation provides a qualitative exploration of the vastly different pathways that were followed by this sample of serious sexual offenders. Although the extent to which these cases are representative of other offenders remains to be seen, meaningful stories can be told from exploring the data in this way. Hypotheses that can be generated from this approach and will form the basis of subsequent, more rigorous empirical verification are explored.

Determinate-Plus Sex Offender Release Decisions in Washington State: Examination of Cases 2003-2009

Jacqueline Helfgott and Beck Strah, Seattle University

In 2001 Washington State Legislature enacted Determinate-Plus Sentencing for sex offenders convicted of certain sex offenses who are subjected to an indeterminate life sentence with discretionary release by the Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board. Since the adoption of the Determinate Sentencing-Plus legislation, little is known about the factors that influence Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board decisions. Previous research suggests that parole board decision-making is influenced by offender blameworthiness, public safety, and practical constraints. The study examines 692 Determinate Sentencing-Plus cases reviewed by the Washington State Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board from 2003-2009. Factors including nature of crime, victim type, actuarial risk scores, expression of empathy and remorse, completion of treatment, offender accountability, and victim impact are examined. Implications for parole decision-making, sentencing policy, and offender reentry are discussed.

PANEL 24: Gender Specific Pathways in Adolescence

The Racialization of Female Youth Justice in Canada

Sibylle Artz and Lorinda Stoneman, University of Victoria, BC

The issue of the racialization of youth justice in Canada, especially for female youth, is one of the most pressing issues that we face. The over-representation of Aboriginal female youth in custody is glaringly apparent: In 2008/2009, Aboriginal female youth represented 44% of all female youth sentenced to custody, a significant increase over the 29-35% recorded in 2004-2005. Since the introduction of the YCJA, while the total number of females sentenced to custody has decreased overall, the decline was much smaller for Aboriginal females. At present, 58 percent of girls in BC custody centers are Aboriginal while only 8 percent of the youth population (females and males) is Aboriginal. Additionally, Aboriginal girls make up 34% of females on remand, and 31% of those admitted to probation across Canada. Accordingly, we make the argument that discussing gender without discussing racialization in the Canadian context means we are missing a key component of female youth crime in Canada.

Gender Differences in the Co-Development of Anxiety, Depression, and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) Symptoms During the Transition to Young Adulthood

Kara Thompson, Vincenza Gruppuso, and Bonnie Leadbeater, University of Victoria, BC

To contribute to an understanding of co-morbid trajectories, we examined gender differences in longitudinal changes in anxiety, depression and ODD symptoms over 6 years. Community-based

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adolescents (N=664, 321 males) ages 12-19 years at Time 1 were individually interviewed biennially (4 waves). For females, curvilinear trajectories were significant for each domain; for males linear trajectories for anxiety and depression were significant. Significant between-person differences in slopes of anxiety and depression for males suggest that they experience greater variability in change over time in symptoms than females. Slope-slope correlations were also significant for males only - growth in one domain is associated with growth in the others. Males showed both concurrent and prospective associations among symptom domains across time, whereas females showed concurrent associations at each time point and less systematic change in symptoms over time. The direction of influence of symptom domains on each other will also be assessed.

Are the Pathways to Violence Gender-Specific?

Wassilis Kassis, University Osnabrueck, Germany

Our analysis on violence-resilience despite family risks is based on a questionnaire-study of 5.149 young adolescents (age 14.5) in four EU-countries (Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Spain). We focus in particular on gender-specific violence-resilience of adolescents who, contra-intuitively, have successfully handled family violence experiences (corporal abuse by parents and/or spousal abuse). Resilient means in our terms, that the adolescents don't have externalizing (violent behaviour) or internalizing (depression) symptoms despite their family burdens. In this respect the project is not focussed solely upon successful violence *products*, but also upon the social *processes* which contribute to the capacity to control risk situations. The core of our gender-specific results by multivariate regression analysis is that staying resilient is as (a) a personal, as well as (b) a social capacity. The (1) self-concept, (2) activities out of violence, (3) parenting style, (4) violence-experiences, (5) school experiences with teachers and peers and (6) drugs/alcohol misuse are reliable predictors with a gender-specific importance for violence-resilience

Making Sense of Violence: A Qualitative Spotlight on the Gender-Specific Use of Violence by Adolescent Girls in Switzerland

Rahel Heeg, University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland and Michaela Paul, University Osnabrueck, Germany

We will discuss the results of a research project which analysed 40 qualitative interviews with girls using physical violence in Switzerland and the comparison of these results to more general findings from studies on boys. The findings show: 1) Violence makes sense in the girl's social world of family dynamics, peers and school in several ways. The interviews offer insight into the girl-specific meaning of violence, and we compare those with recent findings in the field of male adolescent's use of violence; 2) Violence makes sense in regard to the gender stereotypes offered within the cultural context of the interviewed girls: We discuss the intersections between the cultural images of femininity and masculinity and show the self reported behavioural guidelines of girls using violence. We argue that understanding the social and cultural context within which girls make sense of their use of violence, is a strong approach towards explaining the gender-specific pathways towards aggression in adolescence.

Abuse and Substance Use among Street-Involved Girls and Boys

Mikael Jansson, Cecilia Benoit, Eric Roth, and Helga Hallgrimsdottir, University of Victoria

We present a gender oriented analysis of data from a panel study of street-involved youth aged 14-19 at first interview with three aims: first, to describe the kind and level of psychological, physical and sexual abuse suffered by street - involved youth; secondly, to identify important proximate and distal factors

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related to youth's experience of abuse; thirdly, to identify some of the behavioural consequences of abuse. Confirming previous research, we catalogue a very high reported level of abuse among street-involved youth, with distinct differences in the abuse reported by males and females. The determinants of abuse are less clear, however, with relatively small differences in abuse by parental education, the number of parents or guardians ever lived with and by Aboriginal versus non-Aboriginal status. There were some significant differences in abuse levels according to how male and female parents/guardians behaved with each other and with the youth while growing up.

PANEL 25: Stage Dancers, Sexual Assault, Missing Persons, & Youth Violence

Exotic Stage Dancers in British Columbia: An Exploration of Their Working Lives

Janine Althorp, Simon Fraser University

This study provides a glimpse into the lives of exotic stage dancers working the circuit in British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of the study was to explore two significant issues faced by these women: the lack of occupational health and safety in their working environments and the closure of dozens of strip clubs in Vancouver and its surrounding municipalities during the past two decades. Specifically, the goal was to understand the effect of these issues on the working lives of exotic dancers and to reveal the human face of these workers. In-depth open-ended interviews were conducted with a purposively chosen sample of seven exotic stage dancers in British Columbia. Findings indicate that these dancers contend with numerous obstacles including a lack of benefits, poorly maintained working environments, lack of security, lack of respect from owners/managers, leading to the reluctance to complain about their working conditions.

The Influences of Comedy Shows on Post-Secondary Students' Perceptions and Social Definitions of Sexual Assault: A Case Study of Two and a Half Men

Lindsey Thorlakson, and Harpreet Aulakh, Mount Royal University

The under-reporting of sexual assault crime is widely recognized in North America. One group that is reported to be at significant risk of sexual assault victimization and least likely to report is female students in post secondary institutions. This paper advances findings from an ongoing qualitative research study, which aims to understand media's role in creating ambiguous social definitions of sexual assault as one of the reasons of underreporting of crime by university students. Using the television show, *Two and a Half Men*, as a case study, the findings convey that ambiguous portrayals of one-night stands can skew students' perceptions and social definitions of sexual assault.

The Ubiquity of the "Exceptional" Clearance of Sexual Assaults: Examining Police Clearances in Los Angeles

Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University, Katharine Tellis, California State University, Los Angeles, and Eryn O'Neal, California State University, Los Angeles

According to FBI guidelines, law enforcement officials can clear—or solve—crimes either by arrest or exceptional means. The offense can be exceptionally cleared only if the agency knows who the perpetrator is (and where he/she can be found) and has enough information to support arresting and delivering the suspect to the court for prosecution, but has determined that there is a reason outside law enforcement that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender. There is an expectation that law enforcement will use the exceptional clearance sparingly, but critics charge that agencies use it improperly to clear cases that do not meet these criteria in an effort to inflate their clearance rates. In this paper, we examine exceptional clearances of sexual assault cases reported to the Los Angeles Police

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Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in 2008. We conclude that each agency, and particularly the Sheriff's Department, improperly clears cases by exception.

Fighting for Honor: Colonial Control, Gender Inequalities, and Youth Violence

Katherine Irwin, University of Hawaii

Explanations of urban violence have remained relatively unchanged for decades. A core argument has been that in neighborhoods confronting multiple political, racial, and economic dislocations, boys and young men will sometimes use violence to attain the opportunities denied to them within conventional society. To date, there are at least two missing explanations within the community distress and violence literature. First, most accounts of violence among boys and men fail to address how colonial histories contribute to community dislocation and male violence. Second, the community distress and violence literature also tends to ignore girls and gender inequalities. Relying on data from a five-year ethnographic study of youth violence among Pacific Islander adolescents in Hawaii, I offer a perspective that accounts for colonial control as well as gender inequalities.

PANEL 26: Prison Environments: Therapeutic and Non-Therapeutic

A Modified Therapeutic Community for Quatra-Diagnosed Persons in a Farm-Based Setting: Lessons learned and Future Prognosis

Michael Young, Royal Roads University, BC

A convincing body of research suggests that modified therapeutic communities (MTC) can be effective treatment for addicted persons with co-morbid disorders. Over the past two decades, MTC have evolved to deal with special populations, including prison-based communities. This research examines the development of Woodwynn Farms Therapeutic Community (WFTC) a MTC near Victoria, B.C. The community serves homeless, addicted persons with co-morbid disorders, and has a long-term goal of accepting offenders released from prison-based therapeutic communities. The quatra-diagnostic nature of potential residents at WFTC makes the community unique. However, the development of WFTC has not been without challenges. NIMBYism, attracting and retaining residents, and training staff in a treatment context that emphasizes community as method rather than individual self-realization represent significant obstacles. These issues and their resolution are discussed with regard to their impact on a MTC that also requires the ongoing operation of a 192 acre farm.

Therapeutic Communities in Correctional Centres: Doing What Works

Carmen Gress and Sherylyn Arabsky, B.C. Corrections, BC

This study analyzes the impact on recidivism of a Therapeutic Community (TC) pilot at a provincial correctional centre. The evaluation period was from February 1, 2007 (January 2007 for the comparison group) to September 16, 2009. Using logistic regression, 93 TC completers were compared to 93 equivalent inmates at the same institution who did not participate in the TC. We examined four different periods of 'time at risk' to reoffend in the community: full study period and fixed tracking periods of three, six and twelve months. There are three main conclusions from this study. First, those individuals who complete the TC reoffend significantly less than those who do not complete the TC. Second, the results show that the program has the potential to increase significantly the amount of offence free time. Third, of those who did reoffend, there were no significant differences between groups.

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Deaths in Custody: A Canadian Overview

John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University, AB

In recent years, incarcerated offenders dying (in particular, of unnatural causes) while in detention has garnered considerable attention in Canada, and in particular by the Office of the Correctional Investigator. This is largely due to a number of high profile cases (e.g., Ashley Smith, Mr. Blackwell) which have raised a number of concerns about the safety and security of inmates during their detention. Following up on two previous studies conducted in Ontario, this presentation will focus on the first Canadian cross-section study. Drawing on coroner's/medical examiner's data (2000-2009) from three Canadian provinces, the presentation will cover main the results and key findings as related to inmates dying while being detained in federal and provincial detention. In addition to presenting the findings, implications for policy recommendations will be presented within a national and international context.

PANEL 27: Is it Crazy to Text about Porn while High? New Research on Criminalization

Policing the 'Grotesque': The Regulation of Pornography in Canada

Camilla A. Sears, Simon Fraser University.

This paper is based on a larger study focusing on the legal regulation of adult pornography in Canada and how obscenity law and its interpretation have been transformed in the last fifty years. Through an analysis of obscenity cases (with a focus on adult pornography) between 1959 and 2009, I delineate a shift that has occurred in the judgments. Paying attention to the judicial discourse, it is evident that a harm-based approach has emerged which has led to the adoption of neoliberal language and concepts such as, individual responsibility and 'freedom.' Such a shift has served to construct certain individuals as autonomous and others as 'risky,' and in this way, impacting on their ability to attain full (sexual) citizenship rights. This paper will highlight some of these findings, utilizing examples from various judgments to demonstrate the evident trends.

Changes to Legislative Policy Environment Caused by the Anti-Text Messaging while Driving Movement

Amanda Smith, Northern Arizona University.

This paper provides a social constructionist analysis of the movement to criminalize text messaging while driving (TWD). Beginning in 2009, several national anti-texting campaigns emerged including Distraction.gov, FocusDriven, Oprah's "No Phone Zone," and Allstate Insurance's "X the Text." According to these campaigns, TWD should be viewed as a serious form of distracted driving that causes many serious motor vehicle crashes annually that have resulted in fatalities. Currently, thirty states have TWD bans, and pressure is mounting for the remaining twenty states to pass TWD bans in the form of the recently proposed "Distracted Driving Prevention Act of 2009." The analysis offered here examines the motivations that animated the anti-TWD movement, the evidence marshaled to justify labeling TWD illegal, the sources of opposition to the criminalizing TWD, and the potential policy environment changes to come as a result of this legislation. I conclude that states without TWD bans will soon criminalize this activity.

Social capital, life circumstances and entry into illegal drug trafficking

Wei Wang and Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University, BC

Given the nature of international drug trafficking, access to any position along the chain can hardly be created at will. Connections with existing traffickers are considered to be an essential component of entry into the drug trade. Yet, the types of connections (family, business, or criminal ties) and the circumstances surrounding (job seeking vs. job offering) have scarcely been researched. Drawing on social theory which directs attention to the resources embedded in social networks, the current study

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examines the circumstances surrounding entry into the drug trade in a relatively large sample of drug traffickers incarcerated in the UK (N = 187). Our results show that traffickers who entered the drug trade through family ties had a higher likelihood of showing progression in their careers, while few traffickers who entered the trade with life situation of desperate need for money made it past the lowest level positions in the chain.

A "New" Gang Reality in Northern California

Antoinette Wood, Sacramento County Probation Department, CA

Crips and Bloods—traditional gangs whose mere names conjure up fearful images of violence and destruction—are no longer at the forefront of the gang reality in Sacramento, California. Instead, influenced by the Bay Area-based rap music subculture of Hyphy, gangs calling themselves "Families," "Mobbs," and "Camps" are believed to be creating a new, hybridized gang culture. Employing grounded theory methods of qualitative data analysis, this paper examines four key areas in which this Hyphy-gang relationship is being portrayed: media created by people within the Hyphy movement; news sources covering Hyphy; trial transcripts that focus on offenders and victims who are believed to be involved in the Hyphy movement and gang culture; and police reports and media releases concerning this relationship. Ultimately, I am concerned with addressing one key question—How new is this "new" reality?—in order to understand how law enforcement agencies might better adapt to these changes.

PANEL 28: Geography and Crime: Theory and Trends

A Simulation Model of an Offender's Journey to Crime

Natalia Iwanski, Vahid Dabbaghian, Richard Frank & Andrew Reid, Simon Fraser University, BC

Crime Pattern Theory argues that offenders often commit crimes along routes between major activity nodes in their awareness space. In this paper, using Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm, the routes taken by each offender from their home to major attractors are simulated. With the use of five years worth of real police data, the most frequently travelled roads are identified and compared with segments that actually contain the crime locations. A small-scale analysis is performed for each offender to determine how far off their shortest path they go to commit their crimes. Aggregate analysis is also performed to observe travel patterns in different areas of the city, and how they relate to the amount of crime in each neighbourhood. The aim of the model is to better understand criminal behaviour and to study the spatial distribution of crime in an urban landscape.

Spatio-temporal Patterns of Cash and Valuables in Transit Robbery

Lucia Summers and Shane D. Johnson, Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science

Using epidemiological techniques, it has been demonstrated that the spatio-temporal dynamics of some crime types - such as residential burglary, theft from motor vehicle and insurgent attacks - resemble that of a contagious disease, so that, once an offense has occurred, another is likely to take place nearby and soon after. This paper demonstrates the same can be observed for cash and valuables in transit (CViT) robbery, albeit at a larger geographical scale. The data used for the research include all CViT attacks recorded in the United Kingdom during 2007-09 (N=2,983). We discuss the potential impact of various methodological issues, to include aggregation bias and the consideration of the environmental backcloth. Despite the data limitations, we argue that these findings may be a starting point for the development of preventative strategies and the prioritization of policing resources.

Testing the Stability of Crime Patterns: Implications for Theory and Policy

Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University and Nicolas Malleon, University of Leeds, England

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Recent research in the “crime at places” literature is concerned with smaller units of analysis than conventional spatial criminology. An important issue is whether the spatial patterns observed in conventional spatial criminology focused on neighborhoods remain when the analysis shifts to street segments. In this paper, we employ a new spatial point pattern test that identifies the similarity in spatial point patterns. This test is local in nature such that the output can be mapped showing where differences are present. Using this test, we investigate the stability of crime patterns moving from census tracts to dissemination areas to street segments. We find that general crime patterns are somewhat similar at all spatial scales, but finer scales of analysis reveal significant variations within larger units. This result demonstrates the importance of analysing crime patterns at small scales and has important implications for further theoretical development and policy implementation.

Climate and Crime: How Temperature Affects Violent Crime

Jonathan Yasayko and Ehor Boyanowsky, Simon Fraser University, BC

Global warming has sparked concerns around the world due to the potential impacts on human populations that may occur as a result of increasing climatic temperature and weather extremes. One potential concern is temperature’s effect on the rate of aggressive behavior and the violent crime that results from it. Evidence from two Canadian studies suggests that environmental temperatures are related to violent crime rates as demonstrated through UCR violent crime data from various cities and incidents of violent aggression against transit drivers in Metro Vancouver. The results from both studies provide some support for the heat aggression hypothesis and routine activities theory, and are interpreted using Boyanowsky’s Ecs-TC syndrome as a theoretical guide. Results also revealed support for differentiating incidents of nonaggressive violence from aggressive violence. The potential implications and future directions for research on temperature and aggression in light of climate change are discussed.

Spatial Analysis on Seasonal Fluctuations in Assault

Fernando Rosales, California State University, Stanislaus

Seasonal fluctuations in violence stand as one of the earliest empirical findings in criminology, and subsequent research has supported such fluctuations. Routine Activities (RA) theory posits that this fluctuation is due to differences in seasonally induced motivation to offend, seasonal differences in suitable targets, and seasonal differences in capable guardians. Corresponding research has failed to test: (1) seasonal fluctuations in domestic assault, or (2) spatial fluctuations in assault by season, domestic or otherwise. In a comparison of domestic and simple assault, findings suggest that each fluctuates seasonally, and that these fluctuations may be spatially bound. All data is derived from the Sacramento PD website for the years 2005-2008. Simple assault and domestic assault are compared in all analyses. Seasons are divided into winter, spring, summer, and fall. An initial seasonal comparison is first explored for simple and domestic assault and is followed by a spatial exploration of fluctuations by season for each form of assault via concentric density maps.

PANEL 29: Teaching Criminology I

Lessons from Testing Core Values and Key Competencies

Erich P. Schellhammer, Royal Roads University

The Civilian Peace Service of Canada (CPSC) just concluded a pilot for accrediting peace service professionals based on a set of core values and key competencies. Those values and key competencies

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are very similar to those held by successful justice service professionals including criminal justice workers. I have been part of the accreditation panel and learned valuable lessons for testing candidates on core values and key competencies as well as developing methods to teach those. In my presentation, I like to share our testing approaches and lessons learned. The process can be adopted to identify strengths of justice service professionals as well as weaknesses. Based on the outcome of the test, an individualized training/education plan can be developed. This promises to efficiently organize training/education to ensure that justice service professionals actually have the required core values and key competencies for their work.

The Role of Education: Unpacking Public Perceptions of Bylaw Enforcement

Alexander J. Ayres, Ian T. Wolchok, Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley

Bylaw enforcement is an integral part of successful community functioning, yet little is known about how the public perceives bylaws and those who enforce them. It is critical to address this lack of knowledge, as research in policing demonstrates that public perceptions influence the way the public interacts with and supports law enforcement agencies. Although North American research suggests that the public generally has support for the police, it is possible that the enforcement of bylaws is viewed from a more negative framework, given that the laws they enforce may be viewed as focused more on quality of life than on public safety, and therefore, less necessary to strictly enforce. To determine the perceptions community members have regarding bylaw enforcement, the current study surveyed a random sample of students and faculty from a university population regarding their experiences with bylaw enforcement, as well as their knowledge and perception of these agencies.

h2 rite a ppr: Teaching Formal Writing, Reasoning, and Research in Criminal Justice

Vanessa Burrows and David Lacy, California State University, Long Beach

In an age in which Facebook, Twitter, and texting are often the primary modes of written communication among college students, the line between formal and informal writing is becoming increasingly blurred. Students not only send virtually incomprehensible emails to professors, but also frequently submit formal writing assignments utilizing, at best, colloquial writing, and, at worst, blatant "text-speak." In addition, first-year English composition courses frequently focus on narrative and other forms of writing used in the humanities that are simply not practical within the social and behavioral sciences. Add to this the general underfunding of education and one is left with a large percentage of students who remain wholly unprepared for the rigors of college research, reasoning, and writing within the field of criminal justice. In this session, we explain how such a course can improve the development of analytical, research, and writing skills so direly necessary for students to excel in the discipline-specific conventions of criminology.

Emerging Trends in Teaching Diversity and Victimology courses

Lenny Krzycki, Hodges University – Fort Myers, Florida

With the election of America's first Black citizen as President of the United States, increased attention about diversity is taking place. Traditionally, criminological and sociological debate related to diversity has been focused on non-white populations. This is especially true in the criminal justice environment of research. However, the election of a Black president has contributed to an overt depiction of the current and alarming existence of racism, ethnocentrism and homophobia. This paper/presentation will suggest that the election of America's first Black president has stimulated and coordinated the prior semi-covert elements of prejudice to become overtly active and assertive in their dissent of diversity. Led on by the Christian right and conservative "news" personalities, a renewed and emboldened segment of society has added to the list misconceptions about individuals who practice Islam and seen to be associated with the

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Muslim world. Consequently, a new approach to teaching courses related to victimology and diversity is necessary.

PANEL 30: Research on Court Actors

Should Legal Professional Privilege be limited to Exclude Communications with in-House Lawyers under South African Criminal Law

Wium de Villiers, University of Pretoria.

On 14 September 2010 the Grand Chamber of the Court of Justice of the European Union in *Akzo Nobel Chemicals Ltd and Others v European Commission* C-550/07 held that legal professional privilege with regards to competition law only extends to an independent lawyer “that is to say one who is not bound to his client by a relationship of employment”. It does therefore not cover exchanges within a company or group with in-house lawyers. The requirement that the lawyer should be independent is based upon the notion of the lawyers’ role in assisting in the administration of justice. In that cause, the lawyer provides the client the assistance he needs in full independence. An in-house lawyer does not enjoy the same amount of independence as an outside lawyer. The question arises whether legal professional privilege should be limited to exclude communications with in-house lawyers with regards to criminal litigation under South African law, in order to assist in the administration of justice?

The Wisdom of Whores: How to Really Screw Up Doing Research in other Countries

Jim Hackler, University of Victoria.

In her book *The Wisdom of Whores*, Elisabeth Pisani describes the problems one has trying to study AIDS in Asia. Doing research in other cultures presents problems. In France or Germany or Austria, we might assume that the cultures are similar enough that simple translation would suffice. Not so. I have categorized some of my mistakes doing cross cultural research in juvenile justice systems in several countries. (1) Using official data can lead one astray. (2) Using what one thinks is a sophisticated methodology can misfire. (3) Failing to recognize that the local situation is quite different can get one in trouble. (4) Finally, there are informal roles operating in all formal structures. We overlook them at our peril. It is particularly important to identify them in societies where we are strangers. Some strategies may be particularly useful for cross cultural research. Perhaps a review of my major mistakes, and some suggestions for alternatives, will help some of you.

ICTY – Witnesses for Prosecution: Redacted v. Censored Testimonies

Danijel Ristic, Simon Fraser University.

Issues related to witness testimonies in court proceedings have received widespread attention over the years, however, to a much more limited extent in terms of prosecutions for crimes of genocide. In these cases, corrupted witness testimonies, and intermittent changes of rules and procedures have been a particular point of debate regarding the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). For example, many witness testimonies given before the ICTY are unavailable to the public due to closed trial sessions and redacted transcripts. Under Rule 89(C), hearsay evidence is admissible before the ICTY, which is *contra legem* (contrary to law) in majority of national jurisdictions precisely because such evidence is legally irresolute. Significantly, the prosecution overwhelmingly used the ICTY’s Rule 92bis, which allows witnesses to submit written statements as evidence to the court, practically denying the accused the right to cross-examine the witnesses.

Drawing Sex Lines in the Sand: Lawyers and Sexual Misconduct

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Joan Brockman, Simon Fraser University, BC

In 2004, Council members of the Canadian Bar Association “soundly defeated” two motions that would have set limits on lawyers engaging in sexual behavior with clients. Apparently, there was no evidence that this was a “widespread problem in Canada” (Byrne, 2004: 5). Two recent high profile cases, in which the complainants commenced law suits against their lawyers and the lawyers’ law firms, may change the tide. With the drawing of sex lines left to the law societies on a case by case basis, this paper examines how the law societies of British Columbia and Upper Canada (Ontario) have dealt with complaints about inappropriate sexual conduct by lawyers.

PANEL 31: Understanding Juvenile Delinquency & Juvenile Justice from a Cross-National Perspective

The Passion behind the Practice: Women who Advocate for Girl Offenders and Work toward Juvenile Justice Reform

Britni Adams, University of California, Irvine

Using interview and ethnographic data, this paper discusses the relationship among identity, work, and gender performance that is involved in advocating for girl offenders and exacting change within the contemporary juvenile justice system. This paper achieves three goals: 1) to show how women who create and push for gender-specific programming understand, discuss, and intersect their personal, political, and work identities; 2) to demonstrate the meticulous ways they reveal and incorporate a major undercurrent of their lives--their own experiences of marginalization, victimization, and resilience--and how they see such experiences as simultaneously beneficial and burdensome in their work with girls and in their advocacy efforts; and 3) to show how their histories, perceptions and experiences feed into a larger gender performance. This paper concludes with implications for female juvenile offenders, girl-sensitive programming, and gendered youth justice reform.

Today’s Delinquents – Tomorrow’s Jailbirds

Kathryn Lia Hermelin, Northern Arizona University

Anxiety, criminality and adolescence have created considerable discourse that conjures a number of troubling images and emotions. Accordingly, the development of delinquency and juvenile justice policy is reflected in the construction of childhood and assumptions about morality and behavior which presents adolescents as troublesome and irresponsible. Subsequently, punishment for delinquent offenders is often more restrictive and punitive than sentences for adults. This research examines the policies in place that potentially trap youth into becoming adult offenders. Using the rhetoric and ideology of control and power to justify implementing crime policy, a history of juvenile reform will be used to analyze policy in both Canada and the United States. Furthermore, an analysis of reforms and subsequent legal strategies will be examined in order to address how successful they have been at curbing juvenile crime and offender populations.

It’s Better than the Alternative. But What’s the Alternative? Understanding the Popularity among Youth for Formal Diversion Programs

Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University.

The policy of diverting youths charged with offences out of the traditional youth court process has been advocated for decades. Over the last forty years, research in the United States and Canada has closely

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examined many diversion programs and initiatives. This research has focussed almost exclusively on *how* diversion programs operate and has focused on two related questions: (a) whether programs actually 'divert', and (b) the types of youths who are diverted or sent to court. While many have speculated on how young people might perceive diversion, a thorough examination of how the young people processed in these programs view and experience diversion is noticeably absent from this literature. Using data from interviews with 100 young offenders who participated in two pre-charge diversion programs and 50 youths who were sent to court (and later diverted from the court process), this paper explores how these youth viewed their experiences in diversion.

Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice: Continuing Myths or Promised Realities in Trinidad and Tobago

Wendell C. Wallace, University of West Indies, St. Augustine.

The aim of all adolescents is to become law abiding citizens and positive contributing members of society. However, meeting this goal is fraught with multifarious challenges as an increasing number of adolescents engage in deviant behaviours. Some may commit petty offences whilst others may choose more serious acts. It is posited that Trinidad and Tobago lacks a real Juvenile Justice System. Most people agree that there is an urgent need to improve the effectiveness of the available institutions that deal with young offenders in Trinidad and Tobago. However, it seems that the Justice system in Trinidad and Tobago has been tranquilized with the drug of gradualism. Therefore, a 'real' Juvenile Justice System is absent in this jurisdiction. This paper examines the present Juvenile Justice System in Trinidad and Tobago, assesses its deficiencies and seeks a comprehensive restructuring of the system so that it reflects a contemporary approach to juvenile justice.

Assessing Abscond Risk among Juvenile Parolees in Arizona: Constructing and Validating a Gender-Responsive Abscond Risk Instrument

David C. Pyrooz, Arizona State University.

Absconding refers to the active or passive avoidance of contact with correctional supervisory agencies by offenders. Absconders have been described as "political nightmares" since their whereabouts are unknown and their threat to the public is considered elevated. This study constructs and validates an actuarial instrument—accounting for gender-specific factors—designed to assess risk for absconding among juvenile parolees. The data were gathered from 1,149 juveniles released from the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections in 2008 and 2009. Juveniles were randomly subdivided into construction and validation samples to assess the validity of the instrument. Thirteen risk factors were used to construct the instrument, three of which were found to operate differently for males and females. Upon application to the validation sample, the instrument distinguished adequately across classifications of risk and a corresponding *r* value of .37 was observed. Recommendations for future research are discussed.

PANEL 32: The Nature of Gangs

Trying to Exit: Gender and Gang Desistance

Melanie Nimmo, University of Winnipeg

This paper focuses on the issues faced by Aboriginal street gang members in the inner-city of Winnipeg, Manitoba. In depth interviews are conducted with male and female ex gang members to better understand the process of desistance and the barriers to leaving the gang. Interviews are also done with individuals who work with ex and current gang members in the community and in corrections. Careful

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attention is paid to gendered differences between male and female gang members who wish to desist from the gang. The paper concludes by discussing what former gang members themselves suggest for government policy and effective programming to meet the needs of individuals who want to get out of the gang.

Intersecting Oppressions and Marginalization in the Lives of Girls in Gangs

Harpreet Aulakh, Mount Royal University

Given the claims that increasing number of ethnic minority youth are involved in gangs and that girls in gangs are becoming increasingly violent, questions of racialization and gendering of youth gangs and the factors of race and gender become significantly important in the Canadian context. This paper presents findings from a qualitative study of female gang members in two Western Canadian cities. While the findings discuss the importance of understanding lived experiences of girls within the social and legal institutions, critical analysis draws attention to the ways in which girls' first hand accounts of experiences of ageism, racism, classism, and sexism interact, resulting in social exclusion, isolation from social institutions, and a subsequent involvement with youth gangs and violence.

Are You Down? A Socio-Cultural Depiction of Power Relations and Gender Reconstruction Among Latina Gang Members in Los Angeles

Abigail Kolb and Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

For decades sociologists and criminologists have sought to understand and explain gang-related crime and delinquency. The classical literature on this topic typically has focussed on the male delinquent experience. Recent literature related to female experiences has tended to explain female gang behaviour from a male perspective. In the current study, semi-structured qualitative interviews with ten female Latina gang members revealed the important role that the gang plays in the lives of young, oppressed Latina women in the Los Angeles area. Their stories help us understand the ways in which identities are constructed for Latinas in disenfranchised neighbourhoods in Los Angeles, and the way in which the other women in the gang influence how they 'do gender.'

Gang Territoriality and Residency in East Los Angeles

Matthew Valasik and George Tita, University of California, Irvine

Hollenbeck is considered to have the highest concentration of gangs within the city of Los Angeles. These gangs tend to be intergenerational, defending the same "turf" for decades. Previous research has indicated that gangs have a "set space" within their territories where members primarily gather as a social group. Defended neighborhoods theory supposes that these areas are protected by local residents, yet, qualitative research in East Los Angeles has indicated that not all members reside within a gangs' "turf." Using Field Identification (FI) reports this paper uses spatial analysis to examine the mobility patterns of both gang members and gang associates to test this theory of territoriality. The data used for this analysis comes from LAPD gang officers in Hollenbeck and contains information on the location of encounters with officers along with residency locations of gang members.

Examining the Scope and Nature of Gangs and Gang Problems in the US and Trinidad

Charles Katz and Andrew Fox, Arizona State University

The purpose of the present study is to examine the prevalence of gang involvement and the risk and protective factors associated with gang involvement among school-aged youth in the United States and Trinidad and Tobago. Data from Trinidad were collected in 2006 as part of the Trinidad and Tobago

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Youth Survey (TTYYS) and data from the United States were collected through the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) project. Analyses revealed that youth in Trinidad and Tobago were more likely to report having ever been a member of a gang. We found significant differences between countries in the risk and protective factors that are associated with gang joining. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.

PANEL 33: Research on Correctional Education

Theories of Correctional Education: Sense and Sensibilities

Jonathon Heidt, Simon Fraser University

While the field of criminology is replete with examples of theoretical integration, a more practical aim might be to seek complementary approaches to specific justice sector challenges. One of these challenges relates to the failure to expand upon the success of post-secondary education programs. While past corrections programming in North America has focused on cognitive-skills training and behavioural interventions, little has been done to connect pro-social models with moral development, and education with post-prison release. This paper explores the theoretical basis for post-secondary education programs as part of broader reintegration strategies. Of specific interest, are programs that encourage debate and deliberation as a means to build relationships, critical thinking skills, and an ability to engage in respectful disagreement.

Community College in Correctional Settings in WA: Program Overview

Loretta Taylor, WA Department of Corrections; Dan Ferguson, Walla Walla Community College, WA

The Walla Walla Community College AA program operates at Washington State Penitentiary and Coyote Ridge Correctional Complex. Funded by the Federal Department of Education's Incarcerated Individuals Training Program, today more than 180 students study subjects ranging from traditional English and Mathematics, as well as courses in the Humanities, Behavioral and Natural Sciences. Housed in either medium security or long term minimum units, many students work full time and attend classes in the evenings or on weekends. Building on research that suggests there is no better way to reduce recidivism, offenders from across Washington State are able to request transfer to CRCC so that they may attend college while incarcerated. Some have requested institutional holds, forgoing release so that they may complete their AA degrees.

Film: Washington State Penitentiary AA Degree Program

Produced by Bryan Aulick and Nicole Reedy.

Correctional Education: Communicating Research

Johannes Wheeldon, Washington State University, WA

Correctional education in the US is as old as the prison system itself. Numerous studies have examined the role and impact of correctional education programs on reducing recidivism, and building pro-social skill development to assist community reintegration. There appears to be no better way to reduce future crimes than to invest in these sorts of programs. Based on 4 meta-analyses of hundreds of studies, AA programs and post secondary education programs have emerged as most beneficial to inmates. Nevertheless, in a punitive criminal justice policy environment communicating the value of these programs remains a challenge. Despite the evidence these programs remain unpopular among legislators

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and the general public. This paper explores strategies to better communicate correctional education research and practice based on a pragmatic approach to policy dialogue.

PANEL 34: Perspectives on the Vancouver Missing Women/Pickton Pig Farm Serial Murder Case

An Analysis of the Criminal Investigative Failure of the Missing Women/Pig Farm Serial Murder Case
Kim Rossmo, Texas State University, TX

Failures in the criminal investigation of a series of missing women in Vancouver, British Columbia, resulted in further murders by Willie Pickton in what became known as the Pig Farm serial murder case. The Vancouver Police Department conducted an exhaustive review of the investigation and its failings, and this report was released to the public in 2010. The review provides unique insight into the internal dynamics of a serial killer investigation. This presentation analyzes the identified factors that caused the failure, grouping them into personnel, organizational, and structural problems. It then outlines how these factors fed into and reinforced each other. Finally, the role of the three main causes of an investigative failure – psychological biases, probability errors, and organizational traps – is examined.

Covering Vancouver's Missing Women Case: A Journalist's Perspective
Lindsay Kines, Victoria Times Colonist, BC

Vancouver's Missing Women case began with a series of seemingly unrelated disappearances from the city's poorest neighborhood. The women worked in the sex trade and many were addicted to street drugs. This presentation will describe the challenges of covering the police beat for a daily newspaper in the early days of the case when family members were insisting that their loved ones had been murdered, while police were saying they had no evidence of foul play or a serial killer at work. The indifference of readers and editors to the story will be explored, as will the difficulties of criticizing the police without losing access to investigators and inside information. The presentation will look at the lessons learned by one journalist, and examine whether a different approach would have been more effective.

The Arrest, Trial and Conviction of Serial Murderer Willie Pickton: Reflections on the Role of Police, Legislation and the Media
Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University, BC

This presentation will explore the relevance of criminal prohibitions against certain kinds of drug use and solicitation to the kinds of victimization that occurred in the Pickton case. How do the legal, law enforcement, and social responses of various jurisdictions to the phenomena of drug addiction and street prostitution affect potential victimization? What can we learn from the experiences of other jurisdictions with respect to these issues? Could decriminalization of illicit drug use and decriminalization of prohibitions against prostitution make a critical difference? Or, put differently, could different regimes of regulation have offered greater safety for Pickton's victims?

The Structural Problems of Policing Metro Vancouver: Lessons from the Pickton Case.
Robert Gordon, Simon Fraser University, BC

One of the more troubling conclusions to be drawn from the Vancouver Police Department report on the investigation into the serial killer Robert William Pickton is that lives were lost as a result of the structural deficiencies affecting policing in Metro Vancouver. This paper will review the (dis)organization and (mal)administration of policing in the Metro Vancouver area, the barriers to

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change, and the alternatives that will produce a properly organized and cost effective policing service for the area.

PANEL 35: Teaching Criminology II

Going through the Razor-wire Fence: Challenging Representations of Women's Prisons in Canada
Chantal Faucher, Simon Fraser University, BC

This paper stems from my observation of the disjuncture between students' expectations upon entering a federal women's correctional facility and what they see, hear, and experience behind those walls. As a closed-off institution, much of what happens in prison is hidden from public view. Changes in women's corrections in Canada have clearly undergone major changes in the past 20 years. However, it is not so clear that the public (including students of criminology) is apprised of these changes. In this paper, I consider the possible sources of students' expectations about the reality of women's incarceration as well as particular policies and practices which received relatively little media attention (university education and mother-child programs). Ultimately, I wonder whether an academic discussion of such issues in the classroom can occur within a vacuum that is devoid of the face-to-face contact provided by prison visits.

Connecting Human Rights & Criminal Justice: A Student-centered Approach
Barbara Owen and Bernadette Muscat, California State University, Fresno

This presentation describes using Blackboard to conduct a student-centered seminar examining the criminal justice system from a human rights perspective within the Honors program in a Department of Criminology. After the first two weeks of the course, readings and materials for this course were developed by the students through a collaborative process and posted on Blackboard. In teaching this class as a seminar, students had the responsibility for structuring and preparing content for class sessions. Stressing the non-punitive aspects of incarceration, this course examined the criminal justice system in terms of the human rights approach advocated by the United Nations and other non-governmental organizations. Students choose an area of specialization, collected and synthesized information about their topic as it relates to human rights and criminal justice and posted this information on Blackboard as a basis for on-line and in-class discussion. The material also formed the basis of background papers.

Looping with Student-Centered Instruction: A Teaching Experiment Improves Student Engagement & Performance
Julie Mumma, California State University, Sacramento

This paper deconstructs looping as a pedagogical technique and demonstrates its effectiveness when combined with student-centered instruction. Looping is a technique used in criminal trials, during cross-examination to control witnesses and persuade jurors, modified for the academic environment. This paper examines student data from a three year period of experimental teaching culminating in the integration of looping and student-centered instruction in a required upper division criminal justice course. The result was dramatic improvement in student engagement and overall performance. The present study uniquely expands prior research on the issues of student engagement and student-centered instruction as applied in a comprehensive course redesign incorporating new pedagogical techniques. It is posited that adoption of the holistic teaching strategy explored in this paper is the pedagogical reset necessary to advance the needs of diverse criminal justice students in larger classes while simultaneously promoting the cornerstone ideals of a liberal education.

Navigating the Obstacle Course: Successfully Achieving Tenure & Promotion

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Laurie M. Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

This roundtable presentation will focus on strategies for successfully achieving tenure and promotion in the university setting. Junior faculty face unique challenges that vary widely by institution. Pressure mounts during the course of the tenure and promotion season and key decisions made early in the process can lead to success or failure. The journey to tenure and promotion is daunting and this presentation intends to address common pitfalls while identifying key factors that lend to success. Topics of discussion will include but are not limited to: choosing appropriate research and publication opportunities, seeking out opportunities for service on your campus and in your professional community, learning to maximize the benefit of your teaching successes and failures, and effectively presenting your work to committees.

PANEL 36: Race/Ethnicity, Crime and Justice

Immigration and Crime: The New Scapegoat

Anahi Munoz and Charles Reasons, Central Washington University

The recent Arizona legislation was based, in part, upon an assumption that Mexican immigrants (particularly illegals), are increasingly involved in violent and criminal behavior. A review of data indicates this argument is exaggerated and largely unfounded. Crime and immigration is placed in the larger context of history, politics, and ideology.

Farrahan v. Gregoire: Racism without Racists

Justin Cooper, Vincent Ruiz, and Charles Reasons, Central Washington University

This case involved a challenge to the Washington State felon disenfranchisement law pursuant to section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. A summary judgment against the plaintiffs was upheld by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeal which held that “intentional” discrimination must be shown in either the passing of the act or in the operation of the criminal justice system. The uncontested finding that “there is discrimination in Washington’s criminal justice system on account of race” is not alone sufficient. This finding is discussed within the color blind approach and the theory that there can be racism without racists.

Homicide, Race, Class and Gender and North America

Brian Burtch, Simon Fraser University, Anaisabeth Guizar, Central Washington University, Rodrigo Murataya, Central Washington University, and Charles Reasons, Central Washington University

While much research has been done on homicide race, class and gender in the United States, relatively little has been done comparing Canada, United States, and Mexico. This is a preliminary comparison of comparative homicide rates and possible explanatory frameworks.

Exploring Race, Socioeconomic Factors, and Delinquency Trends in California Public Schools.

Yvette Farmer, California State University, Sacramento

The California Department of Education (CDE) compiles data from schools and learning support resources in 58 counties. Public schools and districts provide data for each academic year and one purpose of this data collection for CDE is to identify educational trends. The purpose of this inductive

PAPER ABSTRACTS

research is to explore some of the trends pertaining to the relationships between race, socioeconomic factors, and delinquency. The analysis will focus on data from a five year period—Fall 2004 through Spring 2009. Any identified trends will be examined in light of student enrollment patterns and effort will be made to place these trends in social and theoretical contexts.

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