

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

43rd Annual Conference
February 4-6, 2016
Preliminary Program Schedule



Four Seasons Vancouver
Vancouver, British Columbia

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

2015-2016 BOARD MEMBERS

OFFICERS

Ryan G. Fischer, President
Matthew Hickman, Vice-President
Kelly Bradley, Secretary
Cindy Parkhurst, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COUNSELORS

Keramet Reiter	(2013-2016)
Samantha Smith-Pritchard	(2013-2016)
Stuart Henry	(2014-2017)
Jennifer Sumner	(2014-2017)
Michael D. White	(2014-2017)
Joshua Chanin	(2015-2018)
David MacAlister	(2015-2018)

COUNSELORS-AT-LARGE (2015– 2016)

Rosann Greenspan
Bryan L. Sykes
John L. Vinson
Chantal Fahmy (Student Representative)
Ashley Hewitt (Student Representative)

VOTING PAST PRESIDENT

Kimberly Richman

DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Lisa Dario

EDITOR, *The Western Criminologist*

Paul Kaplan

CO-EDITORS, *Journal of Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*

Henry F. Fradella
Aili Malm
Christine S. Scott-Hayward

2015 PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS

Joshua Chanin
Christine S. Scott-Hayward
Samantha Smith-Pritchard
Bryan L. Sykes

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

Thursday, February 4th

Time	Events	Tentative Location
3:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Registration	Third Floor Foyer
4:00 pm to 6:15 pm	Executive Board Meeting	Montague Boardroom
6:30 pm to 8:00 pm	President's Welcome & Reception	Chartwell

Friday, February 5th

Time	Events	Tentative Location
7:00 AM to 4:00 PM	Registration	Third Floor Foyer
9:15 AM TO 11:45 AM 1:45 P TO 4:30 PM	Book Exhibit	Third Floor Foyer
7:30 AM to 8:45 AM	Continental Breakfast	Arbutus
9:00 AM to 10:15 AM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan, Garibaldi, & Strathcona
10:30 AM to 11:45 AM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan, Garibaldi, & Strathcona
12:00 PM to 1:15 PM	Awards Luncheon	Le Pavillon I & II
1:30 AM to 2:45 PM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan, Garibaldi, & Strathcona
3:00 PM to 4:15 PM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan, Garibaldi, & Strathcona
4:30 PM to 5:45 PM	Presidential Plenary	Arbutus
6:00 PM to 7:15 PM	Reception	Seasons
8:30 PM to ?	Student Party	Meet in the Main Lobby

Saturday, February 6st

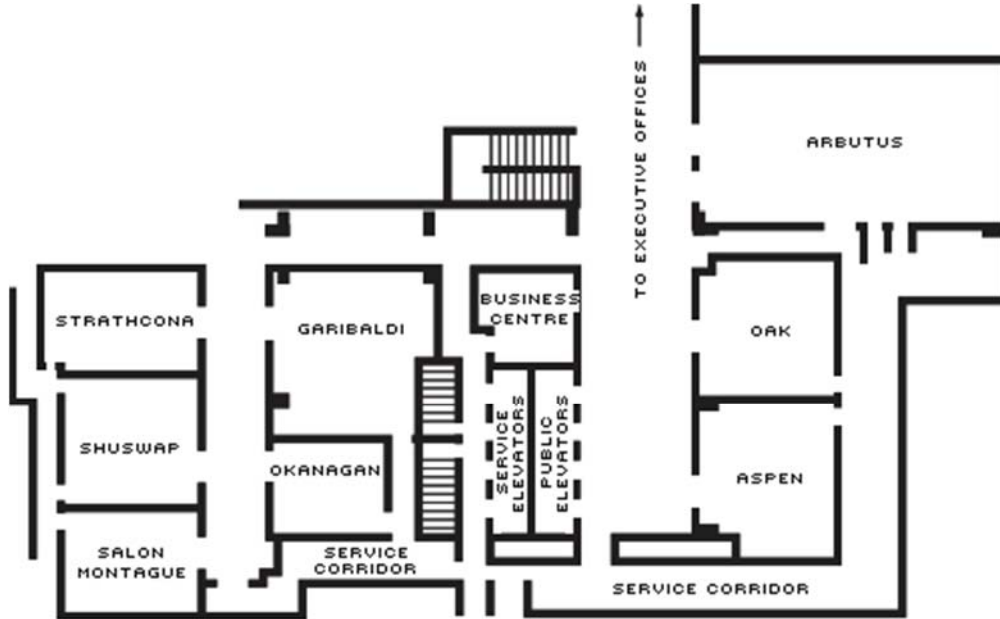
Time	Event	Tentative Location
7:30 AM to 2:30 PM	Registration	Third Floor Foyer
8:00 AM to 11:45 AM 1:45 PM to 3:00 PM	Book Exhibit	Third Floor Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan & Garibaldi
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan, Garibaldi, & Strathcona
11:00 AM to 12:30 PM	Brunch	Le Pavillon I & II
12:45 pm to 2:00 PM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan, Garibaldi, & Strathcona
2:15 pm to 3:30 PM	Panel Sessions	Aspen, Oak, Okanagan, Garibaldi, & Strathcona
3:30 pm to 4:30 PM	Book Sale	Third Floor Foyer
4:30 pm to 6:30 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Montague Boardroom

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

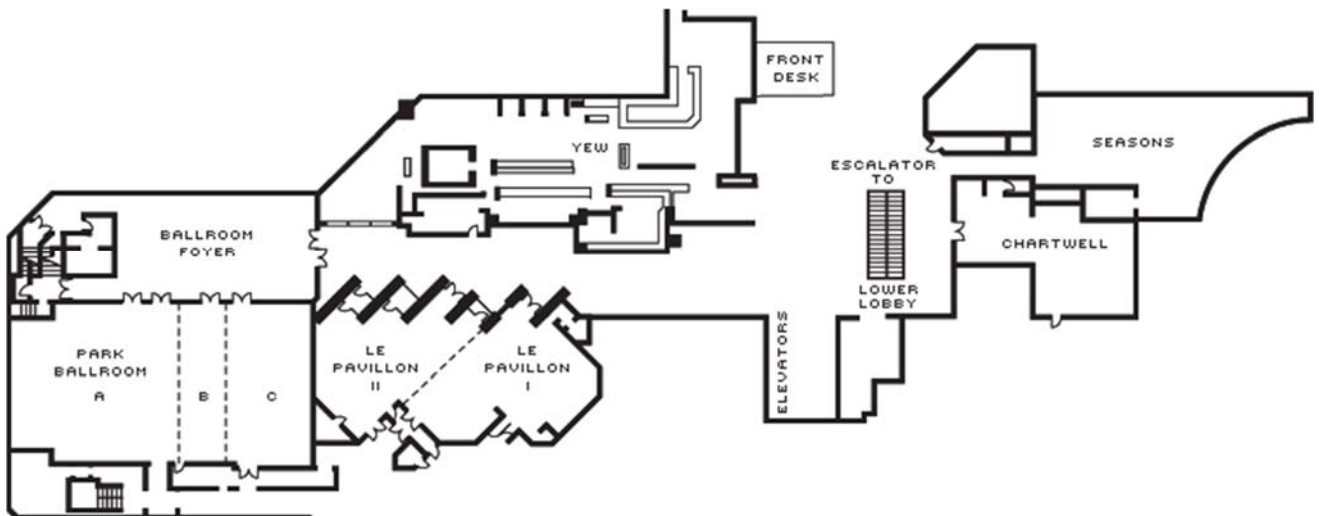
FOUR SEASONS VANCOUVER

Hotel Map

Third Floor (Meeting Rooms)



Main Lobby Level



PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	THIRD FLOOR FOYER
4:00 PM TO 6:15 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	MONTAGUE BOARDROOM
6:30 PM TO 8:00 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	CHARTWELL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

7:30 AM TO 4:00 PM	REGISTRATION	THIRD FLOOR FOYER
7:30 AM TO 8:45 AM	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	ARBUTUS
9:15 AM TO 11:45 AM		
1:45 PM TO 4:30 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	THIRD FLOOR FOYER

9:00 AM TO 10:15 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	LOCATION	Chair
Panel 1	Race, Family, and the Carceral State	Aspen	Jillian Turanovic
Panel 2	Gender, Sexuality, and Crime	Oak	Nicholas J. Chagnon
Panel 3	Teaching Criminology and Criminal Justice	Okanagan	Joshua S. Meisel
Panel 4	Evaluating the Racial Influences on Police Behavior	Garibaldi	Joshua Chanin
Panel 5	Advancements in Crime Analysis	Strathcona	John R. Hipp

10:30 AM TO 11:45 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	LOCATION	Chair
Panel 6	Spatial and Temporal Crime Analysis	Aspen	Martin A. Andresen
Panel 7	Substance Abuse and the Justice System	Oak	Bryan Kinney
Panel 8	Issues in Policing From the Officer's Perspective	Okanagan	Rick Parent
Panel 9	Perspectives on Sexual Offending	Garibaldi	Danielle A. Harris
Panel 10	Juveniles in the Justice System	Strathcona	Alida V. Merlo

12:00 PM TO 1:15 PM **AWARDS LUNCHEON** **LE PAVILLON I & II**

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

9:15 AM TO 11:45 AM

1:45 PM TO 4:30 PM BOOK EXHIBIT

THIRD FLOOR FOYER

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	LOCATION	Chair
Panel 21	Gender in Policing, Sentencing, and Corrections	Aspen	Hadar Aviram
Panel 22	Juvenile Justice: The Role of Peers, Parents, and Policy	Oak	Patrick Jackson
Panel 23	Policing Complexity – Taking Its Measure	Okanagan	Amir Ghaseminejad
Panel 24	Countering Extremism: Examining the Language and Law of Terrorism Policy	Garibaldi	Barbara Perry
Roundtable	What Criminal Justice Faculty and Departments Can Do to Promote High Impact Practices	Strathcona	Tod W. Burke

9:30 AM TO 10:45 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	LOCATION	Chair
Panel 25	Internet Governance, Online Information Sharing and the Future of Criminological Research	Aspen	Ted Palys
Panel 26	Sentencing, Incarceration, and Prison Realignment: A Focus on Gender	Oak	Barbara E. Bloom
Panel 27	Considering the Problem of Terrorism	Okanagan	Paul Kaplan
Panel 28	Community-Based Solution to Policing Crises: Seattle Police Implementation of the CIT Model	Garibaldi	Chelsea Conn-Johnson
Panel 29	Teaching, Learning and Theorizing About Criminal Justice: Thinking Carefully About Academia	Strathcona	Sheri C. Fabian

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

BRUNCH

LE PAVILLON I & II

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, cont.

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	LOCATION	Chair
Panel 30	Incorporating Social Justice Work in Service Learning: From Class to Courts, Corrections & Community	Aspen	Danielle Harris
Panel 31	Crime and Justice from the Vantage of the Indigenous	Oak	Jennifer Fraser
Panel 32	Hearing From Victims: Voices of Domestic Abuse, Sex Workers, and Others	Okanagan	Erin Wolbeck
Panel 33	Examining Cyber and Transnational Crime	Garibaldi	Vanessa Iafolla
Panel 34	Wildlife and the Environment: Crime and Justice in the Great Outdoors	Strathcona	Amanda V. McCormick

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM PANEL SESSIONS

	Topic	LOCATION	Chair
Panel 35	Re-Thinking the Treatment of Inmates	Aspen	Jill L. Rosenbaum
Panel 36	Researching Police-Citizen Encounters	Oak	Joel H. Garner
Panel 37	Policing and Service Requests	Okanagan	Rylan Simpson
Panel 38	Race and Protest in the Context of Criminal Justice	Garibaldi	Luis Daniel Gascon
Panel 39	Gender, Sexuality, and Crime in the Digital Age	Strathcona	Bryce Westlake

3:30 PM TO 4:00 PM BOOK SALE THIRD FLOOR FOYER

4:15 PM TO 6:15 PM EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING MONTAGUE BOARDROOM

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	THIRD FLOOR FOYER
4:00 PM TO 6:15 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	MONTAGUE BOARDROOM
6:30 PM TO 8:00 PM	PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION	CHARTWELL

Don't Miss the Book Sale!

Each year, the Western Society of Criminology 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 6th at 3:30**. 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 DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

9:00 AM - 10:15 AM

Aspen

Panel 1: Race, Family, and the Carceral State

Chair: Jillian Turanovic, Florida State University

Jillian Turanovic Florida State University Melinda Tasca Sam Houston State University Travis Pratt University of Cincinnati	Examining the Longitudinal Effects of Parental Incarceration on Adverse Outcomes in Adulthood
R.C. Morris Dixie State University	Mitigating the Effects of Parental Incarceration Through Social Intervention
Unique Shaw-Smith California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	Race, Parental Incarceration, and Mastery: A Conundrum

9:00 AM - 10:15 AM

Oak

Panel 2: Gender, Sexuality, and Crime

Chair: Nicholas J. Chagnon, University of Hawaii, Manoa

Aynsley Pescitelli Simon Fraser University Sarah Yercich Simon Fraser University	Sex, Lies, and Hockey Tape: an Analysis of Online Media Coverage of the Patrick Kane Case
Nicholas J. Chagnon University of Hawaii, Manoa	Victim-Blaming Reaffirmed: Race, Class, and the Duke Lacrosse Scandal
Laurence Pedroni San Jose State University	Legalized Marriage and Criminalizing Queer Prostitution: Modern Social Control of the Queer Community
Alison Clancey SWAN Vancouver Society Hayli Millar University of the Fraser Valley Tamara C. O'Doherty University of the Fraser Valley	Evaluating Canadian Legal Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

9:00 AM - 10:15 AM

Okanagan

Panel 3: Teaching Criminology and Criminal Justice

Chair: Joshua S. Meisel, Humboldt State University

Marwin Britto University of Saskatchewan Sarah Britto University of Regina	Embedding Librarians in Online Criminal Justice Courses to Improve Information Literacy
Silvina Ituarte California State University, East Bay	Examining the Benefits of High Impact Practices on Criminal Justice Learning and Professionalism
Napoleon C. Reyes Sonoma State University	Rethinking Criminology in the Philippines
Joshua S. Meisel Humboldt State University Meredith Conover-Williams Humboldt State University	The CSI Effect: Managing the Rollout of a Critical Criminology Program

9:00 AM - 10:15 AM

Garibaldi

Panel 4: Evaluating the Racial Influences on Police Behavior

Chair: Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Noor Sandhu Simon Fraser University Rick Parent Simon Fraser University	Ethical and Professional Issues in Law Enforcement
Elliott J. Alvarado San Diego State University	Profiling, Searches, and Contraband: A Meta-Analysis
Tammy Landau Ryerson University	Racial Profiling of Women in Canada - Beyond a "Gender-Free" Lens
Joshua Chanin San Diego State University	Using the Veil-of-Darkness Technique to Examine Traffic and Pedestrian Stops in San Jose, California

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

9:00 AM - 10:15 AM

Strathcona

Panel 5: Advancements in Crime Analysis

Chair: John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Christopher J. Bates University of California, Irvine Deva Ramanan Carnegie Mellon University John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine	Advances in Ecological Assessments: Introducing Virtual Observations with Machine Learning
John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine	An Empirical Example Testing a General Theory of Spatial Crime Patterns
Ehsan Jozaghi Simon Fraser University Hugh Lampkin Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Sadaf Hashimi Simon Fraser University	Mapping the Harm Reduction Network of Injecting Drug Users in the Vancouver Downtown Eastside
Jason Gravel University of California, Irvine	Is Using Co-Arrest Networks to Study Criminal Involvement Tautological?

10:30 AM - 11:45 AM

Aspen

Panel 6: Spatial and Temporal Crime Analysis

Chair: Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

Allison Campbell Simon Fraser University Martin A. Andresen Simon Fraser University	A Spatial Analysis of Crime and Public Transit in Port Moody, British Columbia
Monica Ly Simon Fraser University	Crime Seasonality and Spatial Analysis of Calgary
Andrea S. Curman Kwantlen Polytechnic University Martin A. Andresen Simon Fraser University	The Trajectories of Crime at Places: Understanding the Patterns of Disaggregated Crime Types
Jordana K. Gallison Simon Fraser University Martin A. Andresen Simon Fraser University	Transit Hotspots: A Spatial Analysis of the SkyTrain System in Vancouver, BC

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

10:30 AM - 11:45 AM

Oak

Panel 7: Substance Abuse and the Justice System

Chair: Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University

Bill Fordy Royal Canadian Mounted Police Galib Bhayani Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Risk Driven Collaborative Response Models in British Columbia
Ehsan Jozaghi PHS Community Services Society Hugh Lampkin Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users Martin A. Andresen Simon Fraser University	The Role of Peers in Reducing the Risk of HIV and Hepatitis C Virus Among Crack and Methamphetamine Users
Albert M. Kopak Western Carolina University	The Temporal Sequence of Relapse and Arrest among Substance Use Treatment Patients
Bryan Kinney Simon Fraser University Denise M. Sami Simon Fraser University	Transformations from the Dark Side of Drug Use

10:30 AM - 11:45 AM

Okanagan

Panel 8: Issues in Policing From the Officer's Perspective

Chair: Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University

Devon Thacker Thomas California State University, Fullerton	"Protect Yourself": Police Discourse Around Liability in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence
Paul Choi Simon Fraser University Rick Parent Simon Fraser University	Police Officer Injuries: The Risks Associated With Police Work
Nahanni Pollard Douglas College Curt T. Griffiths Simon Fraser University Lisa Kitt Kwantlen Polytechnic University	The Mental Health of Police Officers: Findings from Two Urban Police Services

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

10:30 AM - 11:45 AM

Garibaldi

Panel 9: Perspectives on Sexual Offending

Chair: Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University

Ashley N. Hewitt Simon Fraser University Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University	Body Disposal Pathways in Canadian Sexual Homicides: An Investigative Approach
Danielle A. Harris San Jose State University Maxey Christopher San Jose State University Molly Haley San Jose State University	The Impact of Informal Social Controls on Desistance From Sexual Offending
Joice Chang Humboldt State University Meredith Conover-Williams Humboldt State University	Toward an Intersectional Criminology: Sexuality and Crime Over the Life Course

10:30 AM - 11:45 AM

Strathcona

Panel 10: Juveniles in the Justice System

Chair: Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Krysta L. Dawson Simon Fraser University	Meaningful Consequences: Comparing Youth and Adult Sentencing Philosophies Under the YCJA
Alida V. Merlo Indiana University of Pennsylvania Peter J. Benekos Mercyhurst University	Revisiting Youthful Offending: the Juvenile Justice System's Response
Melanie Taylor University of Nevada, Reno	The Interaction of Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Juvenile Justice Status on Future Earnings

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

LE PAVILLON I & II

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

Aspen

Panel 11: Critiquing the Carceral State

Chair: Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

David MacAlister Simon Fraser University Farzana Kara Simon Fraser University	Deaths in Custody in Ontario: A Review
Miriam E. Araya San Jose State University	Felony Disenfranchisement
Kim Rossmo Texas State University	Preventing Wrongful Convictions: A Bayesian Approach to Evidence Evaluation
Daniel Pascoe City University of Hong Kong	Researching the Death Penalty in Partially-Closed Criminal Justice Systems
Adrienne C. Kelish Southwestern Law School	Wrongful Convictions As A Result of Cross-Racial Misidentification in Interracial Sex Crimes

1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

Oak

Panel 12: Courts and the Criminal Process

Chair: Jen Rushforth, San Jose State University

Andrew A. Reid Simon Fraser University David MacAlister Simon Fraser University	Celerity in Provincial Court Case Processing in BC
Jen Rushforth San Jose State University	Critically Examining the Nuremberg Trials Using the International Criminal Court's Procedures
Mark Webster Mount Royal University Harpreet Aulakh Mount Royal University	The Purpose, Effectiveness, and Necessity of the Preliminary Inquiry In Canada
Ann F. Soliman San Jose State University Bryce Westlake San Jose State University	The Three Drug Cocktail: Societal, Cultural, and Political Implications of Botched Lethal Injections
Daniel Alati Ryerson University Graham Hudson Ryerson University	Using Secret Evidence in Canadian Courts

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

Okanagan

Panel 13: The View of Crime Victims

Chair: Ashley RP. Wellman, University of Central Missouri

Marie Manikis McGill University	Expanding Participation: Victims as Agents of Accountability in the Criminal Justice Process
Ashley RP. Wellman University of Central Missouri Marian Borg University of Florida	Imagining Justice: Cold Case Homicide Survivors' Views on Punishment
Jeff Gruenewald Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis William Parkin Seattle University	Tracking Homicide Victimization in Real-Time Using Open-Source Data

1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

Garibaldi

Panel 14: Police Practice and Reform

Chair: Danielle M. Wallace, Arizona State University

Amanda V. McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley	Initial Findings on the Vancouver Police Department's Cadet Program
Alexandra M. Thomas Seattle University	Police Interrogations: A Current Analysis on Training, Policies, and Methods
Charles Katz Arizona State University Danielle M. Wallace Arizona State University Richard K. Moule Jr. Arizona State University Vincent Webb Arizona State University	The Early Days of a Consent Decree: Changes in Policing, Problems and Early Results

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

1:30 PM – 2:45 PM

Strathcona

Panel 15: Psychological and Institutional Responses to Sexual Violence

Chair: Nicholas P. Bordignon, Simon Fraser University

<p>Amanda McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley Raymond R. Corrado Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>A Review of Best Practices Concerning Police Investigations of Domestic Violence</p>
<p>Alexandra Lysova Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Male Experiences of Violence by Their Female Intimate Partner: A Focus Group Study in Canada</p>
<p>Cassia Spohn Arizona State University Katharine Tellis California State University, Los Angeles</p>	<p>Sexual Assault: The Voices of Detectives and District Attorneys</p>
<p>Nicholas P. Bordignon Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>The Affective Calculus: Considering The Influence Of Emotional States On Sexual Assault Decisions</p>

3:00 PM - 4:15 PM

Aspen

Panel 16: Understanding Gangs and Anti-Gang Law Enforcement

Chair: Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

<p>Hilary K. Morden Simon Fraser University Ted Palys Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Females in Mixed Gender Gangs: THE Unicorns of Organized Crime.</p>
<p>Chris Melde Michigan State University Dena Carson Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri-St. Louis</p>	<p>Gender, Emotions, and Peer Influence: AN Examination of the Consequences of Gang Membership</p>
<p>Britney Boyd California State University, San Bernardino Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino Jasmin Randle California State University, San Bernardino</p>	<p>Bloods vs. Crips: The Differential Impact of Civil Gang Injunctions on Networked Violence</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

3:00 PM - 4:15 PM

Oak

Panel 17: The Justice System Post-Arrest

Chair: Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

Elaine Gunnison Seattle University Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University	Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices in W. Washington with U.S. Probation & Pretrial Services
Carolyn Willis University of Nevada, Las Vegas Emily Troshynski University of Nevada, Las Vegas M. Alexis Kennedy University of Nevada, Las Vegas William Sousa University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Prisoner Reentry in Nevada: an Evaluation of a Community-Based Program
Demetra Fr. Sorvatzioti University of Nicosia	Sentencing in Continental and Common Law System: A Comparative Approach
Kayla Barkase Simon Fraser University	"Don't Just Throw Away the Key": Offender Perspectives on Sentencing

3:00 PM - 4:15 PM

Okanagan

Panel 18: Criminology on the Margins

Chair: Jessica M. Hinz, Simon Fraser University

Simon Demers Vancouver Police Department Tim B. Swartz Simon Fraser University	Are You More Likely to Be Evil If You Have an Evil Twin?
Jessica M. Hinz Simon Fraser University	Doggy Style: Examining the Justifications of Zoophiles
Alison Clancey SWAN Vancouver Society Hayli A. Millar University of the Fraser Valley Kim Mackenzie SWAN Vancouver Society Tamara O'Doherty University of the Fraser Valley	Anti-Oppression in Practice: Applied Critical Criminology
Krystal A. Glowatski Simon Fraser University	Widening the Justice Lens: The TRC, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, and the Relational Perspective

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

3:00 PM - 4:15 PM

Garibaldi

Panel 19: Geographies of Crime

Chair: Allison Campbell, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

<p>Tarah Hodgkinson Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies</p>	<p>But Where Do the Offenders Go? Examining Crime Displacement and Diffusion of Crime Control Benefits</p>
<p>Justin Song Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies Kathryn Wuschke Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies Patricia Brantingham Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies Valerie Spicer Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies</p>	<p>Crime Corridors: The Crime Impact of Public Transit Systems on Major Arterials</p>
<p>Allison Campbell Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies Kathryn Wuschke Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies Martin A. Andresen Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies</p>	<p>Exploring the Impact of Land Use and Transportation Networks on the Spatial Crime Distribution</p>
<p>Blake Chersinoff Vancouver Police Department Herbert Tsang Trinity Western University Valerie Spicer Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies</p>	<p>iPatrol+: Patterns of Public Disorder from a Community Volunteer Perspective</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

3:00 PM - 4:15 PM

Strathcona

Panel 20: Victims and Murderers in the News: Infamous Gangsters, Gang Violence, Imagery and Victim Sympathy

Chair: Jennifer S. Wong, Simon Fraser University

<p>Rylan Simpson University of California, Irvine Jason Gravel University of California, Irvine Jennifer S. Wong Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Getting in People's Faces: On the Symbiotic Relationship Between the Media and Police Gang Units</p>
<p>Erwin Kwok Simon Fraser University Jennifer S. Wong Simon Fraser University Jason Gravel University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Homicide in the News: Media Portrayal of Sympathetic Versus Unsympathetic Victims</p>
<p>Walter Works Simon Fraser University Jennifer S. Wong Simon Fraser University Jason Gravel University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>The Inclusion of Images in Newspaper Homicide Reporting: Are Some Stories More Image-Worthy?</p>
<p>Kelsey Gushue Simon Fraser University Chelsey Lee Simon Fraser University Jason Gravel University of California, Irvine Jennifer S. Wong Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Why the Media Can't Get Enough of the Bacons: the Revival of the Crime Family in Vancouver News</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

4:30 PM - 5:45 PM

Seasons

Presidential Plenary Session: Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras

Chair: Michael D. White, Arizona State University

Janne Gaub Arizona State University Michael D. White Arizona State University Natalie Todak Arizona State University	A Primer on How to Effectively Plan a Police Body-Worn Camera Program
Aili Malm California State University, Long Beach Nancy G. LaVigne Urban Institute	Cameras and Police Legitimacy
William Sousa University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Public Opinion of Body Worn Cameras on Police

6:00 PM

RECEPTION

SEASONS

8:30 PM

STUDENT PARTY

MEET IN MAIN LOBBY

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

8:00 AM - 9:15 AM

Aspen

Panel 21: Gender in Policing, Sentencing, and Corrections

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

Meda Chesney-Lind University of Hawaii, Manoa	Patriarchy, Abortion, and the Criminal System: Policing Female Bodies
Breanna L. Boppre University of Nevada, Las Vegas Mark G. Harmon Portland State University	The Effects of "Fixed" Sentencing on Racial Disparity among Female Prisoners
Cyndy Caravelis Western Carolina University Nicole Prior East Tennessee State University	Women in Corrections: A case study of female professionals working in the correctional system
Hadar Aviram University of California, Hastings College of the Law	Yesterday's Monsters: Revision, Reinvention and Rehabilitation in the Manson Family Parole Hearings

8:00 AM - 9:15 AM

Oak

Panel 22: Juvenile Justice: The Role of Peers, Parents, and Policy

Chair: Patrick Jackson, Sonoma State University

Sam Vickovic California State University, Long Beach Xia Wang Arizona State University	Chinese Culture and Parenting: Assessing the Cultural Invariance of Parenting Typologies
Jason Gravel University of California, Irvine Julie Gerlinger University of California, Irvine	Decriminalizing School Discipline: Is Policy Enough?
Sanna T. King University of Hawaii, Manoa	Internalizing Punitive Processes: Labeling School Girls and Detained Girls
Patrick Jackson Sonoma State University	Moving to New Place in Diversion: Restorative Justice in Elementary Schools
Dena C. Carson Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis Finn Esbensen University of Missouri - St. Louis Stephanie A. Wiley University of Missouri - St. Louis	The Transition from Middle to High School: Exploring Changes in Delinquent Peers

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

8:00 AM - 9:15 AM

Okanagan

Panel 23: Policing Complexity--Taking Its Measure

Chair: Amir Ghaseminejad, Simon Fraser University

Amir Ghaseminejad Simon Fraser University Patricia L. Brantingham Simon Fraser University Paul J. Brantingham Simon Fraser University	Crime Basket Analysis: Understanding the Attributes of Events with Which the Criminal Justice System
Bryan Kinney Simon Fraser University Jessica Woodley Simon Fraser University Monica Ly Simon Fraser University	Police Service Delivery in Non-Urban Settings: The Challenges of Rural and Remote Communities
Bryan Kinney Simon Fraser University Paul J. Brantingham Simon Fraser University	The Prevalence of Crime in British Columbia

8:00 AM - 9:15 AM

Garibaldi

Panel 24: Countering Extremism: Examining the Language and Law of Terrorism Policy

Chair: Barbara Perry, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Julianna Mitchell Simon Fraser University Garth Davies Simon Fraser University	Counter-Terrorism in the Five Eyes Alliance: Lessons for Canada
Barbara Perry University of Ontario Institute of Technology Ryan Scrivens Simon Fraser University	Missing Pieces and Misplaced Priorities: An Acknowledgement of Right Wing Extremism in Canada
Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Rebecca Nash California State University, Long Beach	Predicting the Impact of UASI Funding of Terrorist Incidents in the United States
Melissa R. Gregg Simon Fraser University	War of Words: An Analysis of Barack Obama and David Cameron's Anti-ISIL Speeches

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

8:00 AM – 9:15 AM

Strathcona

Roundtable: What Criminal Justice Faculty and Departments Can Do to Promote High Impact Practices

Chair: Tod W. Burke, Radford University

Stephen S. Owen Radford University Tod W. Burke Radford University	What Criminal Justice Faculty and Departments Can Do to Promote High Impact Practices
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9:30 AM - 10:45 AM

Aspen

Panel 25: Internet Governance, Online Information Sharing and the Future of Criminological Research

Chair: Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

Aaren Ivers Simon Fraser University	"Best You Just Get Used to It": Guardian Readers Comment on the Snowden Revelations
Anna Ndegwa Simon Fraser University	Generation Non-Disclosure: The Management of Online Social Identity
Biftu Yousuf Simon Fraser University	"We are in the Wild West": Privacy Concerns in the Digital Age
Ted Palys Simon Fraser University	The Cost of Free: Contemporary Internet Governance and the Future of Criminological Research

9:30 AM - 10:45 AM

Oak

Panel 26: Sentencing, Incarceration, and Prison Realignment: A Focus on Gender

Chair: Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University

Megan Welsh San Diego State University	Confronting the Limits of Caring and the Burdens of Control Amidst Carceral Realignment
Alexandria S. Pech University of Arizona Barbara E. Bloom Sonoma State University	The Collateral Consequences of Mass Incarceration on Imprisoned Mothers and their Children

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

9:30 AM - 10:45 AM

Okanagan

Panel 27: Considering the Problem of Terrorism

Chair: Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

<p>Dimitri A. Bogazianos California State University, Sacramento Paul Kaplan San Diego State University</p>	<p>Laughing without Smiling: Legal Fetishism in the Aftermath of Charlie Hebdo</p>
<p>Ryan Scrivens Simon Fraser University Garth Davies Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University Joseph Mei Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>An Introduction to Sentiment-based Identification Of Radical Users (SIRA)</p>
<p>Dimitri Bogazianos Sacramento State University Paul Kaplan San Diego State University</p>	<p>The Jihadi Badass: Lessons from the Charlie Hebdo Massacre</p>
<p>Christine H. Neudecker Simon Fraser University Garth Davies Simon Fraser University Marie Ouellet Simon Fraser University Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University Benjamin Ducol University of Montreal</p>	<p>Why You No Love Me? Social Psychology and Online CVE Programs</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

9:30 AM - 10:45 AM

Garibaldi

Panel 28: Community-Based Solution to Policing Crisis: Seattle Police Implementation of the CIT Model

Chair: Chelsea Conn-Johnson, Seattle University

Jennifer Albright Seattle Police Department	Measuring Police Response to Behavioral Crisis
Daniel Nelson Seattle Police Department	Seattle Police Crisis Intervention Policy Implementation
Eric Pisconski Seattle Police Department	Seattle Police Crisis Response Unit and the Crisis Response Team - Law Enforcement and Mental Health
Chelsea Conn-Johnson Seattle University Jacqueline Helfgott Seattle University Natasha Wood John Jay College of Criminal Justice Randolph Dupont University of Memphis	Seattle Police Perceptions of CIT during a time of Organizational Change

9:30 AM - 10:45 AM

Strathcona

Panel 29: Teaching, Learning, and Theorizing about Criminal Justice: Thinking Carefully about Academia

Chair: Sheri C. Fabian, Simon Fraser University

Sheri C. Fabian Simon Fraser University	Experiential Learning: Teaching Deterrence in an Introductory Criminology Class
Stephen K. Rice Seattle University Michael D. White Arizona State University	Faculty / Student Workshop: The Realities of Research Trajectories in Academia
Demetra Fr. Sorvatzioti University of Nicosia	The Socratic Method of Teaching in a Legal and Socio legal Educational Setting
Jon Heidt University of the Fraser Valley	Metatheorizing in Criminology: A Model for Understanding Theory Growth

11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

BRUNCH

LE PAVILLON I & II

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

12:45 PM - 2:00 PM

Aspen

Panel 30: Incorporating Social Justice Work in Service Learning: From Class to Courts, Corrections & Community

Chair: Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University

Edith Kinney San Jose State University William Armaline San Jose State University	Community Collaboration, Human Rights Praxis & Service-Learning for Change
Kimberly Richman University of San Francisco	Engaging Students and Community Organizations in Reentry On and Out of the Classroom
Danielle A. Harris San Jose State University	Service Learning Through The Art of Yoga Project Internship
Peggy Stevenson San Jose State University Cindy Parra San Jose State University	Teaching undergraduates to make a difference: The SJSU Record Clearance Project

12:45 PM - 2:00 PM

Oak

Panel 31: Crime and Justice from the Vantage of the Indigenous

Chair: Jennifer Fraser, Bishop's University

Melinda Bige University of Victoria Lisa Monchalin Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Deconstructing the Pathologized Colonial Depictions of Indigenous Sexuality
Jennifer Fraser Bishop's University	East Meets West: Exploring Indigenous Knowledges and Women's History in Rural Quebec
Marianne O. Nielsen Northern Arizona University	Indigenous Boarding and Residential Schools: Accessory to Murder, Accessory to Rape

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

12:45 PM - 2:00 PM

Okanagan

Panel 32: Hearing From Victims: Voices of Domestic Abuse, Sex Workers, and Others

Chair: Erin Wolbeck, California State University San Bernardino

Anita Chiang Simon Fraser University David MacAlister Simon Fraser University Ted Palys Simon Fraser University	'Victim', 'Deviant', or 'Worker' but Nothing in Between: Discourse Analysis on Bedford v Canada
Daniel J. Reinhard Simon Fraser University	Surveying a Difficult to Reach Population, Contacting the Victimized in Alaska
Tamara O'Doherty Simon Fraser University	Victimization in Off-Street Commercial Sex
Erin Wolbeck California State University San Bernardino Jill Merrall California State University San Bernardino	Why Does She Stay? Perceptions of Domestic Abuse Victimization

12:45 PM - 2:00 PM

Garibaldi

Panel 33: Examining Cyber and Transnational Crime

Chair: Vanessa Iafolla, University of Alberta

Tamie H. Fennig Simon Fraser University	International Police & Judicial Cooperation Aimed at Combating Serious Transnational Organized Crime
Mitch Macdonald Simon Fraser University Richard Frank Simon Fraser University	Network Topography of Hacker Forums: A Comparative Analysis
Vanessa Iafolla University of Alberta	Risky Subjects and Riskier Subjectivities: Detecting the Financing of Terrorism in Retail Banking

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

12:45 PM - 2:00 PM

Strathcona

Panel 34: Wildlife and the Environment: Crime and Justice in the Great Outdoors

Chair: Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley

Stephanie M. Shea Simon Fraser University Ted Pals Simon Fraser University Sheri Fabian Simon Fraser University	Caretakers of the Mountain: Understanding the Burnaby Mountain Pipeline Blockade
Amanda V. McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Garth Davies Simon Fraser University Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley Kevin Burk University of the Fraser Valley	Contextual Explanations for Increasing Property Crime Rates in British Columbia
Greg Simmons Simon Fraser University	Escaping the net: The regulation of salmon aquaculture in coastal British Columbia
Dawna Komorosky California State University, East Bay Michelle Rippey California State University, East Bay	The Use of Forensic Science in Wildlife Crime Investigations

2:15 PM - 3:30 PM

Aspen

Panel 35: Re-thinking the Treatment of Inmates

Chair: Jill L. Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton

Danielle J. Murdoch Boise State University Laura L. King Boise State University	"Not Feeling Like a Caged Animal": Inmate Perceptions of a Virtual Video Visitation System
Jill L. Rosenbaum California State University, Fullerton	Changing the Culture: Arts in Detention
Chase Yap Seattle University	Direct Treatment of Inmate Mental Health Issues: An Opportunity for Success
Joshua Watts University of Winnipeg Michael M. Weinrath University of Winnipeg	Mental Health Court: A Consumer Perspective

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

2:15 PM - 3:30 PM

Oak

Panel 36: Researching Police-Citizen Encounters

Chair: Joel H. Garner, Michigan State University

Matthew Renner University of California, Irvine Peter A. Hanink University of California, Irvine	A Study of Police-Involved Homicides Employing Unofficial, Crowd-Sourced Data
Joel H. Garner Michigan State University Matt Hickman Seattle University	Measuring Police Use of Force in a National Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies
Joshua J. Murphy Simon Fraser University	They Don't Teach You That in a Methods Text: Conducting Field Research with Police
Breanne Muir Simon Fraser University	Community Surveillance of Police-Citizen Encounters: Canadian Police Officers in YouTube

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

2:15 PM - 3:30 PM

Okanagan

Panel 37: Policing and Service Requests

Chair: Rylan Simpson, University of California, Irvine

<p>Amanda V. McCormick University of the Fraser Valley</p> <p>Garth Davies Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley</p>	<p>A Review of British Columbia's Real-Time Intelligence Centre's Requests for Service</p>
<p>Adam Vaughan Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Katherine Brine Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Martin Andresen Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Patricia Brantingham Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Simon Verdun-Jones Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Data Collection for Police Calls-for-Service Involving Persons with Mental Illness</p>
<p>Lee A. Slocum University of Missouri - St. Louis</p>	<p>Police Contact and Future Victimization Risk: Results from Two Nationally Representative Surveys</p>
<p>John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Rylan Simpson University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>What Came First: The Police or the Call? An Examination of Police Response to Calls for Service</p>

2:15 PM - 3:30 PM

Garibaldi

Panel 38: Race and Protest in the Context of Criminal Justice

Chair: Luis Daniel Gascon, University of San Francisco

<p>Emily M. Malterud Seattle University</p>	<p>Black Lives Matter, But Should They Create Panic? An assessment of the Black Lives Matter movement</p>
<p>Unique Shaw-Smith California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo</p>	<p>Peculiar Protests: The Movement for Black Lives to Matter</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FOR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

2:15 PM - 3:30 PM

Strathcona

Panel 39: Gender, Sexuality, and Crime in the Digital Age

Chair: Bryce Westlake, San Jose State University

Brian Burtch Simon Fraser University Samantha Bates Simon Fraser University Sheri Fabian Simon Fraser University	"Stripped": An Analysis of Revenge Porn Victims' Lives after Victimization
Bryan Kinney Simon Fraser University Chantal Turpin Simon Fraser University	A New Space for Theory: Harassment in Online Gaming Contexts
Ashleigh Girodat Simon Fraser University Bryce Westlake San Jose State University Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University	How Obvious Is It: Do Child Sexual Exploitation Websites Hide Their Intent?
Bryce Westlake San Jose State University Martin Bouchard Simon Fraser University	Liking and Hyperlinking: the Community Structure of Child Sexual Exploitation Distribution Websites

3:30 PM – 4:00 PM

BOOK SALE

THIRD FLOOR FOYER

4:15 PM – 6:15 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

MONTAGUE BOARDROOM

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

The Paul Tappan Award

for outstanding contributions to the field of criminology

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

The Joseph D. Lohman Award

for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

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

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

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

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

President's Award

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

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

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

W.E.B. DuBois Award

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

1999-00	Marjorie S. Zatz	2008-09	Shaun L. Gabbidon
2000-01	Jimmy Brown	2009-10	Nancy Rodriguez
2001-02	Bill Feyerherm & Carl Pope	2010-11	Samuel Walker
2002-03	James Diego Vigil	2011-12	Delores Jones-Brown
2003-04	Cassia C. Spohn	2012-13	(not given)
2004-05	Karen Umemoto	2013-14	Helen Taylor Green
2005-06	Julius Debro	2014-15	Michelle Alexander
2006-07	Raymond Michalowski	2015-16	Beth E. Richie
2007-08	Ruth Peterson & Mike Leiber		

The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards

*for individuals generally associated with the Western region
who have made important contributions to the field of criminology*

1976-77	William Amos Willa Dawson Barry Krisberg June Morrison Charles Newman Kenneth Polk James F. Short, Jr.	1986-87	John Kaplan Leonard Levy Joseph E. Scott Harold Venter
1977-78	Robert Carter G. Thomas Gitchoff William Hopper Sid Lezak David Lowenbert Jay Monahan Harry More John Webster	1987-88	Sheldon Messinger Joan Petersilia Henry Pontell Barbara Raffle Price
1979-80	Al Gormann C. Ray Jeffrey Roxanna Sweet Richard W. Tillson	1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell Arnold Binder Julius Debro Michael Schumacher
1980-81	Harry Allen Honorable David Bazelon Soloman Kobrin	1989-90	Gloria Allred Lee Brown James Rasmussen Ira Schwartz
1981-82	John Barbara C. Ronald Huff Sid Lezak Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Joachim Schneider	1990-91	Ronald Boostrom Janet Henkin
1983-84	Sid Lezak Milton Rector	1992-92	John Irwin Susan Meier Jill Rosenbaum
1985-86	Duncan Chappel Elaine Duxbury Penny Harrington Kenneth Kirkpatrick	1992-93	Wayne Matsuo Ted Palmer Roland Pierre-Dixon
		1993-94	Susan Turner Daniel Glaser Louis Cobarruviaz
		1994-95	Cecil Steppe Gil Garcetti Carl Pope Constance Watson Leonard Edwards

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

The Western Society of Criminology Fellow Awards
for individuals generally associated with the Western region
who have made important contributions to the field of criminology
(continued)

1995-96	Paul J. Brantingham David Matza Dan Monez Arnold Rosenfeld	2001-02	Finn-Aage Esbensen
1996-97	Gene Kassebaum	2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen
1997-98	David Huizinga D. Kim Rossmo Alice McGrath Mark Umbreit	2003-04	David Shichor
1998-99	Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart	2004-05	Larry Bennett
1999-00	M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson	2005-06	Robert Crutchfield
2000-01	McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis	2006-07	Elizabeth Deschenes
		2007-08	Neil Boyd
		2008-09	Henry F. Fradella
		2009-10	Cassia Spohn
		2010-11	Jan Chaiken
		2011-12	Michael Gottfredson
		2012-13	Franklin Zimring
		2013-14	Roseann Greenspan David T. Johnson
		2014-15	Jonathan Simon
		2015-16	Martin Andresen

The Meda Chesney-Lind Award
for significant contributions to the field of gender, crime, and justice

2012-13	Meda Chesney-Lind	2013-14	Barbara Bloom & Barbara Owen
2014-15	Jill Rosenbaum	2015-16	Jody Miller

The Richard Tewksbury Award
for significant contributions to the field of sexuality, crime, and justice

2012-13	Richard Tewksbury	2013-14	Valerie Jenness
2014-15	Dana Peterson	2015-16	Tod W. Burke

Special Recognition Award

1997-98	Edgar Boyko	2011-12	Andrea Schoepfer
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WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

2015 WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contribution to the field of criminology:

Philippe Bourgois, University of California, Los Angeles

Philippe Bourgois is a professor in the History and Social Studies of Medicine Program at the University of California, Los Angeles (and was formerly the Richard Perry University Professor of Anthropology and Family and Community Medicine University of Pennsylvania). Professor Bourgois is the co-author (with Jeff Schonberg) of *Righteous Dopefiend*, which won numerous awards including the Anthony Leeds Award from the Society for Urban Anthropology. He is also the author of *In Search of Respect: Selling Crack in El Barrio*, which also won several awards including the Margaret Mead Award from the American Anthropological Association and the Society for Applied Anthropology and C. Wright Mills Prize from the Society for the Study of Social Problems of the American Sociological Association. Professor Bourgois is an internationally recognized leader in urban anthropology. His groundbreaking work analyzes criminal behavior and the macro, meso, and micro levels, and has made an enormous contribution to the field of criminology.

JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

For outstanding contributions to the Western Society of Criminology:

Kimberly Richman, University of San Francisco
Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Kimberly Richman received her B.A. at Pitzer College in Claremont, California, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine, where she also completed a Graduate Emphasis in Women's Studies. She is now an Associate Professor at the University of San Francisco in the College of Arts & Sciences. Her research interests include gender, sexuality, and law; crime, law, and the social construction of deviance; family law; legal consciousness; court processes; and reintegrative programming for prison inmates. She is the author of two NYU Press books, including *Licensed to Wed: What Legal Marriage Means to Same-Sex Couples* (2013) and the award winning *Courting Change* (2008) and multiple articles and book chapters on the topic of child custody and adoption for gay and lesbian parents, in which she investigates the negotiation of sexual and parental identity in family court, the problematic deployment of rights discourses in the LGBT family law context, and the development of expanded legal definitions of family over time. These articles appear in *Law & Society Review*; *Law & Social Inquiry*; *Studies in Law, Politics, and Society*; *Law & Sexuality*; and in the edited volume, "The New Civil Rights Research." She is also the author of two articles on domestic violence, appearing in *Sociological Inquiry* and *Studies in Law, Politics, and Society*, and co-author of a book chapter on anti-gay violence (with Valerie Jenness) in the *Handbook of Lesbian and Gay Studies*. Dr. Richman joined the Board of the Western Society of Criminology as an Executive Counselor. She then served as Vice-President, President, and currently serves as the voting Immediate Past-President. Her leadership and tenure as President served to advance the WSC in numerous ways, from increased membership and more efficient management of the Society's finances to a re-conceptualization of the WSC's flagship journal. Notably throughout her time on the WSC Board, Dr. Richman also as a sponsor and President of the Board of Directors for the San Quentin Alliance for C.H.A.N.G.E., a non-profit and inmate-led rehabilitative and community service program at San Quentin State Prison.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

Paul Kaplan is Associate Professor of Criminal Justice in the School of Public Affairs at San Diego State University. He received his Ph.D. in Criminology, Law and Society from the University of California, Irvine in 2007. Prior to entering academics, Dr. Kaplan worked as a mitigation investigator on capital cases in California. His primary research area is capital punishment, but he also works on projects involving socio-legal theory, cultural criminology, and comparative law. His work has appeared in journals such as the *Law & Society Review*, *Theoretical Criminology*, and *Law & Social Inquiry*. He is the author of the book "Murder Stories: Ideological Narratives in Capital Punishment" (Lexington, 2012) and 13 articles, reviews, and commentaries. He is the co-editor of the book "Crime and Behavior." And he has served the WSC as an Executive Counselor, Vice-President, President, Immediate Past-President, and currently serves as the editor of the WSC newsletter, *The Western Criminologist*.

JUNE MORRISON- TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

For significant improvement of the quality of justice:

Michael Romano, Three Strikes Project

Michael Romano of Stanford University, is the director and co-founder of the Three Strikes Project. As counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Mr. Romano co-authored the Three Strikes Reform Act of 2012 ("Proposition 36"). The Stanford Three Strikes Project is the only legal organization in the country devoted to addressing excessive sentences imposed under California's Three Strikes sentencing law. The Project represents individuals currently imprisoned under the law for petty crimes and also worked with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund Inc. to reform the harshest aspects of the Three Strikes law. Over 4,000 inmates in California are serving life sentences under the law for non-violent crimes. Project clients have been given life sentences for offenses including stealing one dollar in loose change from a parked car, possessing less than a gram of narcotics, and attempting to break into a soup kitchen. Since the enactment of Three Strikes Reform Act (Proposition 36) in November of 2012, authored and campaigned for by Prof. Romano, he, Project staff and Stanford Law students have been working alongside public defenders throughout California to make sure the new law is implemented fairly and consistently. As of August 2013, over 1,000 individuals have been resentenced and released under Proposition 36. The Three Strikes Project, and Prof. Romano as its director, is deeply committed to a pedagogic mission of experiential education. Project students enroll in an intensive seminar in advanced criminal law in conjunction with individual representation of prisoners serving Three Strikes sentences. Former Project student Ashley Simonsen ('10) says the Project was "the richest, most meaningful experience of my law school career. The work is not only important, but also complex and fascinating. Prof. Romano has been recognized as one of the top lawyers in California and had published several articles on California's Three Strikes law and sentencing in the United States. His work has been profiled in *The New York Times Magazine*, *Rolling Stone*, and *The Economist*. He maintains a small criminal appeals, post-conviction, and civil rights law practice in San Francisco. Prof. Romano was a John Knight Fellow at Yale Law School and graduated with honors from Stanford Law School in 2003.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

W.E.B. DuBOIS AWARD

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

Beth E. Richie, University of Illinois, Chicago

Beth E. Richie is the Director of the Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy and Professor of African American Studies and Criminology, Law and Justice at The University of Illinois at Chicago. The emphasis of her scholarly and activist work has been on the ways that race/ethnicity and social position affect women's experience of violence and incarceration, focusing on the experiences of African American battered women and sexual assault survivors. Dr. Richie is the author of "Arrested Justice: Black Women, Violence and America's Prison Nation" (NYU Press, 2012) which chronicles the evolution of the contemporary anti-violence movement during the time of mass incarceration in the United States and numerous articles concerning Black feminism and gender violence, race and criminal justice policy, and the social dynamics around issues of sexuality, prison abolition, and grassroots organizations in African American Communities. Her earlier book "Compelled to Crime: The Gender Entrapment of Black Battered Women" (Routledge, 1996), is taught in many college courses and often cited in the popular press for its original arguments concerning race, gender and crime. Dr. Richie is a qualitative researcher who is also working on an ethnographic project documenting the conditions of confinement in women's prisons. Her work has been supported by grants from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The Ford Foundation, and The National Institute for Justice and The National Institute of Corrections. Among others, she has been awarded the Audre Lorde Legacy Award from the Union Institute, The Advocacy Award from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and The Visionary Award from the Violence Intervention Project. Dr. Richie is a board member of The Woods Fund of Chicago, The Institute on Domestic Violence in the African Community, The Center for Fathers' Families and Public Policy and a founding member of INCITE!: Women of Color Against Violence.

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:

Martin Andresen, Simon Fraser University

Martin Andresen is a member of the Western Society of Criminology and has been an active participant in its annual conference as well as numerous other academic gatherings each year. Dr. Andresen is a Professor in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University. He brings together a background in economics (BA and MA) and geography (PhD) to provide unique insights into the study of crime. Since coming to SFU in 2006 he has devoted himself to research on spatial crime analysis, the study of crime and place, the geography of crime, environmental criminology, applied spatial statistics and geographic information analysis. Since 2010, Dr. Andresen has published five books, including *Environmental Criminology: Evolution, Theory and Practice* (Routledge, 2014), *The Science of Crime Measurement: Issues for Spatially-Referenced Crime Data* (Routledge, 2013), and two books on geography and economics. He has co-edited several other books, including *The Criminal Act: The Role and Influence of Routine Activity Theory* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015). Dr. Andresen is currently the Director of the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies. He is also an Associate member in SFU's Department of Geography, the book review editor for the *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, and sits on the editorial advisory board of the *Journal of Criminal Justice*, the *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, as well as being a member of the editorial board of *International Criminal Justice Review* and *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law and Society*.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

MEDA CHESNEY LIND AWARD

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

Jody Miller, Rutgers University

Jody Miller of the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice conducts research that utilizes qualitative methods to investigate how inequalities of gender, race, sexuality and place shape participation in crime and risks for victimization, with concentrations in the United States and South Asia. Her books include *Getting Played: African American Girls, Urban Inequality*, and *Gendered Violence* (NYU Press, 2008)—winner of the American Sociological Association’s Race, Class and Gender Section Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Book Award (2010) and finalist for the C. Wright Mills Award (2009)—and *One of the Guys: Girls, Gangs, and Gender* (Oxford University Press, 2001). Dr. Miller has published dozens of articles and book chapters, including in *Criminology*, *Gender & Society*, *Signs*, *Theoretical Criminology*, and *British Journal of Criminology*. She is past recipient of the Coramae Richey Mann Award from the American Society of Criminology’s Division on People of Color and Crime (2009), the ASC Division on Women and Crime’s Distinguished Scholar Award (2010) and New Scholar Award (2001), and the ASC’s Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award (2001). Miller is a Steering Committee member of the Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice Network. In 2014, she was named Fellow of the American Society of Criminology.

RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

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

Tod W. Burke, Radford University

Tod W. Burke. Dr. Burke, of Radford University, is a scholar-activist whose research interests include school/campus violence (including bullying against students perceived as being LGBT and hazing within the subculture of campus Greek life), same-sex domestic violence, serial and mass murder, and contemporary issues in policing and forensic science. He is the co-author of the *Foundations of Criminal Justice* (Oxford University Press, 2011) and the author or co-author of more than 130 articles. Because Dr. Burke seeks to bridge the gap between academic criminology and the practice of criminal justice, much of his scholarship is targeted at practitioners and is, therefore, published in venues such as *Police and Security News*, the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, *The Police Chief*, and the *Encyclopedia of Law Enforcement*. His academic research has been published in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, the *Criminal Law Bulletin*, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, *Journal of Police Studies*, and the *Journal of Police Science and Administration*. The intersection of sexuality, crime, and justice run through much of this scholarship. In fact, he has published roughly a dozen peer-reviewed journal articles on LGBT issues in criminology and criminal justice. Some of these have been targeted at educational issues and were published in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, *Campbell Law Observer*, and various newsletters targeted at K-16 faculty members. Others have involved groundbreaking empirical research on same-sex domestic violence and hazing that were published in the *Encyclopedia of Domestic Violence*, *Gay and Lesbian Review Worldwide*, the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *ACJS Today*, *Examining Sociological & Psychological Issues*, *Crime, Law and Social Change*, the *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, and the *Journal of Homosexuality*. Finally, he is the co-author of two book chapters on “Sex and the Fourteenth Amendment” in the forthcoming Routledge Academic Press book, *Sex, Sexuality, Law and (In) Justice*. Dr. Burke’s LGBT advocacy has also taken the form of numerous consultancies, including for the New York City Police Reserves Unit, as well as nearly 200 guest lecturing and media appearances. He is a frequent commentator on radio and television concerning a range of LGBT issues from

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

bullying, hate crimes, and hazing to same-sex domestic violence and educational awareness. In addition, he conducts both faculty development workshops and classroom-based guest lecturers around the country on same-sex domestic violence and both bullying and hazing prevention. Dr. Burke has been on the faculty at Radford University for the past 20 years where he currently holds the rank of Professor of Criminal Justice, as well as the positions of Forensic Studies Coordinator and Associate Dean of the College of Humanities and Behavioral Sciences.

PRESIDENT'S AWARD

For positive influence on the current WSC president's career:

Connie Estrada Ireland, California State University, Long Beach

Dr. Connie Estrada Ireland received her Ph.D. from the University of California in 2003 and is a Professor in the School of Criminology, Criminal Justice, and Emergency Management at California State University, Long Beach. Her research focuses on prison and parole, with primary interest in the impact of sentencing and incarceration practices on recidivism; substance use and treatment; prison-based educational, vocational, and rehabilitation programs; gender and corrections; community based correctional services; and relationships between inmates and their families. She has been the Principal Investigator on numerous program evaluations, including specialized Drug and DUI court evaluations at the county level and residential substance abuse treatment programs statewide. To date, she has published 3 books and 74 manuscripts, many in prestigious venues such as *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*; *American Journal of Criminal Law*, *Criminal Law Bulletin*, *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*; *Justice Policy Journal*, and *Women and Criminal Justice*. Her work has been presented to numerous community organizations and stakeholder groups on substance abuse treatment and recidivism and to the California legislature, and she has authored reports on behalf of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). She has been a consultant/provided testimony in numerous state proceedings and trials, has consulted on a Hollywood movie, been featured in a documentary on solitary confinement, and has been interviewed on topics of incarceration for public television.

Dr. Ireland has secured \$1.9 million in grants/contracts and has received 8 prestigious awards at the university, state, or national levels, including from the California Legislature, the California State Senate, and the U. S. House of Representatives. Perhaps equally rewarding to publications and professional accolades surrounding social justice and advocacy for correctional populations is the joy Dr. Ireland receives in mentoring students. Dr. Ireland has formally mentored more than 100 students and junior colleagues since her doctoral studies at UCI, through CSULB faculty mentoring programs, Partners for Success student mentoring program, and the McNair, Cassanova, and University Honors programs. Her proudest publications are those co-authored with students, and her most meaningful educational moments often happen in her "Correctional Environments" course, where she leads students on two weeks of prisons and jails tours. Dr. Ireland's professional life is deeply enriched mentoring students from their early academic experiences, through graduate study, and into professional careers as criminal justice practitioners, educators, and researchers.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 1: Race, Family, and the Carceral State

Examining the Longitudinal Effects of Parental Incarceration on Adverse Outcomes in Adulthood

Jillian Turanovic, Florida State University
Melinda Tasca, Sam Houston State University
Travis Pratt, University of Cincinnati

A wealth of research links parental incarceration to numerous health problems, emotional and mental distress, and increased crime and violence. Nevertheless, we know less about why some youth develop these problems while others prove to be more resilient over time. One promising place to look is in how youth's positive social attachments—such as to family and to school—may help to diminish the enduring harms of having an incarcerated parent. Accordingly, using data from Waves 1-4 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we estimate a series of multivariate models to examine how prosocial attachments reduce the harmful effects of parental incarceration for youth on a wide range of outcomes when they reach adulthood. These outcomes include social problems (e.g., arrest, victimization), behavioral problems (e.g., offending, hard drug use), psychological problems (e.g., depression, suicidality), and health-related problems. Our findings are discussed in light of punitive criminal justice policies that support the overreliance on incarceration.

Mitigating the Effects of Parental Incarceration through Social Intervention

R.C. Morris, Dixie State University

This study uses two sources of data to examine the efficacy of social intervention for children impacted by parental incarceration (PIC). First, primary data gathered from 173 children involved with Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS). These data were collected over a year's time in three waves, tracking delinquent behavior, child sadness, and academic dishonesty. The second source of data came from the nationally representative survey of children in the Fragile Families (FF) and Child Wellbeing Study. Results using the primary BBBS data found that children impacted by PIC reported more delinquency compared to non-impacted peers. Unexpectedly, when the impacted children from BBBS were compared to children impacted by PIC from FF the mentored children reported more delinquency. The use of various analytic strategies modeling procedures and dependent variables demonstrates the robustness of the findings reported. Limitations and suggestions for future research, including program implications, are also discussed.

Race, Parental Incarceration, and Mastery: A Conundrum

Unique Shaw-Smith, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo

The incarceration of parents has become a concern for the social, behavioral, and psychological development of children across the United States. Less attention has been given to understanding its effect on social psychological resources, namely mastery, that enable older children to combat environmental stressors. Using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), I employ the life course perspective to examine the relationship between parental incarceration and mastery in young adulthood. Given the prevalence of incarceration in black and Hispanic communities, I also examine whether this relationship is moderated by race and ethnicity. Findings show that parental incarceration

ABSTRACTS

reduces mastery in young adulthood. Racial and ethnic differences show that parental incarceration is most detrimental to Hispanics, followed by Whites, but there is no significant effect on mastery levels for Blacks, which prompts a discussion of life course normativeness.

Panel 2: Gender, Sexuality, and Crime in Mass Media

Sex, Lies, and Hockey Tape: An Analysis of Online Media Coverage of the Patrick Kane Case

Aynsley Pescitelli, Simon Fraser University
Sarah Yercich, Simon Fraser University

In August 2015, NHL player Patrick Kane was accused of the sexual assault of a woman in his off-season home. Although charges have not yet been laid, a police investigation is underway and the online media has extensively covered the case and recent developments. The investigation was further complicated in September when the case was beset by reports of evidence tampering, an evidence hoax, and the stepping down of the complainant's original lawyer. As a result, the case has devolved into a "he said, she said" dispute, and media coverage has followed suit. This exploratory, qualitative content analysis examines online media coverage of the case since August 2015. This includes a comparison of coverage in sports versus news media sources, as well as an examination of language use, the depiction of acquaintance rape, rape mythology, victim blaming. Finally, we address the connection between masculinity, sexual offences, and professional and elite sports.

Victim-blaming Reaffirmed: Race, Class, and the Duke Lacrosse Scandal
Nicholas J. Chagnon, University of Hawaii, Manoa

One of the most well known critiques of news on violence against women is that it often contains victim-blaming discourses. However, there is reason to believe that the media have recently given voice to victim blaming discourses less often. For example, the victim's rights movement has made it more difficult for journalists to criticize the behavior or background of crime victims in the public sphere without being criticized themselves. Yet, in many cases, media coverage still includes victim-blaming discourses, perhaps more often in coverage of particularly controversial cases. This study examines mainstream television and Internet coverage of the false accusation of three Duke lacrosse players in 2007, with an eye on how victim blaming interacted with racializing and class-based discourses. Special consideration is given to the paradoxical nature of this case in that, as an instance of false accusation, it reaffirmed victim-blaming ideas, without featuring an actual rape victim.

Legalized Marriage and Criminalizing Queer Prostitution: Modern Social Control of the Queer Community

Laurence Pedroni, San Jose State University

Same-sex marriage has been greeted within the United States as a massive victory in the realm of gay rights. Placed within the greater context of policing of queer people's sexualities, same-sex marriage becomes a form of heteronormative social control separating the good gays and the bad queers. This work will contrast the recent Obergefell v. Hodges decision with the police crackdown on rentboy.com. Same-sex marriage is being used as a tool to force

ABSTRACTS

the queer community into a heteronormative institution while at the same time criminalizing sex between members of the same sex.

Evaluating Canadian Legal Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking

Alison Clancey, SWAN Vancouver Society

Hayli Millar, University of the Fraser Valley

Tamara C. O'Doherty, University of the Fraser Valley

This presentation provides a critical evaluation of the stated intentions and actual effects of national anti-human trafficking laws, in the more than ten years since Canada ratified the Palermo Protocol. The study comprised three analytical sources: 1) the legislative framework and jurisprudence relating to human trafficking in Canada; 2) criminal justice system (CJS) personnel's perspectives on the enforcement and use of anti-trafficking legal measures; and 3) NGO (SWAN Vancouver Society) personnel's perspectives on the enforcement of anti-trafficking legal measures. The findings expose the inadequate evidence underlying anti-trafficking discourse that focuses on a singular trafficking narrative and demonstrate the complexity of the legal scope of anti-trafficking measures in Canada. The lived experiences of im/migrant sex workers do not correlate with the current socio-political construction of human trafficking in Canada. Empirical data do not support the conflation of sex work and human trafficking; in effect, such conflation creates barriers to im/migrant sex workers' access to [.]

Panel 3: Teaching Criminology and Criminal Justice

Embedding Librarians in Online Criminal Justice Courses to Improve Information Literacy

Marwin Britto, University of Saskatchewan

Sarah Britto, University of Regina

The past 20 years has witnessed an explosion of online Criminal Justice and Criminology programs and individual online course offerings within traditional face-to-face programs. In spite of this growth, there is still concern about the legitimacy of these courses in terms of academic rigor and preparing students for the workforce. This presentation will utilize the case study method to focus on how criminal justice faculty and online course developers can partner with academic librarians to attempt to improve information literacy of students and increase the academic rigor of online courses. This study will explore both the challenges and benefits of strong collaboration between academic faculty and librarians in developing and delivering online Criminal Justice and Criminology courses.

Examining the Benefits of High Impact Practices on Criminal Justice Learning and Professionalism

Silvina Ituarte, California State University, East Bay

Recently, scholars and educators have placed great emphasis on exploring the influence of "high impact practices" in student learning. For criminal justice students, the use of practices such as community based learning not only better engage students in the course content, but also better prepare students to become compassionate, culturally competent, and professional justice practitioners. This presentation discusses the results and impact of a community based

ABSTRACTS

learning program on the university students as well as the community involved in the collaboration. The processes, challenges, assessments, and data will be examined and recommendations made. Early data demonstrate a higher rate of student enthusiasm for the criminal justice field as well as an increased awareness of the variety career opportunities and improved appreciation and compassion for diverse communities.

Rethinking Criminology in the Philippines

Napoleon C. Reyes, Sonoma State University

Criminology is fast becoming a popular college major in the Philippines. A cursory examination of criminology degree programs offered in Philippine colleges and universities, however, reveals a heavy orientation toward police science. Surprisingly, criminal justice as a separate academic program has not gained traction in the Philippine academe. This paper proposes a reexamination of the focus of criminology as an academic program in the Philippines in an attempt to contribute to the development a more coherent and systematic criminological pedagogy.

The CSI Effect: Managing the Rollout of a Critical Criminology Program

Joshua S. Meisel, Humboldt State University

Meredith Conover-Williams, Humboldt State University

There has been a surge in student interest nationally in courses and majors that prepare students for work in criminal justice related careers. Administrators welcome student interest in these academic programs. Meanwhile, department faculty face challenges managing and delivering criminology curriculum. Students and administrators have myopic visions of criminology. For administrators, this vision involves the regular use of criminal justice as a synonym for criminology and the failure to recognize the sociological core of criminology. For a growing number of students whose understandings of criminal justice careers are shaped by popular culture and a hegemonic discourse about the criminal justice system, coursework that is not vocationally oriented leaves them anxious about their positions in higher education. The purpose of this presentation is to reflect on our experience developing and managing the rollout of a BA degree in Criminology and Justice Studies. We also share recommendations for other departments considering the launch of a critical criminology program.

Panel 4: Evaluating Racial Influences on Police Behavior

Ethical and Professional Issues in Law Enforcement

Noor Sandhu, Simon Fraser University

Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University

Law enforcement officers in North America are granted special privileges in order to provide the public with the safety and security of a democratic nation. However, with these special privileges are expectations of professionalism, ethical conduct, and accountability. Law enforcement misconduct can occur in a variety of forms and may include the use of excessive force, improper conduct, acceptance of gratuities, and in some instances a criminal act. Unlike many other occupations, law enforcement officers are expected to be ethical, both on and off duty, further emphasizing the demands placed upon the individual officer. This paper explores

ABSTRACTS

the ethical issues and challenges facing contemporary law enforcement. Discussion of public expectations and methods to avoid misconduct are presented.

Profiling, Searches, and Contraband: A Meta-Analysis

Elliott J. Alvarado, San Diego State University

The issue of racial profiling has been a continuous problem affecting our society. A major concern in society is that law enforcement treats certain groups unfairly based on race and ethnicity jeopardizing legitimacy in policing. There is an ongoing debate among researchers on whether law enforcement does in fact profile groups based on race and ethnicity and though there have been many studies conducted on this issue, findings are still mixed (Kochel et al, 2009). This study uses a quantitative meta-analysis which examines prior literature focusing on the issue of law enforcement and racial profiling specifically examining the rate of searches and discovery of contraband during traffic stops between minority drivers (non-whites) and non-minority drivers (whites). Based on prior research I expect to find that minority drivers are more likely to be stopped and searched by law enforcement but will be at a decreased likelihood of contraband discovery compared to non-minority drivers.

Racial Profiling of Women in Canada - Beyond a "Gender-Free" Lens

Tammy Landau, Ryerson University

Most narratives on racial profiling in Canada have been "gender-free". That is, there is little recognition that women experience high degrees of racial profiling, and the contexts, experiences and impact of such experiences are distinct from those of racialized men. This study provides qualitative data from a sample of 23 women in Toronto, Canada, who experienced racial profiling across a range of social and geographic spaces. Women discussed the impact of their experiences on themselves as well as the community more broadly, as well as strategies to manage the incidents both in the short and long terms. The study highlights the importance of a gender-specific analysis to capture and recognize the distinct experiences of racialized women.

Using the Veil-of-Darkness Technique to Examine Traffic and Pedestrian Stops in San Jose, California

Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

This research will analyze the extent to which traffic and pedestrian stops conducted by the San Jose Police Department in 2014 exhibit racial disparities. To do so, I will draw on what has become known as the 'veil of darkness' technique. This relatively new approach allows the researcher to isolate race by comparing the distribution of stops made during daylight hours, when the race of the driver is apparent, to those made after sundown, when the driver's race is obscured by darkness. Perhaps most importantly, the veil of darkness technique draws on a natural experiment that occurs as a result of seasonal changes to ambient light. The veil of darkness technique allows the analyst to assess differences between daytime and nighttime stop patterns with time of day remaining constant. The research has significant implications for law enforcement and police-community relations in San Jose and will provide new insight into the applicability of the veil of darkness approach.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 5: Advancements in Crime Analysis

Advances in Ecological Assessments: Introducing Virtual Observations with Machine Learning

Christopher J. Bates, University of California, Irvine

Deva Ramanan, Carnegie Mellon University

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Systematic social observation using virtual imagery, such as Google Street View, is a reliable and cost effective measure of neighborhood observations. The present study introduces a novel methodology to advance neighborhood observations from virtual imagery. An object recognition algorithm was created, trained, and tested for built environmental features, including street design, physical disorder, and crime prevention features. Preliminary results imply supervised machine learning can help assess the physical features of an area that contribute to crime concentration.

An Empirical Example Testing a General Theory of Spatial Crime Patterns

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

In prior work, I proposed a general model for the spatial distribution of crime. I developed a formal model of the spatial distribution of offenders, targets, and guardians, and their spatial movements. Here I present a case study that obtains estimates of the spatial distribution of these three classes of persons, and combine them with the model's equations as a test of the theory. This empirical case study tests the theory's hypotheses regarding the micro-spatial distribution of crime. The theory's hypotheses regarding the macro-spatial distribution of crime remain for future tests.

Mapping the Harm Reduction Network of Injecting Drug Users in the Vancouver Downtown Eastside

Ehsan Jozaghi, Simon Fraser University

Hugh Lampkin, Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Sadaf Hashimi, Simon Fraser University

Network theory and methods facilitate our understanding of the flow of infectious diseases amongst at risk populations. Yet, harm reduction research rarely includes systematic network data collection. This study draws from 200 interviews with people who inject drugs in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. The aim is to compare the structure of the harm reduction networks of two recruiting sites: 1) InSite, a fixed-address supervised injection facility (N = 100), and 2) VANDU, a peer-driven network of drug users (N = 100). The working hypothesis is that the structure of the harm reduction network is impacted by the context in which services are delivered. The respondents collectively reported the presence of 800 unique individuals who helped facilitate safe injection practices. The InSite network was found to be smaller but denser than the VANDU network. Network data provides an opportunity to uncover the types of users who play leadership roles in promoting safe injection practices, but also those who find themselves further from the "core" of the harm reduction network.

ABSTRACTS

Is Using Co-arrest Networks to Study Criminal Involvement Tautological?

Jason Gravel, University of California, Irvine

Criminology has been slower compared to other disciplines to adopt social network analysis (SNA) as a methodology. One of the reasons for such a delayed integration might have to do with the difficulty in obtaining reliable data about criminal networks. A relatively easy way to obtain network data about offenders is to use arrest data to identify co-offending relationships. However, if criminologists are interested in predicting individual criminal involvement, would using networks that emerge from criminal events be a tautological enterprise? In this paper I use network data for 90, 759 individuals arrested in Long Beach, California between 2008 and 2013 to explore the composition of co-offending relationships. I also examine the structure of the network and the distribution of different types of crimes within the network. I find that co-offending ties are largely based on minor offenses such as municipal code violations and public nuisances. I discuss the implications of my findings for the use of co-offending networks in testing criminological theories.

Panel 6: Spatial and Temporal Crime Analysis

A Spatial Analysis of Crime and Public Transit in Port Moody, British Columbia

Allison Campbell, Simon Fraser University/ICURS

Martin Andresen, Simon Fraser University/ICURS

The emphasis placed on the importance of place in criminal events is not new to the field of criminology. Within the last several decades particularly, research has shown that crime is heavily influenced by the environmental backcloth of buildings, roads, land use, transit systems, and people within the physical infrastructure. Existing research in the geography of crime also suggests that crime tends to concentrate in close proximity to the locations of public bus stops. In this analysis, we examine the spatial distribution of crime in a small Canadian city, paying particular attention to the impact of transit on criminal events by comparing bus stop locations to similar locations and activity nodes that are not serviced by transit.

Crime Seasonality and Spatial Analysis of Calgary

Monica Ly, Simon Fraser University

Previous research on crime has found that there have been inconsistencies of crime occurrences throughout the year. Previous research has investigated seasonal changes in crime and established a relationship between seasonality and crime. However, prior research has exclusively focused on seasonal fluctuations of crime across multiple cities or an entire city as a whole. There has been a lack of seasonality and crime research at the neighbourhood level. As such, this study explores the seasonal fluctuations of crime across neighbourhoods in Calgary, Alberta over a period of five years. Using crime count-based analysis, incidents of different crime types were tested against weather and illumination variables to find patterns of seasonality as well as spatial patterns of crime. The results demonstrate that season patterns exists in different crime types. It is important to understand the impact of seasonal changes on crime, especially at the neighbourhood level, in order to develop more effective crime prevention programs.

ABSTRACTS

The Trajectories of Crime at Places: Understanding the Patterns of Disaggregated Crime Types

Andrea S. Curman, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

Research on crime at places continues to find that a large proportion of crime is concentrated at very few micro-places. The figure most often cited is 50% of crime occurs on 5% of street segments. Though crime and place studies have analyzed disaggregated crime types, the trajectory-based crime at places literature has focused on aggregate crime and excluded street intersections. In this paper we investigate the trajectories of crime at places for nine property and violent crime types considering street segments and intersections as units of analysis. We find that the trajectories of crime at places vary by crime type that has implications for theory and subsequent empirical analyses of the trajectories.

Transit Hotspots: A Spatial Analysis of the SkyTrain System in Vancouver, BC

Jordana K. Gallison, Simon Fraser University

Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

Mass forms of public transportation system are essential to the development and sustainability of a metropolitan city. Such systems can provide a number of social, environmental, and economic benefits to help make a city thrive. However, little attention has been paid to the criminogenic effects of transit environments. Public transportation systems have the potential to attract and generate crime and disorder throughout a large network of transit stations, stops, and vehicles. Such settings can provide motivated offenders with optimal hunting grounds to commit crime. Past literature exploring the relationship between transit and crime has lacked a spatial-temporal perspective to explain patterns. The current research seeks to apply a spatial analysis of crime along the Canada Line in Vancouver, BC. In this study, we investigate local crime patterns and potential displacement arising from the Canada Line. Utilization of spatial point pattern tests can help identify changes in the spatial patterns and/or distribution of crime.

Panel 7: Substance Abuse and the Justice System

Risk Driven Collaborative Response Models in British Columbia

Bill Fordy, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Galib Bhayani, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Concerned about the cost and impact of reactive policing, the Surrey RCMP have championed an initiative called the Surrey Mobilization and Resiliency Table (SMART) in an effort to effectively address developing community problems before they become police problems. SMART is a risk driven response model that works in collaboration with other human service providers to identify risks before incidents occur. This model (often called a "Hub") has successfully been established in other parts of Canada, mostly notably in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and Branford and Rexdale, Ontario. These 'Hubs' meet weekly to identify those most at risk and seek collaborative interventions to prevent harm. It is a fiscally responsible and innovative response to long-standing community and social issues that the police are

ABSTRACTS

routinely viewed as owning. The Surrey model is the first of its kind in British Columbia and will launch December 2015.

The Role of Peers in Reducing the Risk of HIV and Hepatitis C virus among Crack and Methamphetamine Users

Ehsan Jozaghi, PHS Community Services Society

Hugh Lampkin, Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users

Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

The results indicate that peers (former and current drug users who are employed as educators) are instrumental in transferring risk reduction knowledge within crack and methamphetamine smokers. For example, the peers have been able to teach users about the risk of sharing pipes, using brillo, and public drug use. Furthermore, Vancouver area network of drug users provides employment for crack and methamphetamine users of Vancouver who tend to have scarce sources of employments. However, since the closure of unsanctioned inhalation facility by the Vancouver Coastal Health, there have been significantly more public drug use and pipe sharing in the Downtown Eastside, placing drug smokers at significant risk of arrest, violence and blood borne infections.

The Temporal Sequence of Relapse and Arrest among Substance Use Treatment Patients

Albert M. Kopak, Western Carolina University

Substance use treatment programs for criminal justice populations have great potential for crime reduction, if they can effectively manage patients' risk for relapse and post-treatment arrest. The current study used data from the Comprehensive Assessment and Treatment Outcome Research (CATOR) system, a national registry of substance use treatment programs, which collected patient outcome data at 6-, 12-, 18- and 24-month intervals following discharge from treatment (n = 5,862). A series of multivariate logistic regression models was estimated to determine if earlier reports of relapse predicted later arrests, as well as earlier reports of arrest as significant predictors of later relapse. Relapse was only proximally associated with post-treatment arrest such that relapse during one follow-up was only predictive of arrest within the same time period. Arrest, on the other hand, had longer lasting effects on relapse. Aftercare and the importance of avoiding post-treatment criminal justice contact are crucial to the enhancement of substance use treatment outcomes among adults.

Transformations From the Dark Side of Drug Use

Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University

Denise M. Sami, Simon Fraser University

Vancouver's Downtown Eastside is notorious for its mental illness, homelessness, and most importantly, its drug scene. Drug use and addiction plagues numerous lives and it does not distinguish between age, gender or socio-economic status. To better understand the context behind drug use, and how some move from user, to addict, and eventually to desistance and sobriety, qualitative, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 participants who previously used drugs, participated in that drug scene, and sought treatment from a Downtown Eastside treatment organization. Participants reveal that drug use led them to the lowest point of their lives. Using a developmental and life-course theories perspective, this study examines

ABSTRACTS

some of the factors thought to lead an individual into drug dependency, such as the lack of parental bonding, early childhood trauma, or the lack of pro-social skills. In this respect, treatment can be effective if it can address these elements.

Panel 8: Issues in Policing from the Officer's Perspective

"Protect Yourself": Police Discourse around Liability in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence
Devon Thacker Thomas, California State University, Fullerton

Historically, police held great control over decision making in situations of intimate partner violence. During the Women's Rights movement and the Victim's Rights movement, negligent behavior in such cases was challenged and a call for increased intervention was made. The passing of mandatory arrest laws combined with greater oversight at multiple levels has created a heightened sense of surveillance and monitoring of police (in)action. The current research draws on in-depth semi-structured interviews with police personnel and observational data collected during police ride-alongs to examine the police discourse around liability issues when responding to cases of intimate partner violence and how the existing discourse affects responses to such incidents.

Police Officer Injuries: The Risks Associated With Police Work
Paul Choi, Simon Fraser University
Rick Parent, Simon Fraser University

This paper explores the risks associated with police work that result in police officer injuries. Owing to the very nature of their day-to-day duties, police personnel routinely face the possibility of being assaulted or murdered. There is no other occupation in society that places the risk of murder or grievous bodily harm during day-to-day duties as a condition of employment. In Canada, during the period from January 01, 2000 through to December 31, 2014, a total of 37 Canadian police officers have died in accidental traffic related incidents reflecting a rate of approximately 2.5 traffic related deaths each year (ODMP Canada, 2015). The advancement of emergency medical care and officer safety training are cited as key explanations for the decline in police deaths.

The Mental Health of Police Officers: Findings from Two Urban Police Services
Nahanni Pollard, Douglas College
Curt T. Griffiths, Simon Fraser University
Lisa Kitt, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Despite the traumatic and difficult events regularly encountered in the line of duty, as a collective, police officers are a resilient and adaptable group. However, over the last few years, there has been increased awareness of the mental health difficulties that first responders are experiencing, due in part to the stressful and traumatic nature of the work as well as the overall negative impact performing regular duties can have. Police suicide rates are high in some jurisdictions, and some research suggests that mental health concerns are not being effectively treated. The current research examines the mental health of officers in two large urban jurisdictions, using clinical scales designed to diagnose PTSD, stress, anxiety, and

ABSTRACTS

depression. As a close-knit group, police officers are often reluctant to answer questions about their stress and mental health, even when they are anonymous. As a result, little is known about what contributes to stress and psychological injury. The results of the over 1,200 responses from police officers assists in identifying these stressors.

Panel 9: Various Perspectives on Sexual Offending

Body Disposal Pathways in Canadian Sexual Homicides: An Investigative Approach

Ashley N. Hewitt, Simon Fraser University

Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Despite the various sexual murderer typologies that exist today, very few prove to be useful for the apprehension of an active, unknown offender. One aspect of the crime-commission process of sexual homicide that has value for the investigation, however, is body disposal patterns. These pathways can reveal information about the nature of the crime, the offender's criminal experience, and his relationship with the victim. Using a sample of 350 cases of sexual homicide in Canada, four mutually exclusive body disposal pathways are identified: (1) transported-concealed, (2) transported-dumped, (3) left at crime scene-concealed, and (4) left as is. Using a series of exhaustive chi-squared automatic interaction detection analyses, each pathway is put in relationship with elements significant to the investigation of these crimes, such as the geography, victim type, method of access, weapon/manner of death, and offender-victim interactions. Findings indicate that the significance of each of these elements varies depending on the pathway in question. Investigative implications are discussed.

The Impact of Informal Social Controls on Desistance from Sexual Offending

Danielle A. Harris, San Jose State University

Maxey Christopher, San Jose State University

Molly Haley, San Jose State University

[Abstract Unavailable]

Toward an Intersectional Criminology: Sexuality and Crime Over the Life Course

Joice Chang, Humboldt State University

Meredith Conover-Williams, Humboldt State University

Disciplines such as sociology have increasingly incorporated sexuality in their study of social inequality, demonstrating that understanding sexualized lives is crucial to the exploration of social stratification. While the experiences of sexual minority individuals are increasingly been studied in criminology, the discipline has not sufficiently explored how sexuality interacts with and contributes to race, class, gender and age in the study of inequality and crime. Using the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (n = 8793), we provide a baseline examination of sexual minority status and offending in the United States for several life course stages. We find that the effect of being a sexual minority on the likelihood of offending is often larger than or comparable to the significant effects of race and gender; this varies over the life course and across behaviors. We demonstrate that sexual orientation is another crucial attribute for understanding social inequality and offending, and join the call for a more intersectional approach to the study of criminality.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 10: Juveniles in the Justice System

Meaningful Consequences: Comparing Youth and Adult Sentencing Philosophies Under the YCJA

Krysta L. Dawson, Simon Fraser University

Since the adoption of the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) a reduction in youth crime recidivism has prevailed, except for the most serious and violent offenders. The purpose of the current research is to explore whether the absence of mandatory treatment under the YCJA explains why there has not been a decrease in recidivism among serious and violent young offenders, and also to explore why they remain likely to re-offend after judicial intervention. This study analyzes judges' sentencing decisions for serious and violent young offenders with special attention being paid to treatment and the role it plays on the judges' reasoning behind their decisions. Cases from British Columbia are examined in order to determine how treatment and rehabilitation are discussed and applied in sentencing decisions. The purpose of the research is to assess the legal issues surrounding the administration of treatment for this group of youthful offenders and to determine whether there are possible reasons to consider allowing for mandatory treatment under the YCJA.

Revisiting Youthful Offending: The Juvenile Justice System's Response

Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Peter J. Benekos, Mercyhurst University

In *Roper v. Simmons* (2005), the U.S. Supreme Court emphasized the difference between youth and adults in terms of culpability, treatment, and appropriate sanctions. In the intervening years, research on youth victimization and maltreatment has become more prominent. The Defending Childhood Initiative and the trauma informed approach illustrate a greater sensitivity to youth and their experiences. This paper assesses the development and incorporation of strategies to address and prevent the violence children are exposed to, the inclusion of trauma informed care in juvenile justice, and efforts to prevent future victimization and offending.

The Interaction of Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Juvenile Justice Status on Future Earnings

Melanie Taylor, University of Nevada, Reno

It has long been recognized that whites and males have higher incomes than non-whites and females. The U.S. Census Bureau recently reported that white males have the highest incomes, while Hispanic females have the lowest incomes in comparison to other racial and ethnic groups. Research also shows that involvement with the juvenile or criminal justice systems has a deleterious impact on earnings, but it remains unclear how this varies based upon race, ethnicity, and gender. For example, it is unclear if a delinquency record of a minority male would harm earnings to the point where a non-delinquent female would have a similar or greater income. The current study explores the interaction effect of race/ethnicity, gender, and juvenile justice system involvement on future earnings using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997. Findings suggest that system-involved white males earn more than most other groups, system-involved black males have similar incomes to females, and system-involved Hispanic males have higher incomes than females. Policy implications will be discussed.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 11: Critiquing the Carceral State

Deaths in Custody in Ontario: A Review

David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

Farzana Kara, Simon Fraser University

There is considerable controversy surrounding deaths in custody both in Canada and internationally. This is a contentious issue that has garnered growing attention in recent years. Detaining authorities have a legal duty of care towards inmates under their supervision. In the Canadian context, the province of Ontario requires a coroner's inquest for all in-custody deaths. The resulting inquest findings provide a valuable data source on these incidents. Using data obtained from the Chief Coroner of Ontario, all in-custody deaths between 1992 and 2006 were examined. This paper investigates the circumstances and causes surrounding deaths that occurred in police and prison custody. Similarities and dissimilarities are highlighted, including variables such as gender, race, length of stay in custody, manner, and cause of death. A review of major recommendations to prevent future deaths in these two institutional settings are discussed.

Felony Disenfranchisement

Miriam E. Araya, San Jose State University

Today more felons in the United States are disenfranchised from principle institutions than have ever been in its history. As felony disenfranchisement laws begin to burden more lives, the enactment of them deserves to be more heavily scrutinized. This paper will examine how felony disenfranchisement laws do not reduce, but produce recidivism amongst ex offenders. I will be using critical race theory, and social disorganization theory as the lens for which I will examine my arguments. The most critical foundations of my argument are that felony disenfranchisement laws which ban voting rights, exclude ex offenders from public housing, food stamps, welfare, employment and education should be abolished because they are discriminatory, they strip people of the basic necessities vital for survival, they are an egregious violation of human rights, and they lay the foundations for repeat offenders.

Preventing Wrongful Convictions: A Bayesian Approach to Evidence Evaluation

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Crimes are solved by witnesses, confessions, or physical evidence. While the search and collection of such evidence is necessary to solve a crime, it is not sufficient. It is also essential to properly think about the meaning of the evidence - its reliability, significance, and diagnosticity. Reliability is the probability of the truthfulness of the evidence, its error rate. Significance is the weight of the evidence, its power to determine guilt. Diagnosticity is a function of the ability of an item of evidence to distinguish between different hypotheses, such as a suspect's guilt or innocence. The nature of these characteristics, how they relate, and their role in the proper evaluation of evidence are discussed using a Bayesian probability framework. Implications of an accurate probabilistic interpretation of evidence for preventing wrongful convictions and criminal investigative failures are also considered.

ABSTRACTS

Researching the Death Penalty in Partially-Closed Criminal Justice Systems
Daniel Pascoe, City University of Hong Kong

For death penalty scholarship to move forward and to continue to make a meaningful contribution to the global abolitionist movement in the 21st century, scholars must learn to work with decreasing amounts of official data. Drawing from the author's experience conducting fieldwork in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand (all jurisdictions evincing various levels of opacity in their criminal justice practices), this paper critiques the limited breadth of comparative death penalty scholarship today, before moving to the methodological problems in dealing with absent or unreliable quantitative and qualitative information on aspects of capital punishment. The paper considers the manner in which these problems might be overcome in future studies through the use of triangulation of data between primary, secondary and 'elite' interview material, the differentiation of extra-judicial and judicial killing, a preference for multi-year timeframes rather than cross-sectional analysis, the effective use of informative theoretical literature and material.

Wrongful Convictions As A Result of Cross-Racial Misidentification in Interracial Sex Crimes

Adrienne C. Kelish, Southwestern Law School

The cross-racial misidentification of interracial sex crimes produces an extremely high number of eventual exonerations through the use of DNA analysis. Because the data available reveals racially disparate results, this suggests a continuing prejudicial criminal justice system. Sexual assaults are traumatic experiences, with victims often exhibiting symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. The reliance on eyewitness identification in these situations is fraught with error, especially when the defendant is of a different race than the victim. One way to reduce the rate of wrongful convictions is to be more cognizant of cross-racial misidentifications.

Panel 12: Courts and the Criminal Process

Celerity in Provincial Court Case Processing in BC

Andrew A. Reid, Simon Fraser University

David M. MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

This study investigates intra-provincial variation in the time to completion of adult criminal court cases in BC. It looks at various large caseload court jurisdictions in the province, focussing on the most frequent offence types heard in lower courts, and addresses completion time as the variable of interest. Box and whisker plots are used to identify the extent of variation between courts with respect to lengths of time to case conclusion. Additionally, the number of statistically significant differences between each court's median time to completion and all other courts' median times to completion are identified. Finally, results are compared across case studies to investigate the presence of patterns that may traverse offence types. Considerable variation among the sample of courts was found for the three offences included in the analyses. The patterns of consistently fast and consistently slow courts across the three offence types seem to point to local differences between court jurisdictions. The presence of local legal culture may help to account for these variations.

ABSTRACTS

Critically Examining the Nuremberg Trials Using the International Criminal Court's Procedures

Jen Rushforth, San Jose State University

Modern international criminal law has grown greatly over the past seven decades. The tribunal set up for the Nuremberg Trials is the direct ancestor of the International Criminal Court, and the world's modern international criminal law. However, the Nuremberg Trials were deeply flawed in their design and execution. The tribunal was formed in such a way as to be unduly prejudicial against defendants, and those in charge of the tribunal had made their biases known; punishment, not justice, was the main objective of the tribunal. This study seeks to take a critical analysis of a selection of the Nuremberg Trials, using the procedures of the International Criminal Court as a basis, in an attempt to determine the differences in the outcomes of the cases. This study will employ a content analysis, using the transcripts of the Nuremberg Trials, the procedures of the International Criminal Court, and all associated documents. This study will argue that the Nuremberg Trials were a miscarriage of justice, and under proper, unbiased legal procedures would have had a different outcome.

The Purpose, Effectiveness, and Necessity of the Preliminary Inquiry in Canada

Mark Webster, Mount Royal University

Harpreet Aulakh, Mount Royal University

Ever since the inception of the preliminary inquiry procedure within the Canadian Criminal Code in 1893, it has not been without controversy. With the advancements to the criminal justice procedure and the establishment of case law, legal experts are once again questioning not only the purpose of the preliminary inquiry, but also its effectiveness or even necessity in the administration of justice. This research project uses both a qualitative and a quantitative approach to answer the questions of purpose, effectiveness, and necessity of preliminary inquiries. Findings from survey questionnaires with legal experts and descriptive data analysis of Integrated Criminal Court Survey Data, indicate that the procedural benefits of the preliminary inquiry outweigh the court delays, costs and other drawbacks to this procedure. However, results also indicate that procedural changes must be made to increase the efficiency of the preliminary inquiry as to best serve the administration of justice.

The Three Drug Cocktail: Societal, Cultural, and Political Implications of Botched Lethal Injections

Ann F. Soliman, San Jose State University

Bryce Westlake, San Jose State University

Research exploring botched executions has largely focused on technological efficacy rather than the extinguishment of life. The 8th amendment -cruel and unusual punishment- applies not only to the presence of pain but also to the treatment of humans as non-germane. In this study, I analyzed official reports on all botched executions in Texas and Ohio, between 1980 and 2010, and compared the ways that these incidents were represented by media outlets and described in case studies, and then used to further political agendas. Results indicate that general discussion in the media downplay or justify the suffering of the individual, the methods used, and how they are carried out, to further legitimize capital punishment. In the

ABSTRACTS

depiction of case studies, no matter how gruesome, failures are often presented as misfortunes due to some sort of mechanical difficulty. These public portrayals are then used to further political debates and agendas without bringing about actual change. Implications for the continued use and/or modification of existing lethal injection practices are discussed.

Using Secret Evidence in Canadian Courts

Daniel Alati, Ryerson University

Graham Hudson, Ryerson University

Secret evidence is being used with increasing frequency in Canadian courts and tribunals. While the use, or the non-disclosure, of sensitive information protects human sources and the integrity of security-based operations, it requires lawyers and judges to grapple with a host of legal, practical, and ethical/professional challenges. In light of recent landmark decisions by the Supreme Court, emergent doctrine within the Federal Court, major legislative amendments, and the expansion of secret evidence in a wide range of fields and adjudicative contexts, research into the nature, internal coherence, and broader applicability of doctrine is warranted. This paper analyzes this doctrine and includes an interview element aimed at analyzing gaps between doctrine and actual practice. This research will be beneficial to the increasing number of criminal justice professionals (i.e. lawyers, judges, members of the intelligence community, etc.) who must adapt their policies and practices to align with Charter principles and the rule of law.

Panel 13: The View of Crime Victims

Expanding Participation: Victims as Agents of Accountability in the Criminal Justice Process

Marie Manikis, McGill University

In common law jurisdictions, criminal proceedings are part of an adversarial model, which opposes the prosecutor as representative of the state and the accused. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, victims have mainly played a role of witnesses when needed by a state that has controlled charging decisions, and in most jurisdictions, has made these decisions internally without much transparency or scrutiny. This situation may be changing with the increasing participatory role of victims. The following article examines the rise of the victim in the criminal justice process and the different forms of participation. It argues that a more recent form of participation has recognized the victim as an agent of accountability, which has had a number of implications on the role of prosecutors and the principles of criminal justice.

Imagining Justice: Cold Case Homicide Survivors' Views on Punishment

Ashley RP. Wellman, University of Central Missouri

Marian Borg, University of Florida

In the aftermath of a cold case homicide, surviving family members are left with the reality that their loved ones' murders may never be solved. Yet, many survivors have the expectation and hope that a perpetrator will be apprehended and have carefully contemplated what "justice" looks like in their case. Utilizing various theories of punishment, including incapacitation, deterrence, and retribution, the current paper examines the desired sentences conceptualized by survivors of unsolved murder cases. The results of in-depth interviews with

ABSTRACTS

24 survivors reveal that retribution emerges as the leading justification of their ideal sentencing scenario, although survivors are split as to whether life in prison without the possibility of parole or the death penalty offers greater satisfaction as the "ultimate punishment". The authors address the complications that may arise if the murderer were to be caught, may be known to the surviving family or is not sentenced according to survivor's expectations.

Tracking Homicide Victimization in Real-Time Using Open-Source Data

Jeff Gruenewald, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
William Parkin, Seattle University

This presentation focuses on the methodological advancements in open-source data and how they can be applied to the study of homicide victimization. The implementation of these research methods has resulted in the ongoing development of the United States of America Homicide Archive. The purpose of this database is to track and make publically available, in real-time, information about homicide victimization events. The methodological concerns, potential public benefits, and data reliability and validity issues related to such a database are discussed. An update on an ongoing case-study that is tracking and presenting information on homicides occurring in 2016 in Washington and Indiana will also be provided.

Panel 14: Police Practice and Reform

Initial Findings on the Vancouver Police Department's Cadet Program

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

In 2014, the Vancouver Police Department ran the first year of its cadet program, involving 60 students attending high schools in Vancouver. As part of their program participation, cadets completed an end-of-year interview measuring general demographics, risk factors for delinquency and crime, and program perceptions. A second set of cadets completed a start-of-year interview prior to beginning the cadet program in the Fall of 2015. In addition, qualitative interviews focusing on the goals and methods of the program were conducted with program administrators. Using these dual methodologies, this presentation provides an overview of the VPD cadet program and goals, and analyses the descriptive profile of participating cadets.

Police Interrogations: A Current Analysis on Training, Policies, and Methods

Alexandra M. Thomas, Seattle University

The phenomena of false confessions and recognition of the topic is increasing in Criminal Justice and Psychological research. . It is fully recognized in the literature that certain interrogation tactics or techniques may elicit false confessions. The goal of the current study is to evaluate current police department training and education on interrogation tactics and false confessions and to evaluate whether the common practices or training make investigators more susceptible to eliciting false confessions. Over one thousand police departments across the United States will be surveyed on the written policy regarding interrogations within their department, and will contain a Likert-scale series regarding

ABSTRACTS

common practices within the interrogation room. The knowledge that the current study will provide will prove invaluable to advancing the state of justice research and will provide a basis for future policy and training decisions within police departments.

The Early Days of a Consent Decree: Changes in Policing, Problems and Early Results

Charles Katz, Arizona State University

Danielle M. Wallace, Arizona State University

Richard K. Moule Jr., Arizona State University

Vincent Webb, Arizona State University

Department of Justice (DOJ) consent decrees are meant to facilitate positive change in law enforcement agencies that are engaging in misconduct. There are often challenges, however, to implementing consent decree orders. Organizations and those internal to the organization may resist changes or have difficulty meeting the requirements set forth by the DOJ. Drawing upon the experiences of the Copper Canyon Police Department, we examine the initial difficulties associated with coming into compliance with a consent decree order. Problems discussed will include intra-organization problems, issues with data and data management, and technology implementation problems. Finally, we discuss early results regarding racially biased policing practices. We conclude by offering suggestions for other researchers who may be engaged in technical assistance with law enforcement agencies.

Panel 15: Psychological and Institutional Responses to Sexual Violence

A Review of Best Practices Concerning Police Investigations of Domestic Violence

Amanda McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley

Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley

Raymond R. Corrado, Simon Fraser University

Violence against women is a global concern, so much so that in 1993 the United Nations issued a Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. One of the more common sources of violence against women is that which is inflicted or threatened by her domestic partner. Domestic violence occurs all too frequently in Canadian society, with nearly one in ten adults reporting previous intimate partner victimization, and previous estimations speculating that the direct and indirect results cost Canadians over \$7 billion a year (Zhang et al., 2012). This presentation reviews best practices relating to police investigations of domestic violence and their effects on reducing recidivism and concludes with some recommendations for police agencies to consider adopting to enhance their investigations and management of domestic violence files.

Male Experiences of Violence by Their Female Intimate Partner: A Focus Group Study in Canada

Alexandra Lysova, Simon Fraser University

The study of heterosexual intimate partner violence (IPV) has historically focused on female victimization from a male partner. This is despite prevalence studies repeatedly showing that an equal proportion of men also experience victimization in such intimate relationships. As such, academic understanding in this area is in its infancy and service provision for men is

ABSTRACTS

very limited. The current study is a part of the international research project with data collection in four countries (UK, USA, Canada, and Australia) but only findings from Canada are discussed in this presentation. The aim of the research study is to examine men's experiences of IPV by listening to men's voices. To achieve this, we piloted an innovative method of data collection, using online audio and visual modalities to facilitate focus group discussions. Nine men during three focus groups provided detailed description of their experiences of IPV and their satisfaction with the criminal justice system's responses. Findings are discussed in terms of their implications for practice, policy, and future research.

Sexual Assault: The Voices of Detectives and District Attorneys

Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Katharine Tellis, California State University, Los Angeles

The rape reform movement notwithstanding, sexual assault remains a crime with high attrition rates. In this paper, we use qualitative data from interviews with detectives from the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and with attorneys from the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office to explain why so few sexual assault cases result in arrest and prosecution. We focus on the attitudes of detectives and district attorneys toward sexual assault cases and sexual assault victims and the ways in which these attitudes influence the outcomes of cases.

The Affective Calculus: Considering The Influence Of Emotional States On Sexual Assault Decisions

Nicholas P. Bordignon, Simon Fraser University

Following Clarke and Cornish's (1985) decision-making framework, this study examines the influence of emotional affect on an offender's decision making during a sexual assault event. While there is a great breadth of literature examining the role of emotional affect on sexual offending behaviours, there is little research that utilizes a population of known sex offenders. Based on 507 convicted sexual offenders, ordinal, multinomial, and binomial regressions were used to assess if emotional visceral states lead an offender to utilize excessive levels of force, inflict physical wounds, and force the victim to perform sexual acts during an assault event. Findings indicate that negative emotional states, such as anger, increase the likelihood of a violent sexual outcome. However, this effect is fully mediated through the offender's use of excessive physical force during the assault. Further findings suggest that positive emotional states, primarily sexual arousal, increase the likelihood of the offender forcing the victim to participate in the sexual acts.

Panel 16: Understanding Gangs and Anti-Gang Law Enforcement

Females in Mixed Gender Gangs: The Unicorns of Organized Crime

Hilary K. Morden, Simon Fraser University

Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

Historically, most organized crime groups in Canada have been comprised of males while women, when taking part, held subordinate or relationship-based roles. While these groups continue to draw males as members/affiliates at higher rates than females, over the past two

ABSTRACTS

decades an increasing number of females have emerged as bona fide members and in some cases strong leaders. Taken from a larger study of 89 prolific/super-prolific gang-affiliated offenders, this study examines the lives of 17 gang-affiliated female offenders in B.C. First person interviews were conducted during 2013/2014 and participants were asked to identify the life factors and personal decisions they believe led them into gang affiliation and encouraged them to remain within these groups. Using a variety of analytics including quantitative, qualitative, and computer-mathematical models, this study offers insight into the gang affiliation and maintenance process for females and offers some suggestions for potential prevention and intervention strategies for law enforcement agencies.

Gender, Emotions, and Peer Influence: An Examination of the Consequences of Gang Membership

Chris Melde, Michigan State University

Dena Carson, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Research on youth gangs over the last quarter century has documented a sizable and enduring role of females in these deviant groups. The implications of gang membership for this population, however, is not well understood. The current study draws upon life course research which emphasizes the salience of interpersonal relationships in the development of emotions, which play an integral part in motivating behavior, to examine the influence of gang membership on self-reported emotions. Data from the second National Evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training program, a longitudinal panel study of nearly 4,000 adolescents located across 7 cities in the United States, are utilized. Discontinuous regressions suggest that gang membership has a pernicious effect on the emotional well-being of both males and females. Differences exist across genders, however, in the magnitude of impact, and in the enduring effect membership has on these constructs, suggesting a gendered impact associated with involvement in these groups.

Bloods vs. Crips: The Differential Impact of Civil Gang Injunctions on Networked Violence

Britney Boyd, California State University, San Bernardino

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Jasmin Randle, California State University, San Bernardino

Civil gang injunctions (CGIs) impose significant behavioral restrictions on individuals. Yet, despite their use in cities across California and beyond, there are few scientific evaluations of the effect that civil gang injunctions have on the sanctioned groups, the community intended for protect, and on the ability of law enforcement to keep the peace in troubled communities. This study examines how the web of violence changes at the local level, comparing pre- and post-injunction violence networks for 13 gangs (4 Bloods and 9 Crips). The networks were constructed from cases occurred in LA County (Jan. 1, 2002 - Dec. 31, 2013) that involved at least one charge/conviction for assault with a deadly weapon, attempted homicide or homicide and the defendant was tried as an adult. We present preliminary results about the shift in the web of violence that accompanies the imposition of CGIs and discuss implications for this anti-gang strategy.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 17: The Justice System Post-Arrest

Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices in W. Washington with U.S. Probation & Pretrial Services

Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University

Over the past two decades, the field of corrections has recognized the need for thoughtful decision making based on empirical evidence. Given this focus, both state and federal criminal justice agencies have been exploring evidence-based practices (EBP) in an effort to reduce offender recidivism and enhance public safety. At the federal level, the implementation of EBP has had a slower start. In Western Washington, U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services (USPPS) is only one of three districts that is seeking full implementation of EBP into their practices. This research reports on the preliminary efforts of USPPS to implement EBP into their jurisdiction which includes the development of a playbook and an evaluation of their moral reconnection therapy program. Preliminary results will be presented. Further, obstacles will be discussed as well as future roll-out plans for EBP implementation in this jurisdiction. Potential policy implications will also be addressed.

Prisoner Reentry in Nevada: An Evaluation of a Community-based Program

Carolyn Willis, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Emily Troshynski, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

M. Alexis Kennedy, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

William Sousa, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Over the last several decades, the U.S. State and Federal prison population has more than quadrupled in size and the number of individuals released from prison or jail has also increased dramatically. As such, there is a genuine concern over the important issue of prisoner reentry. Based on research conducted in Las Vegas, Nevada, this paper will present an evaluation of a community-based reentry program that facilitates reintegration services to men, women, and young adults exiting incarceration. Each participating ex-offender receives a week long training and goal setting course, case management, job referrals, access to a drop-in computer center, and 18 months of mentoring. This paper will discuss preliminary findings from a multi-year program evaluation including factors associated with successful employment outcomes, engagement in other services, as well as attitudinal and motivational changes. Results from interviews with mentors and clients will also be presented.

Sentencing in Continental and Common Law System: A Comparative Approach

Demetra Fr. Sorvatzioti, University of Nicosia

Criminal sentencing is relatively similar in the common law and continental systems in that both occur post-trial. They are dissimilar however, in that the common law system has a separate trial for sentencing purposes while the continental system has neither method nor procedure for sentencing examination. In the common law system evidence and arguments regarding all mitigating and aggravating factors occur in the sentencing trial where the Court issues a separate decision on it. In the continental system any mitigating and aggravating factor is examined within the substantive trial and is actually considered as part of sentencing. As sentencing is a crucial part of the criminal trial, which is linked to the rehabilitation and

ABSTRACTS

recidivism of the convicted person, in the continental system it lacks the necessary procedural frame and hearing detail. This paper will therefore argue that the common law system is not only structured but also more focused in the criminological and legal aspect of sentencing.

"Don't Just Throw Away the Key": Offender Perspectives on Sentencing
Kayla Barkase, Simon Fraser University

In 1996, Criminal Code (1985) amendments codified the principle of restraint while also offering a legislated statement of sentencing aims. However, sentencing policy continues to emphasize the objective of deterrence, often through sentences of incarceration and the imposition of mandatory minimum penalties. The current study is an exploratory, qualitative analysis of the offender's perspective on sentencing. Three aspects of sentencing are examined: 1) the purpose and objectives of sentencing, 2) the principles of sentencing, and 3) the sentencing process. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with several offenders on conditional release from prison. Results indicate that offenders view responsibility as the purpose of a sentence and consideration of individual circumstances as the most important factor at sentencing. However, perceptions of fairness at sentencing cannot be isolated from other stages of the criminal justice process. Procedural justice theory may provide a framework for future studies on offender perspectives of sentencing.

Panel 18: Criminology on the Margins

Are You More Likely to Be Evil If You Have an Evil Twin?

Simon Demers, Vancouver Police Department
Tim B. Swartz, Simon Fraser University

Offenders convicted of certain designated offences under the Criminal Code of Canada are systematically profiled in the National DNA Data Bank (NDDB). In its latest annual report, the NDDB reported that it was holding the DNA profiles of 288,660 convicted offenders. Despite the fact that identical twins are very rare and only a small percentage of the Canadian population is profiled in the NDDB, the data bank reportedly included 238 pairs of monozygotic (identical) twins as of March 31, 2014. Based on the available statistical information, we show that identical twins are significantly more likely to be profiled in the NDDB than would be expected by chance. More precisely, it appears that the second identical twin is roughly twenty times more likely to be profiled in the NDDB once the first twin has been profiled. We interpret this as new evidence of the impact environmental and biological influences can have on social development.

Doggy Style - Examining the Justifications of Zoophiles
Jessica M. Hinz, Simon Fraser University

Little is known about the zoophile community. To date, there has been no academic research that examines their motivations or justifications for sexual relations with animals. Using content analysis techniques, eight mainstream sources were examined to explore the justifications of zoophiles in regards to their sexual behaviours. Zoophiles defended their behaviours using a variety of neutralization techniques (consistent with Sykes & Matza's 1957 theory). They draw parallels between themselves with activists in the civil rights and

ABSTRACTS

homosexual rights movements, noting a similar path of misrecognition, discrimination and resistance from mainstream society. Many zoophiles normalized their behaviours, arguing that they were in a committed, loving relationship akin to any other legally accepted marriage. Overwhelmingly, zoophiles did not see themselves as a truly deviant sexual group. They expressed optimism about eventually being accepted into mainstream society. These justifications often mirrored those of other sexual offenders, including child molesters and violent sexual offenders.

Anti-Oppression in Practice: Applied Critical Criminology

Alison Clancey, SWAN Vancouver Society

Hayli A. Millar, University of the Fraser Valley

Kim Mackenzie, SWAN Vancouver Society

Tamara O'Doherty, University of the Fraser Valley

This presentation focuses on the application of critically-oriented anti-oppression theory in research with marginalized populations. We discuss the collaborative, action-based methods that we used in a recent study exploring the human rights impacts of anti-human trafficking legal efforts on im/migrant sex workers. In order to contribute to access to justice, resist oppressive discourse targeted towards im/migrant sex workers, and work to provide practitioners with information about the negative and harmful impacts of their interventions and ill-informed policies, we conducted a mixed methods study to critically evaluate the empirical evidence on human trafficking in Canada. Here, we explain the process of collaboration and the practical considerations that need to be built into such research in order to infuse the whole process with anti-oppression principles. Our study and methods serve as an example of praxis in the field of applied criminology.

Widening the Justice Lens: The TRC, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, and the Relational Perspective

Krystal A. Glowatski, Simon Fraser University

In 2015 the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada released recommendations highlighting how amends need to be made for past harm experienced by Aboriginal peoples. However, healing will only occur if the recommendations are perceived as larger social issues that highlight the importance of individual and cultural relationships. Four challenges of the fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) recommendations will be highlighted to frame a discussion of trauma, relationships, and power, including: FASD is not solely an Aboriginal issue, FASD is not fully preventable, giving power to courts to demand diagnosis may be problematic, and the reality of the implementation of such recommendations in Canada. While the settler perspective suggests people are atomistic, reacting to one another, the Aboriginal worldview is relational, suggesting people not only react to one another, but in relation to one another. The TRC recommendations will have little impact until Canadians recognize the importance of their relationship to the larger society (past, present, and future) in which they live.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 19: Geographies of Crime

But Where do the Offenders Go? Examining Crime Displacement and Diffusion of Crime Control Benefits

Tarah Hodgkinson, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

The current literature on crime displacement demonstrates support for diffusion of crime control benefits with minimal crime displacement. However, a recent review of displacement methodologies finds a lack of temporal, ethnographic and qualitative research in this area (Johnson et al. 2014). The current study combines numerous data sources including calls for service data, incident data, focus groups, interviews, observations and content analyses to examine the impact of removing a crime generator. The decline in crime and calls for service after the removal are significant, however new and more violent hot spots emerge. Implications for opportunity reduction theory and CPTED practitioners are discussed.

Crime Corridors: The Crime Impact of Public Transit Systems on Major Arterials

Justin Song, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Kathryn Wuschke, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Patricia Brantingham, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Valerie Spicer, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

The development of urban centres can result in rapidly growing public transit systems. These systems are essential to urban vitality as they connect people to places. Research linking crime and fear of crime to public transit reveals public disorder as a major contributing factor. Attending to these dynamics is important when planning and structuring public transit because through proper design, connection to communities and overall structure crime and fear of crime can be mitigated. This study compares crime along major arterials in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia. Crime corridors are analyzed using the street profile analysis technique and crime surges along these arterials are examined within the context of crime generators/attractors. A conceptual model is presented to explain the transition that occurs in these locations from crime generator to attractor. Future research directions are presented and transit design discussed.

Exploring the Impact of Land Use and Transportation Networks on the Spatial Crime Distribution

Allison Campbell, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Kathryn Wuschke, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Martin A. Andresen, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Crime is not evenly distributed across the urban landscape. This concept is often repeated throughout environmental criminology literature, and has been extended and expanded upon in recent decades. It is understood that urban form, including land use, road networks, neighbourhood structure, impacts both human behaviour and crime patterns. In spite of a plethora of research supporting these relationships, it has yet to be consistently considered at both the urban planning, and police resourcing stage. This paper explores the site-specific relationships between the built environment and crime and disorder patterns in one policing jurisdiction in Metro Vancouver, and applies these relationships to consider potential changes in crime patterns as the community develops.

ABSTRACTS

iPatrol+: Patterns of Public Disorder from a Community Volunteer Perspective

Blake Chersinoff, Vancouver Police Department

Herbert Tsang, Trinity Western University

Valerie Spicer, Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies

Public disorder in the form of graffiti, discarded syringes, litter, and broken glass generate fear in the community and impact feelings of public safety. The pro-active recording and subsequent removal of these negative elements in the urban domain has the potential to increase feelings of safety while at the same time creating a diffusion of benefits through the reduction of crime. The iPatrol+ app was created through a partnership model between academic researcher and police practitioners. This mobile application is designed to capture physical disorder while also documenting pro-active interactions in the community. This research analyzes preliminary patrol data in the City of Vancouver, Canada. These data are compared to reported police incidents and in particular theft from motor vehicle crimes. Targeted volunteer patrols in the central business district are analyzed in detail to determine their impact on patterns of crime. Future research directions are discussed and use of mobile computing technology in policing is explored.

Panel 20: Victims and Murderers in the News: Infamous Gangsters, Gang Violence, Imagery and Victim Sympathy

Getting in People's Faces: On the Symbiotic Relationship Between the Media and Police Gang Units

Rylan Simpson, University of California, Irvine

Jason Gravel, University of California, Irvine

Jennifer S. Wong, Simon Fraser University

High profile incidents are often associated with extensive media coverage and often mark important turning points in policy (Ericson 1991). The current study explores the relationships among high-profile homicide incidents, media representations of gang homicides, and the establishment of specialized police task forces in British Columbia, Canada. The sample includes all articles on homicide published between 2004 and 2010 in a major daily newspaper (n=2873). We examine the attention given to gang-related homicides compared to other homicides, explore the impact of high profile shootings on trends in reporting, and discuss the timing of media reports in relation to the creation of specialized police forces. Results are discussed with respect to the symbiotic relationship between police organizations and the media.

Homicide in the News: Media Portrayal of Sympathetic Versus Unsympathetic Victims

Erwin Kwok, Simon Fraser University

Jennifer S. Wong, Simon Fraser University

Jason Gravel, University of California, Irvine

While homicide is typically considered a newsworthy criminal event, the presentation of homicide stories in the news differs according to victim, offender, and event characteristics. Traditional narratives in the media include a distinction between 'sympathetic' and

ABSTRACTS

'unsympathetic' victims of homicide (e.g., Surette, 2011). Using the population of 2,885 articles relating to homicide that were published in The Vancouver Sun newspaper between 2004 and 2010, articles were coded with respect to victim presentation and event characteristics. Variables explored include location and time of the crime, method of homicide, official statements from public figures, victim age, gender, and race/ethnicity, as well as victim drug use, gang association, and criminal involvement (e.g., being "known to police"). This study explores how characteristics of homicide victims and events are related to presentation of the story. The discussion centers on whether certain characteristics of victims are used to present them as more 'deserving' than other victims of homicide

The Inclusion of Images in Newspaper Homicide Reporting: Are Some Stories More Image-worthy?

Walter Works, Simon Fraser University

Jennifer Wong, Simon Fraser University

Jason Gravel, University of California, Irvine

Media reports provide information to the public and often influence their opinions about social issues such as crime. The use of images in newspaper articles, an otherwise text-based medium, is likely to enhance reporters' arguments by allowing the reader to visualize the facts being presented in more detail. This study explores how the inclusion of images in newspaper articles relating to homicide cases relates to characteristics of the crime and presentation of the story. A total of 2,885 articles relating to homicide were published in The Vancouver Sun between 2004 and 2010. Of these, 1,210 (42%) were accompanied by an image. The articles were coded for details such as location of the homicide, characteristics of the victim(s) and offender(s), relationship between victim and offender, word count, mention of drugs or gangs, etc. The associations between these variables and the likelihood that an image would accompany the article were identified. The discussion centers on what characteristics make certain articles about homicide more 'image-worthy' in the eyes of the media

Why the Media Can't Get Enough of the Bacons: The Revival of the Crime Family in Vancouver News

Kelsey Gushue, Simon Fraser University

Chelsey Lee, Simon Fraser University

Jason Gravel, University of California, Irvine

Jennifer S. Wong, Simon Fraser University

This paper examines the portrayal in the media of the notorious Bacon brothers. The three brothers, and the rest of their family, have received substantial media coverage in Vancouver for their involvement in gang-related shootings and criminal activity. The present article looks at how the media have portrayed the Bacon brothers and their importance in the region's gang scene. We examine all newspaper articles (N=520) mentioning the Bacon family between 2008 and 2015. Specifically, we explore the media's description of their importance in the Vancouver gang landscape. We question whether such claims were overstated. We argue that the attention given to the Bacon brothers was more a function of both the romantic appeal of describing the gang landscape as being controlled by a crime family and the lack of research on gangs in Vancouver.

ABSTRACTS

Presidential Plenary Session: Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras

A Primer on How to Effectively Plan a Police Body-Worn Camera Program

Janne Gaub, Arizona State University

Michael D. White, Arizona State University

Natalie Todak, Arizona State University

The recent spate of citizen deaths at the hands of the police has produced a national dialogue over police accountability, with body-worn cameras (BWCs) at the center of the debate. BWCs have experienced widespread adoption by law enforcement in the United States and abroad, although there has been little guidance on proper BWC program planning. The Bureau of Justice Assistance's National Body-Worn Camera Toolkit has sought to fill this gap through a Law Enforcement Implementation Checklist, which offers a set-by-step guide for BWC program planning. In the current study, the authors demonstrate the core components of the BJA Checklist in a real-world setting through a case-study review of the Tempe (AZ) Police Department's BWC planning process. The authors argue that the Tempe experience represents a model planning process that offers important lessons for other law enforcement agencies, and more generally, reflects the larger guiding principles that should define BWC adoption.

Cameras and Police Legitimacy

Aili Malm, California State University, Long Beach

Nancy G. LaVigne, Urban Institute

Prior studies on police body cameras have demonstrated that cameras are yielding their intended impact; however, these studies neglect an important subtext that is increasingly relevant given the tensions that exist between law enforcement and high-crime communities: namely, a long history of distrust, with recent events in Ferguson and elsewhere further inflaming relationships. While cameras have the ability to enhance transparency and accountability in response to that distrust, they may also have unintended impacts on community perceptions of the police. This paper will report on community attitudes toward officer legitimacy and policy implications will also be discussed.

Public Opinion of Body Worn Cameras on Police

William Sousa, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Given the national interest in equipping police with body worn cameras, it is important to consider public attitudes concerning the technology. This study discusses the results of a national survey of citizen opinions of body worn cameras. The survey includes items related to the general awareness of body worn cameras, opinions on their potential advantages, attitudes toward their potential consequences, and perceptions of body worn camera policies. Results indicate that while there is general support for body worn cameras on police, citizens express concerns over privacy and access to video records.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 21: Gender in Policing, Sentencing, and Corrections

Patriarchy, Abortion, and the Criminal System: Policing Female Bodies

Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawaii, Manoa

The policing of women's sexuality and, particularly, their reproductive capacity is arguably a centerpiece of patriarchy. Feminist criminology provides a unique site from which to explore the increasing political pressure in the United States to police girls and women's bodies through the restriction of contraceptive and abortion services. A particular focus on the re-criminalization of abortion in the United States provides a case study of the larger issue of the specific role of the criminal justice system in the enforcement of patriarchal privilege. This essay will be part of an important issue considered in special issue of *Women and Criminal Justice* edited by the author.

The Effects of "Fixed" Sentencing on Racial Disparity among Female Prisoners

Breanna L. Boppre, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Mark G. Harmon, Portland State University

Over the past few decades, female imprisonment in the United States increased substantially, with Black women representing a disproportionate amount of the prison population. Crime rates alone represent a relatively modest portion of the explanation in the rise, leading scholars to contend that the increase is likely due to the policies and practices of the "Get Tough On Crime" movement. Among these policies and practices included various sentencing reforms implemented at the state and federal levels, which aimed to decrease judicial or parole board discretion. The current study measures the impact of six main sentencing reforms on racial disparities among female imprisonment through panel regression modeling on 40 states from 1982 to 2008. The model assessed changes in the odds of Black female to White female imprisonment. The results indicated that both presumptive and voluntary sentencing guidelines widened racial disparities in prison admissions more than non-reform states while Truth in Sentencing laws lowered the disparity in violent crime admissions.

Women in Corrections: A Case Study of Female Professionals Working in the Correctional System

Cyndy Caravelis, Western Carolina University

Nicole Prior, East Tennessee State University

The correctional system is currently in crisis. One of the many challenges facing corrections is recruiting and retaining quality professionals. A secondary challenge is hiring with an eye towards diversity. The current case study will offer an insiders' perspective of the benefits, consequences and pitfalls of being a female working in a male correctional facility. Policy implications and recruitment strategies will also be discussed.

Yesterday's Monsters: Revision, Reinvention and Rehabilitation in the Manson Family Parole Hearings

Hadar Aviram, University of California, Hastings

The paper, part of a book in progress, examines the parole hearing process using, as a case study, the parole hearings of the Manson Family members incarcerated as lifers in California.

ABSTRACTS

The hearings, which span forty years of the inmates' lives (dating back to 1978), offer a rich opportunity to examine longitudinal changes in the internal logic of parole. As the hearings reveal, the parole hearing is a performative space, in which both the board and the inmate act according to carefully prescribed roles, especially in the context of demonstrating "insight"--the inmate's newfound perspective on their life and crime. Since the late 1970s, the hearings reflect the abandonment of the rehabilitative ideal and its replacement with administrative and rhetorical stratagems designed to keep the inmates behind bars. Despite this transformation, the parole board continues to hold on to the performative aspect of the conversation, it masks its lack of commitment to rehabilitation by infecting the requirements for "insight" with a host of internal contradictions,

Panel 22: Juvenile Justice: The Role of Peers, Parents, and Policy

Chinese Culture and Parenting: Assessing the Cultural Invariance of Parenting Typologies

Sam Vickovic, California State University, Long Beach

Xia Wang, Arizona State University

The importance of parenting has been highlighted within some of the most popular criminological theories and across various disciplines. As a result, there is a large body of literature that assesses how different parenting practices affect various outcomes among children and adolescents. Much of the research has been conducted with samples that are nested within Western cultures, but little is known about how parenting practices affect various outcomes in Chinese culture. This is a significant oversight because Chinese parents tend to be more authoritarian when compared to Western cultures and certain parenting practices in one culture may influence outcomes differently in another culture. The purpose of this study is to examine whether the effect of different parenting typologies on measures of conduct problems, depressive symptoms, and school engagement is culturally invariant. To this end, we analyze data collected from 2,250 youth in China.

Decriminalizing School Discipline: Is Policy Enough?

Jason Gravel, University of California, Irvine

Julie Gerlinger, University of California, Irvine

School administrators have been pushing to change discipline policies that have disproportionately affected minority youths. In 2013, the LA Board of Education enacted a policy aimed at decreasing school suspensions, particularly those related to behaviors of "willful defiance", in an effort to diminish the collateral consequences of suspensions - most notably, the increased chances of involvement with the criminal justice system. We use data on all public middle and high schools in Los Angeles Unified School District for years 2011-2014 to assess whether these policy changes reduced exclusions for less serious violations. We analyze these data by racial groups to tease out how minority students have been affected by the policy. While the policy aims at reducing unnecessary exclusions, we ask whether this is enough to change how administrators deal with student misbehaviors. We examine whether suspensions previously documented as "willful defiance" have simply transitioned to a different infraction category, and whether this continues to disproportionately affect minority students.

ABSTRACTS

Internalizing Punitive Processes: Labeling School Girls and Detained Girls
Sanna T. King, University of Hawaii, Manoa

The coupling of the criminal justice and the public education systems is argued to have contributed to the increase in youths entering the juvenile justice system. To date, empirical studies have yet to prove the actual existence of what some refer to as the schools to jails pipeline. Also, girls' journeys from school-yards to jail-yards are often overlooked in this literature. Relying on data from a three-year qualitative study of "at-risk" girls in a public high school and girls detained on Oahu, HI, I found that although the high school and the detained girls faced similar circumstances, girls in detention viewed themselves as "thrown away" or "bad people" in need of moral change. In contrast, the high school girls saw themselves as "stressed out" and having anger management issues. I argue that the narratives and self-concepts of girls in schools and jails indicate the various ways that girls are punished and labeled within institutions, and how they internalize punitive processes.

Moving to New Place in Diversion: Restorative Justice in Elementary Schools
Patrick Jackson, Sonoma State University

In recent years there have been numerous criticisms of no tolerance policies. In school settings critics charge that zero tolerance policies have resulted in the exclusion of youth from education and community and provided a pipeline to prison. In response to these and other events, schools have recently begun to adopt restorative justice practices in the place of such policies. This paper will examine selected Sonoma County, California experiences with restorative justice in schools and examine plans that are currently in progress to implement restorative justice in a large number of local schools.

The Transition from Middle to High School: Exploring Changes in Delinquent Peers
Dena C. Carson, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
Finn Esbensen, University of Missouri – St. Louis
Stephanie A. Wiley, University of Missouri – St. Louis

The lack of research on the transition from middle to high school within the field of criminology is surprising given the potential challenges and numerous changes that youth face. Along with a new overall environment, the transition to high school is often accompanied by changes in peer groups, extracurricular activities, academic expectations, and educational commitment. The few studies that have examined changes in youth's relationships, attitudes, and behaviors are often limited to nonrepresentative samples and/or to two waves of data (8th and 9th grades). Drawing on longitudinal data from a school-based study of 3,820 youth in seven U.S. cities as well as follow-up qualitative interviews of 180 youth, this study relies on a mixed-methods framework to explore whether the transition to high school is associated with changes in peer group composition and delinquent associations that may be related to changes in delinquent involvement.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 23: Policing Complexity – Taking its Measure

Crime Basket Analysis: Understanding the Attributes of Events with Which the Criminal Justice System

Amir Ghaseminejad, Simon Fraser University

Patricia L. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

This paper introduces Crime Basket Analysis and applies this methodology to British Columbia's Police and Court Systems. The mission of police force is beyond simply dealing with criminals after they commit the crime, charging them and sending to courts. It also includes attending and responding to community calls for service even when no chargeable events have occurred, preventative control of environments in which crime is probable, and enforcing the law. These services mostly remain unrecorded and are not reflected in reported metrics of police performance. This paper presents an analytic methodology - crime basket analysis - that can be used to better understand the similarities and differences in the composition of events that are attended by police and are prosecuted in the court system. The application of crime basket method to analyze events attended to by police and forwarded to the court system in British Columbia, Canada, is reported. The next steps of the ongoing research are also explained.

Police Service Delivery in Non-urban Settings: The Challenges of Rural and Remote communities

Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University

Jessica Woodley, Simon Fraser University

Monica Ly, Simon Fraser University

Police studies in North American criminology is, in the main, urban-centric. Such a focus is understandable; most people live in or within a short commute to an urban core, with its attending infrastructure and centralized public services. Police work, of course, is not limited to urban settings, and our paper examines the various ways to consider police complexity in those places that are "not-urban". Our current focus is the Canadian Northwest, and suggest ways to conceptualize rural and remote communities from a policing context, and outline some of the challenges police officers and supporting staff face in their day to day duties. Key findings include a discussion of the pressures on officers and staff to provide 24/7 services to extended geographic areas, with reduced, or even non-existent, social infrastructure. Policing in rural or remote areas often involves taking on roles and responsibilities in ways not typical of more police in urban forces, such as isolation for the officer and his or her family, living travel expenses, or maintaining minimum staffing levels.

The Prevalence of Crime in British Columbia

Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University

Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

The prevalence of different crime types across time and space is an important component of evidence-based policing. This study utilizes Canadian incident-based crime reports for 2014 to examine the prevalence of 200 different types of crime across the police jurisdictions of British Columbia. The study identifies those types of crime which occur in virtually all police

ABSTRACTS

jurisdictions and those types of crimes that occur in only a small number of jurisdictions. The data are also utilized to explore the complexity of crime mixtures in policing jurisdictions of different size. Implications for police training and the need for different types of preventive and investigative expertise in different police jurisdictions are also explored.

Panel 24: Countering Extremism: Examining the Language and Law of Terrorism Policy

Counter-terrorism in the Five Eyes Alliance: Lessons for Canada

Julianna Mitchell, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

The evolving threat posed by terrorism has led many nations to enact a series of legislative and policy changes aimed at strengthening national security. On June 18, 2015 the Canadian government passed Bill C-51, the Anti-terrorism Act. While ample debate surrounds many of these counter-terrorism (CT) measures, little attention has focused on how Canada's Antiterrorism Act compares to legislation implemented by important international allies. A comparative policy analysis is utilized to systematically examine some of the most controversial provisions contained in Bill C-51 in comparison to measures introduced by close allies. A policy-focused approach is employed to foster a comprehensive understanding of counter-terrorism strategies and the overarching goals embraced in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., Australia, and New Zealand. Existing open source literature on specific CT measures is reviewed. Relevant insights into the development of global CT policies are generated along with recommendations to improve Canada's current CT measures.

Missing Pieces and Misplaced Priorities: An Acknowledgement of Right Wing Extremism in Canada

Barbara Perry, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Ryan Scrivens, Simon Fraser University

Political and media rhetoric on extremism and terrorism in Canada is decidedly one-dimensional. Considerable attention is devoted to highlighting the threat posed by Islamic extremism, both globally and domestically. In contrast, there is a very limited acknowledgement of a different kind of "home grown" threat: right wing extremism. Recent reports from Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) reveal that more "lone wolf" attacks have come from right wing extremists than from Islamic extremists. Still, considerable attention is being paid to Islamic fundamentalism, while the threat of the extreme right and subsequent lone wolf attacks remain largely ignored. Drawing on a three-year study involving in-depth interviews with Canadian law enforcement officials, community organizations, and right wing activists, as well as analyses of open source intelligence, this paper aims to establish that right wing extremism remains a persistent threat, and that its proponents have been responsible for far greater harm in Canada over the past decade than have Islamic extremists.

ABSTRACTS

Predicting the Impact of UASI Funding of Terrorist Incidents in the United States

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Rebecca Nash, California State University, Long Beach

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks are the most devastating events to occur within the United States with almost 3000 deaths, 6000 injured and close to \$2 trillion in damage. This tragedy compelled the U.S. government to create the Department of Homeland Security, the government body overseeing the myriad anti-terrorism measures implemented since 9/11, including the Urban Areas Securities Initiative responsible for preventing and responding to future terrorist incidents. This study uses time series analysis to forecast future terrorist events, time series intervention analysis to predict the impact the UASI has had on terrorist attacks, and logistic regression analysis to uncover risk factors that predict whether or not urban areas and cities receive UASI funding. Time series analysis findings reveal that the Los Angeles/Long Beach Urban area and New York City have the highest-risk of possible terrorist attacks in the future. Intervention analyses reveal that for all seven urban areas studied, the UASI program is statistically insignificant in impacting the number of terrorist [.]

War of Words: An Analysis of Barack Obama and David Cameron's Anti-ISIL Speeches

Melissa R. Gregg, Simon Fraser University

The rising power of the extremist group, the 'Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant' (ISIL) during the Syrian and Iraqi conflicts, has both captivated and horrified the world. Combining brutal fighting techniques with a unique marketing strategy through the use of social media, the group represents a significant threat both to the Middle East and the wider global community. In this piece, I examine the ways in which two world leaders, U.K. Prime Minister David Cameron and U.S. President Barack Obama, frame their respective responses to ISIL. Using publicly available speeches and remarks, this project uses techniques of political discourse analysis to assess similarities and differences in performance, language and sub-themes, between the two leaders. Although Obama and Cameron portray their nations as a united front, the analysis reflects key ideological distinctions underpinning the way the two leaders present coalition building, the balance between humanitarian and military interventions, and the management of homegrown terrorism.

Roundtable: What Criminal Justice Faculty and Departments Can do to Promote High Impact Practices

What Criminal Justice Faculty and Departments Can do to Promote High Impact Practices

Stephen S. Owen, Radford University

Tod W. Burke, Radford University

The purpose of this roundtable is to highlight a variety of high impact pedagogical learning strategies that criminal justice faculty and departments can use to promote student engagement. Discussion will include first-year seminars and experiences, common intellectual experiences, the use of learning communities, writing/public speaking courses, collaborative assignments and projects, faculty-student collaboration, undergraduate research, diversity/global learning opportunities, service and community-based learning, internships/externships, career planning programming, partnerships with criminal justice

ABSTRACTS

agencies, and capstone courses/projects. Implementation strategies will also be noted. We would like to hear what proved effective in your department/institution, if applicable.

Panel 25: Internet Governance, Online Information Sharing and the Future of Criminological Research

"Best You Just Get Used to It": Guardian Readers Comment on the Snowden Revelations
Aaren Ivers, Simon Fraser University

This research examined the discourse generated among The Guardian readership in relation to the series of six articles that were published in June, 2013 that launched what came to be known as "the Snowden revelations." Using classified government documents received from whistleblower Edward Snowden, journalist Glenn Greenwald described high tech programs and corporate partnerships that enabled the NSA to monitor and store nearly every activity that took place in cyberspace. I analyzed a representative sample of the roughly 16,000 comments that were written in response to the first six articles revealing the NSA's spying and disregard for privacy and rights guaranteed to citizens of democratic nations. Citizen response was collective outrage, praise for Snowden and condemnation of the 'criminal' US administration. This subsided over time and what remained were feelings of futility, resignation and grudging acceptance.

Generation Non-Disclosure: The Management of Online Social Identity
Anna Ndegwa, Simon Fraser University

Information people share on social media can be extremely revealing and may not always be the most flattering, particularly if taken out of context. One feature of the contemporary internet is how it has made information permanent. The potential consequences of old postings brought to light are now becoming part of urban legend. The current study explored how Criminology students - adults who may well be applying for justice-related employment and security clearances, and are old and internet-savvy enough to understand that future employers may be inspecting their digital trail - manage their online social identity in such circumstances. Focus groups and individual interviews were conducted regarding strategies users employ when curating their online social identity. Results suggest users are aware of these issues, and, in an effort to mitigate them, employ strategies of selection and policing. However, the findings reveal that users are placed in a precarious position due to a multiplicity of conditions restricting their management of their online social identity.

"We are in the Wild West": Privacy Concerns in the Digital Age
Biftu Yousuf, Simon Fraser University

Online social networks provide billions of people who are connected to the web with instantaneous access to information. As technology continues to progress in the digital age, online privacy is increasingly becoming a critical issue that needs to be resolved. With that in mind, a qualitative study was conducted to explore what being web-connected (or disconnected) meant at an individual level, how people were connected to the web, what people knew about the information they put on the web, and the privacy implications (if any) of being web-connected. A mixture of purposive and snowball sampling techniques were employed to identify a diverse sample of eight who participated in open-ended, semi-

ABSTRACTS

structured interviews. The data provides evidence that people are concerned about their personal privacy on the Internet, but feel that they have to just live with their concerns because of increasing pressures to be web-connected. Given the current state of web lawlessness, public policies need to be enacted that protect online privacy and use transparency as their baseline.

The Cost of Free: Contemporary Internet Governance and the Future of Criminological Research

Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

The development of digital technologies has been a boon to research in many different ways. But then came Edward Snowden, who revealed far more corporate and state surveillance than even the most cautious privacy advocates envisioned. Taking these two developments together - an ever-growing array of digital tools, and ever more pervasive corporate and state surveillance - we wonder what options are available for researchers in criminology who seek to do research with identifiable individuals where confidentiality is essential to the gathering of reliable and valid data. The session will articulate both sets of developments, outline the strategies we now follow when engaged in sensitive social research, and encourage audience sharing of both concerns and solutions to the empirical and ethical dilemmas contemporary internet governance has created.

Panel 26: Sentencing, Incarceration, and Prison Realignment: A focus on Gender

Confronting the Limits of Caring and the Burdens of Control amidst Carceral Realignment

Megan Welsh, San Diego State University

The largest-scale effort to reduce our reliance on incarceration is currently taking place in California. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with formerly-incarcerated women on two different forms of community supervision in one California county, this paper makes two main contributions. First, I offer a conceptual framework for understanding how women experience the goals of community supervision in the first critical months post-release. Because actual rehabilitation is often off-limits, I suggest that these goals are better understood as being organized around caring, control, and self-governance. Second, this paper considers how-if at all-California's decarceration effort has shifted institutional goals, and what this means for crime-processed people. My data suggest that, thus far, carceral realignment has only served to push people further toward self-governance, at the expense of rehabilitation. I argue that decarceration's continued emphasis on control for the sake of public safety impedes the transformative potential of efforts to restructure the crime-processing system.

The Collateral Consequences of Mass Incarceration on Imprisoned Mothers and their Children

Alexandria S. Pech, University of Arizona

Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University

The number of women in prison increased by 587% between 1980 and 2011, from 15,118 to 111,387. Including women in local jails, there are more than 200,000 women incarcerated in

ABSTRACTS

the U.S. In 2010, 2.7 million children had a parent in prison or jail and nearly 150,000 children had incarcerated mothers. The growing number of children with an incarcerated parent represents one of the most significant collateral consequences of mass incarceration. Parental incarceration increases the risk of children living in poverty and/or experiencing household instability and homelessness. It is particularly important to consider maternal incarceration because research has shown that when a mother goes to jail or prison, there are more negative consequences for her children. This paper will examine the changes in maternal incarceration over the past several decades and it will review a growing body of research documenting the effects of maternal incarceration on children. It will recommend research-based policy and program-level strategies to support justice-involved women and their children.

Panel 27: Considering the Problem of Terrorism

"Laughing without Smiling: Legal Fetishism in the Aftermath of Charlie Hebdo."

Dimitri A. Bogazianos, California State University, Sacramento

Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

In the months since the massacre at the French satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo, an interesting, somewhat disturbing, and altogether new reality has emerged for the publication: a stockpile of newfound wealth—purportedly in the tens of millions—generated almost wholly as a result of the tragedy. For some at the magazine, this is a bittersweet, deeply problematic state of affairs. For others, however, it suggests a new role Charlie now sees itself playing on a now-global stage. In the words of one surviving journalist, "we are at war," and "our democracy needs us." In this paper, we argue that Charlie's post-massacre self-image suggests what we call, borrowing from Isaac Balbus' famous argument concerning the equivalence of the legal form and the commodity form, a renewed legal fetishism that has a number of social, political, socio-legal, and criminological implications.

An Introduction to Sentiment-based Identification Of Radical Users (SIRA)

Ryan Scrivens, Simon Fraser University

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Joseph Mei, Simon Fraser University

As violent extremists continue to surface in online discussion forums, law enforcement agencies search for new and innovative ways of uncovering their digital indicators. This study proposes a new detection method by using sentiment to identify the most radical users across approximately 1 million posts found on four Islamic-based web-forums. Several characteristics of each user's postings were analyzed, including their posting behaviour and the content of their posts. The content was analyzed using parts of speech tagging and sentiment analysis. The results of this algorithm, "Sentiment-based Identification of Radical Authors" (SIRA) suggested that there is no simple typology which best described the most radical users online; however, it was flexible enough to evaluate several properties of a user's online activity that could identify the most radical users in the forums.

ABSTRACTS

The Jihadi Badass: Lessons from the Charlie Hebdo Massacre
Dimitri Bogazianos, California State University, Sacramento
Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

In the aftermath of the recent Charlie Hebdo massacre, much has been made in the mainstream media of connections between the killers in Paris and Al-Qaeda and ISIS, as well as concomitant global strategic implications of 'Islamofascism.' While such analyses make sense on some levels, they often fail to consider important background and foreground factors. This paper first examines background factors such as France's particular legacy of colonialism in North Africa, blowback against the oppression of young, marginalized persons of color by global capitalistic neoliberalism, as well as the day-to-day enforcement of France's particular form of 'aggressive secularism.' Taking cues from cultural criminology and social-ecological theory, we then consider foreground factors such as the concept of 'the Jihadi-badass,' a person acting out an intense revenge fantasy soaked in Islamic symbolism willing to take lethal action that outwardly seems wildly disproportionate, but that inside of his particular cultural scene is justified.

Why You No Love Me? Social Psychology and Online CVE Programs
Christine H. Neudecker, Simon Fraser University
Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University
Marie Ouellet, Simon Fraser University
Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University
Benjamin Ducol, University of Montreal

It has become increasingly apparent that online radicalization has become a helpful tool for violent extremists and organizations. In an effort to keep up with the evolving nature of radicalization, Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programs have tailored themselves to this online arena. What remains to be seen is the extent to which, if at all, radicalization theory informs the development of CVE programs. The findings presented here are based on the results of a larger Kanishka report that studied social psychology and its effects on online radicalization. Six CVE programs were selected for analysis. To be eligible for inclusion, programs had to have an online component. The programs selected sought to address violent radicalization across the ideological spectrum. The findings indicated that there was a disjuncture between radicalization theory and the current structure of CVE programs. More specifically, online CVE programs failed to address the social psychological component of radicalization.

Panel 28: Community-Based Solution to Policing Crisis: Seattle Police Implementation of the CIT Model

Measuring Police Response to Behavioral Crisis
Jennifer Albright, Seattle Police Department

Seattle Police officers regularly respond to calls of persons in behavioral crisis, but little is known about the volume or specifics of those interactions. In an effort to better understand these contacts so that the Department can better deploy resources, and partner with behavioral health providers in the community, in 2015, the Department created and implemented the

ABSTRACTS

SPD crisis template. This paper describes the design and implementation of the template, reports on preliminary findings, and describes next steps for the Seattle Police Department.
Seattle Police Crisis Intervention Policy Implementation
Daniel Nelson, Seattle Police Department

This paper reviews the development of the Seattle Police Crisis Intervention Policy with attention to the benefits of collaborative law enforcement-community partnership in responding to individuals in behavioral crisis. The Seattle Police Department has been involved in multi-year process culminating in the development of a leading edge Crisis Intervention Policy. The process involved establishment of a "Crisis Intervention Committee" (CIC) -- A community and regional partnership between the Seattle Police Department, other local law enforcement agencies, local courts, regional mental health providers, and academic researchers. The CIC works collaboratively to develop consensus on definitions such as what "person in behavioral crisis" means as related to policing, organizational structure needs for appropriate and timely follow up on police incidents involving a mental health component, reporting requirements for officers, and examination of best practices. Implications of the development and implementation of the new Seattle Police Crisis Intervention Policy are discussed.

Seattle Police Crisis Response Unit and the Crisis Response Team – Law Enforcement and Mental Health
Eric Pisconski, Seattle Police Department

The Seattle Police Crisis Response Unit (CRU) consists of four sworn officers and a full-time Mental Health Professional (MHP). The CRU mission is to support patrol operations with direct field response and follow-up in criminal and non-criminal cases involving mental illness. CRU staffing provides coverage spanning more than 12 hours a day, Monday-Friday, with over 12,000 cases routed to the CRU annually. SPD CRU focuses on cases with individuals presenting the highest likelihood of harm and disproportionate use of 911 services related to mental health issues, conducts threat assessments, and creates response plans to assist patrol. The SPD CRU approach engages individuals experiencing behavioral crisis from a holistic approach utilizing options ranging from offering and/or connecting to social services, emergent detentions for immediate mental health care, jail diversions for low-level offenses and up to incarceration - likely routed through mental health court. The evolution of the CRU and the benefits of the law enforcement-mental health professional partnership are discussed.

Seattle Police Perceptions of CIT During a Time of Organizational Change
Chelsea Conn-Johnson, Seattle University
Jacqueline Helfgott, Seattle University
Natasha Wood, John Jay College
Randolph Dupont, University of Memphis

This paper reports results of a web-based survey of 808 Seattle Police personnel regarding perceptions of the CIT model conducted January - February 2015. The study examined three research questions: What is the level of acceptance of the CIT model in the Seattle Police Department? Does CIT training influence perceptions of support for CIT in the Seattle Police

ABSTRACTS

Department? What factors influence level of support for CIT in the Seattle Police Department? Results show strong support for the CIT model and confidence among patrol officers in ability to respond to incidents involving behavioral crisis with level of CIT training, length of years in law enforcement and rank strongly associated with positive perceptions of the CIT model. Results are discussed with attention to perceptions of CIT during a period of organizational change. Implications of cultural perceptions of CIT for implementation of the CIT model in law enforcement are discussed.

Panel 29: Teaching, Learning, and Theorizing about Criminal Justice: Thinking Carefully about Academia

Experiential Learning: Teaching Deterrence in an Introductory Criminology Class
Sheri C. Fabian, Simon Fraser University

Teaching first year Criminology classes has a unique set of challenges because students often arrive believing they know how to solve the crime problem, typically arguing that stricter laws and more punitive sentences are effective ways to reduce crime. Moreover, students assume that those who commit crimes simply lack self-control. In this presentation I share my experience teaching students about the distinctions between crime and deviance, through the creation of a classroom law that bans the use of electronic devices. A series of escalating sanctions are applied to students who "choose to break the law." Student responses demonstrate common course themes including links to addiction, techniques of neutralization and the culture of silence (it's not acceptable to turn people in unless the action is truly serious). Following the exercise students argue they would have turned people in had a reward been offered, acknowledge that they deliberately concealed their illegal activity, and discuss the lack of due process and the problems associated with mandatory minimum sentences.

Faculty / Student Workshop: The Realities of Research Trajectories in Academia
Stephen K. Rice, Seattle University
Michael D. White, Arizona State University

Graduate students planning for careers in academia sometimes get bad advice about the "best" way to build a research trajectory, or how such trajectories play out (in reality) over the course of an academic's career. This advice, so it goes, tends to cast a wise trajectory as relatively linear--as following a tried and true "scientific" method of Point A to Point B, of straightforward methods applied to straightforward data. These assumptions do not present a complete picture. In reality, the "back story" of why researchers select particular problems, how they approach problems, and how their background, training, and experience affect the approaches they take present a far more fascinating picture. In this reality, research is not a cut-and-dried process but a living, breathing-and in some ways quirky- process that is influenced by many non-"scientific" factors. In this interactive session, students and faculty will explore these trends and discuss how students should embrace this "quirkiness" in the formative years of their academic lives.

ABSTRACTS

The Socratic Method of Teaching in a Legal and Socio legal Educational Setting
Demetra Fr. Sorvatzioti, University of Nicosia

The Socratic Method of teaching is a demanding model of education with intensive interaction among the students and the teacher. The reasoning, the analysis and the arguments of each class are presented by the students via a productive dialogue where the teacher acts as a guiding coordinator who stimulates continuous questioning among them. No answer is considered "correct" unless there is legal or socio legal (it depends on the course) reasoning, well-grounded in theory and practice, or case law analysis to support the students answer. The "Method" forces the students to a Cartesian analysis which enhances the ability of the student to assimilate and comprehend the teaching material. Furthermore it develops the conciseness of the required argumentation by the student and reinforces the quality of individual astuteness.

Metatheorizing in Criminology: A Model for Understanding Theory Growth

Jon Heidt, University of the Fraser Valley

In recent years, criminologists have become increasingly interested in analyzing various aspects of criminological theories, including their underlying assumptions and levels of explanation. Some of these efforts are intended to produce unifying theoretical frameworks in criminology (Agnew, 2011; Robinson & Beaver, 2009; Wikstrom & Sampson, 2006). This activity suggests that criminological theorizing is undergoing a significant transition, and this may require criminologists to devote more attention to a subfield known as metatheorizing which focuses on the analysis of theories and ideas. This paper offers a brief overview of this subfield, and proposes a model for understanding criminological theory growth that is derived from Wagner and Berger's (1985) work on theory growth in sociology. This model will then be applied to clarify recent developments in criminological theories, and will speculate on what they mean for the future of the field.

Panel 30: Incorporating Social Justice Work in Service Learning: From Class to Courts, Corrections & Community

Community Collaboration, Human Rights Praxis & Service-Learning for Change

Edith Kinney, San Jose State University

William Armaline, San Jose State University

Human Rights Action Projects (HRAPs) enable students to engage cutting edge scholarship in the field of human rights and apply social justice principles through community based research, policy advocacy campaigns, and direct legal services to community members. This paper illustrates the concept of human rights praxis, linking theory and classroom learning to social justice practice and action research. By directly engaging local human rights organizations in current advocacy campaigns and community-based research and outreach projects, Human Rights Action Projects offer a model of service-learning that incorporates social justice principles in pedagogy and practice.

ABSTRACTS

Engaging Students and Community Organizations in Reentry In and Out of the Classroom
Kimberly Richman, University of San Francisco

This presentation reflects on strategies for engaging students and community organizations in service-learning and capstone experiences, particularly in the field of incarceration, communities, and reentry. Partnerships with several community based organizations and entities will be discussed, including an ongoing relationship between USF students and the Alliance for C.H.A.N.G.E., a non-profit and inmate-led rehabilitative social justice-based program at San Quentin State Prison and in the Bay Area.

Service Learning Through The Art of Yoga Project Internship
Danielle Harris, San Jose State University

The Art of Yoga Project is a nonprofit organization that provides a yoga and creative arts curriculum to girls in custody in three California Bay Area Counties. In addition to the classes offered in detention, a number of mentor programs have also been developed to assist the girls as they reenter their communities. During the last five years, students of the Department of Justice Studies at San Jose State University have interned with the program. Their roles have included participant observation in yoga class, assistance with art classes, and various forms of data collection including: conducting interviews with participants and correctional staff; administering pre and post surveys, collecting quarterly program feedback questionnaires; following up mentor-mentee pairs; conducting and writing evaluations; and presenting their work at various academic conferences. This paper describes and recounts the students' experiences as research interns with the Art of Yoga Project with a focus on the program's value as a vehicle for service learning.

Teaching Undergraduates to Make a Difference: The SJSU Record Clearance Project
Peggy Stevenson, San Jose State University
Cindy Parra, San Jose State University

Expungement laws permit many criminal records to be cleared. Low-income people lack means to hire an attorney and few free legal resources exist for the challenging expungement process. Following expungement, average annual earnings increase and individuals and their families achieve a better standard of living by overcoming barriers to employment and housing. The SJSU Record Clearance Project (RCP) has developed a replicable, scalable model, engaging undergraduates to address the need for legal assistance for expungement. In the RCP's two-course curriculum, undergraduates-an overlooked resource in meeting community needs-deliver urgently needed legal services. Students apply what they learn in the classroom and the courtroom to help the community, delivering presentations explaining expungement law in the community and in jail, and preparing expungement petitions in court. The RCP has a 99% success rate. Expanding undergraduate involvement in providing expungements can improve community safety & wellness across the country as students learn to give clients the benefits of the law.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 31: Crime and Justice from the Vantage of the Indigenous

Deconstructing the Pathologized Colonial Depictions of Indigenous Sexuality

Melinda Bige, University of Victoria

Lisa Monchalin, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Violence against Indigenous women is not traditional to Indigenous ways of being. It wasn't until colonial imposition that Indigenous women and girls were subjected to violence and sexual exploitation. Even further, the pathologization of sex by the Christian religion imposed shame on the bodies of Indigenous people. This pathologization is deconstructed and highlighted through an analysis of Indigenous texts and voices. We also draw on colonial writings regarding Indigenous peoples, in an attempt to re-interpret such writings through an Indigenous lens. This analysis reveals that Indigenous peoples have been made to believe the colonial lie that our bodies are to be hidden, and sex is not to be discussed, making us more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence by perpetrators. In alignment with what is traditional, this presentation aims to highlight sexual expression as resistance and liberation for Indigenous women and girls.

East Meets West: Exploring Indigenous Knowledges and Women's History in Rural Quebec

Jennifer Fraser, Bishop's University

Decolonial feminist criminology troubles what is considered "knowledge" and who is considered an "expert" in the discipline of criminology. Indigenous epistemologies and methodologies incorporate respect, reciprocity, and reflexivity to explore the interconnectedness of physical, social, and spiritual life. Despite their precarious social status, indigenous women are active members of their communities, engaging in activism and resisting government intervention into their lives. In this paper, I report on organizing and holding a networking event at Bishop's University designed as an introductory, partnership-building exercise for feminist academic and women's indigenous communities in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Reciprocal knowledge sharing, honouring multiple cultural traditions, and the importance of community-driven social justice research are highlighted as necessary elements for the insurrection of indigenous women's knowledges.

Indigenous Boarding and Residential Schools: Accessory to Murder, Accessory to Rape

Marianne O. Nielsen, Northern Arizona University

Assimilation was an essential goal of colonial powers. Working in cooperation with religious and other groups, they funded and mandated by law, boarding or residential school (name depending on the country) to strip Indigenous youth of their heritage and coerce them into becoming productive lower class members of colonial society. Because these schools had a mandate from the federal government, the actual educational process which in many cases included kidnapping children from their families, was not technically illegal, though it caused great social harm in terms of leading to suicides, loss of culture and identity, lack of parenting skills, and community disorganization. Where these schools did commit crimes was in aiding and abetting child molesters and child abusers by continuing to employ them despite

ABSTRACTS

awareness of their crimes. "Kidnapping by adoption" is also discussed. Historical and more recent cases from Canada, Australia and the United States are used to support this argument.

Panel 32: Hearing from Victims: Voices of Domestic Abuse, Sex Workers, and Others
'Victim', 'Deviant', or 'Worker' but Nothing in Between: Discourse Analysis on Bedford v. Canada

Anita Chiang, Simon Fraser University
David MacAlister, Simon Fraser University
Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

Perspectives on prostitution constantly conflate with notions of human trafficking, exploitation, and victimization, thereby influencing our understanding of choice, consent, and violence. From 1990 until very recently, Canadian courts failed to address the criminalization of prostitution related activities despite the actual acts of prostitution remaining legal. This study attempts to address current understandings of prostitution through a discourse analysis of the evidence tendered before the three levels of court in the 2013 Ontario Bedford challenge to the constitutionality of prostitution related offences in Canada.

Surveying a Difficult to Reach Population, Contacting the Victimized in Alaska
Daniel J. Reinhard, Simon Fraser University

This research chronicles the application of the Dillman Total Design Survey Method in Alaska via two statewide victimology surveys. Cost benefit analyses, response rates and survey difficulties are highlighted in the context of the mailed surveys being sent to geographically difficult to reach communities.

Victimization in Off-Street Commercial Sex
Tamara O'Doherty, Simon Fraser University

This panel presentation reports on a collaborative nation-wide study examining various forms of victimization in Canadian off-street commercial sex. Of the 109 adult women, men and transgender sex workers who took part in the study, a majority of the participants reported never experiencing violence in the course of their sex work (n= 74 or 68%). While victimization occurs in the off-street sex industry, the findings demonstrate that violence is not inherent to commercial sex exchanges. Consequently, to reduce the types and frequency of violence experienced by off-street sex workers, we need to understand the individual, contextual, and structural factors that lead to varying levels of victimization in different sectors of the sex industry. These data contrast with the assumptions that form the basis of criminalization-including end demand-policies in Canada and globally. Instead, these data demonstrate that the Canadian commercial sex industry is diverse and complex. Therefore, our policy responses ought to reflect a nuanced understanding of victimization in commercial sex.

ABSTRACTS

Why Does She Stay? Perceptions of Domestic Abuse Victimization
Erin Wolbeck, California State University, San Bernardino
Jill Merrall, California State University, San Bernardino

In order to facilitate understanding of the complex issues of domestic abuse, we have developed a first person, interactive decision based scenario software tool to both assess perceptions of domestic abuse and measure the impact of the user's experience upon those pre-participation perceptions. Our research aims and methodology challenge the participant's perceptions of domestic abuse through an engagement decision making and consequential outcome analysis. Results from a pilot study conducted with a cohort of 60 Criminal Justice students will be presented along with a demonstration and explanation of the software, reporting functions and teaching/training potential.

Panel 33: Examining Cyber and Transnational Crime

International Police & Judicial Cooperation Aimed at Combating Serious Transnational Organized Crime

Tamie H. Fennig, Simon Fraser University

The analysis of literature, international law, and in-depth personal interviews with 44 English-speaking police detectives, senior police commanders, prosecutors, and examining magistrates from 21 organizations across the three countries in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion answers this study's four main research questions, namely: (1) What is the status quo with respect to international police and judicial cooperation aimed at combating serious transnational organized crime in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion?; (2) How does the process of international police and judicial cooperation aimed at combating serious transnational organized crime in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion operate in practice?; (3) What variables affect (facilitate/impede) international police and judicial cooperation aimed at combating serious transnational organized crime in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion?; and (4) How can international police and judicial cooperation aimed at combating serious transnational organized crime in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion be improved? This study may help improve cooperation in the Meuse-Rhine Euregion.

Network Topography of Hacker Forums: A Comparative Analysis

Mitch Macdonald, Simon Fraser University

Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

The Internet is a global infrastructure connecting individuals, regardless of their proximity to one another. The ability to connect with one another on such a large scale has been leveraged by online offenders, who have industrialized illicit computer activities through online criminal communities. A popular mode of communication among these groups are online forums. Hackers have naturally embraced forums, which have enabled the mass distribution of malware and vulnerabilities as well as the establishment of illicit markets for hacker services. Despite the advantages that hacker forums offer to online offenders and their contribution to the persistent issue of cyber security, little remains known about the topography of these dark networks. The current study addresses this research gap, exploring whether the structure of hacker forums vary by function and other variables including size, post, and thread volume.

ABSTRACTS

Results suggest that hacker forums follow the ubiquitous structure of other complex systems: small world and scale free networks that are slightly hierarchically structured.

Risky Subjects and Riskier Subjectivities: Detecting the Financing of Terrorism in Retail Banking

Vanessa Iafolla, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta

Identifying terrorists is not the sole domain of police: a variety of institutions and industries in civil society are required to identify the transactions of people who finance terrorism, and by extension, the terrorists themselves. Retail banking is one of those sectors in the banking industry that is responsible for identifying terrorist financing and reporting transactions, clients, and account holders to FINTRAC, Canada's anti-money laundering agency. Little is known about this process of identification; indeed, the legislation does not provide much in the way of guidance for individuals and industries beyond the fact that the transaction must "deviate from industry norms". How do employees make sense of these industry norms, and how are they used? In other words, what risk factors do bankers rely upon when identifying clients who may be financing terrorism? In this paper, I explore the decision-making process required of employees when making reports of suspicion in the context of financing terrorism, inquiring into the nature of risk management in the retail bank.

Panel 34: Wildlife and the Environment: Crime and Justice in the Great Outdoors

Caretakers of the Mountain: Understanding the Burnaby Mountain Pipeline Blockade

Stephanie M. Shea, Simon Fraser University

Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

Sheri Fabian, Simon Fraser University

In the Fall of 2014, citizens of Vancouver and Burnaby took part in a blockade in an attempt to prevent company Kinder Morgan from conducting survey work in Burnaby Mountain Park. The company's intentions were met with intense local resistance from many levels, due to an existing culture of environmental protesters in the area, as well as the company's decision to continue the project against the wishes of the municipality itself and in conflict with local bylaws protecting the park, a registered conservation area. An ethnography was conducted of the resistance to these drilling efforts, field observations spanning from the initial monitoring of the site, through the growing mobilization of the resistance, through to the mass arrests of protesters in November of that year. The ongoing analysis for this project explores the philosophy of protest and radicalism, as well as the role of consensus and conflict frameworks in the language of protesters and their use of various tactics of resistance.

Contextual Explanations for Increasing Property Crime Rates in British Columbia

Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley

Kevin Burk, University of the Fraser Valley

After remaining fairly stable between 2010 and 2014, police incident data suggests that some forms of property crime (specifically, theft of, theft from, and fraud related offences) appear

ABSTRACTS

to be on the rise. This presentation provides an overview of the crime trends related to property offending in the Lower Mainland, British Columbia. The presentation also provides an analysis of these recent increases using contextual explanations, such as those related to social disorganization theory (Shaw & McKay, 1949). The presentation concludes with a policy discussion regarding solutions for police and communities to consider adopting to successfully achieve crime reduction in property related crimes.

Escaping the Net: The Regulation of Salmon Aquaculture in Coastal British Columbia
Greg Simmons, Simon Fraser University

Despite its linkage to significant environmental harm, socio-environmental conflict, and systemic regulatory failure, the global salmon aquaculture industry has to date received scant criminological consideration. Focusing on the regulation of salmon farming in British Columbia, this paper begins to address this lacuna by examining the demonstrated attitudes and beliefs of regulators, industry actors and multiple affected parties in relation to the broader political, social and economic forces that propagate and shape this industry. To this end, several theoretical frameworks are employed, including a political economic analysis of salmon farming as a globalized capitalist enterprise, as well as risk analysis in its various epidemiological guises. I conclude with a strategic consideration of processes for engendering positive change in regard to salmon aquaculture.

The Use of Forensic Science in Wildlife Crime Investigations
Dawna Komorosky, California State University, East Bay
Michelle Rippey, California State University, East Bay

Illegal wildlife crime is a multi-billion dollar business. The illegal harvest and trade of plants and animals and the products derived from them poses a threat to endangered species globally. In response to the increased levels of wildlife crime law enforcement has bolstered their enforcement efforts, and focused on awareness through outreach and education. Another area that has recently received attention is forensic applications to wildlife crimes. Forensic analysis has provided investigators with evidence to convict offenders of wildlife crimes such as poaching. This paper will examine forensic applications to wildlife crimes and the associated challenges.

Panel 35: Re-thinking the Treatment of Inmates

"Not Feeling Like a Caged Animal": Inmate Perceptions of a Virtual Video Visitation System
Danielle J. Murdoch, Boise State University
Laura L. King, Boise State University

Corrections services across the U.S. have increased their use of video visitation programming over the past two decades to offset costs, increase institutional security and staff safety, and to facilitate the maintenance of family ties. Existing evidence - primarily anecdotal or resulting from research conducted in prison settings - suggests there are disadvantages of using these programs; visits can be costly for inmates and their families to purchase and the quality of the visits is often criticized due to pixelated images and delayed audio transmission. This paper presents findings from a program evaluation of a virtual video visitation system that was

ABSTRACTS

implemented at Ada County Jail in Boise, Idaho in 2010. Twelve inmates detained at the jail were interviewed to learn about their use of the system, to examine whether it contributes to the maintenance of family ties, and to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the system. This paper presents the key themes that emerged from the data, highlights policy implications, and identifies areas for future research.

Changing the Culture: Arts in Detention

Jill L. Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton

Changing the Culture: Arts in Detention Jill Leslie Rosenbaum This paper describes the intended and unintended effects of the introduction of the Arts in a juvenile detention facility. Data from surveys, interviews and focus groups will be used to discuss the impact of spoken word, visual art, dance and theatre in the facility from both the youth and staff perspectives. While individual effects are important and will be described, the changes in facility culture are notable and will be the main focus of this presentation.

Direct Treatment of Inmate Mental Health Issues: An Opportunity for Success

Chase Yap, Seattle University

This presentation will examine several views on the efficacy of treatment of mental illness in prison populations, specifically as a means by which to reduce recidivism rates in the United States. Current U.S. incarcerated populations have a much higher presentation rate of mental illness than the country as a whole. Inmates with serious mental illness problems make up around half the total number of inmates across state and federal prison and jail populations, according to a 2006 Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. This demographic situation presents itself with moral and economic complications in the management of these correctional facilities. However, it also presents an opportunity to address issues of recidivism with a new corrections focus on making treatment available to individuals who are facing serious mental illness issues. Addressing and treating those specific needs while those individuals are still incarcerated provides a strong means by which to induce a higher rate of successful re-entry within those populations.

Mental Health Court: A Consumer Perspective

Joshua Watts, University of Winnipeg

Michael M. Weinrath, University of Winnipeg

Mental health courts (MHC) have been growing in popularity and use in Canada and elsewhere and are lauded as a humane mechanism to divert those with mental health conditions away from the formal justice system. Research to date has tended to focus on process questions of proper referral and quantitative outcomes of reoffence rather than on feedback from the consumer, the program participant. We report findings from a mixed methods study of mental health court participants (N=20) and use numeric rankings and responses to open-ended questions to present client perspectives. Findings were generally favourable towards mental health court staff and programming, though some areas were rated higher than others. Feelings of procedural fairness were high, and the use of rewards and sanctions was endorsed. Some concerns about the coercive nature of the program were expressed by participants. Policy implications and future research directions are discussed.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 36: Researching Police-Citizen Encounters

A Study of Police-Involved Homicides Employing Unofficial, Crowd-Sourced Data

Matthew Renner, University of California, Irvine

Peter A. Hanink, University of California, Irvine

Studies of police-involved homicides traditionally rely upon official data sources such as the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. The validity and reliability of official data sources has increasingly been called into question in recent years. At the same time, a number of so-called "crowd-sourced" data sets have been constructed, largely by amateurs or journalists to record such homicides. We evaluate the reliability and validity of these crowd-sourced data and replicate an influential study by Jacobs and O'Brien (1998) with both official and crowd-sourced data.

Measuring Police Use of Force in a National Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies

Joel H. Garner, Michigan State University

Matt Hickman, Seattle University

This research builds on three decades of efforts to measure police use of force in the United States. Using data from a representative sample of state and local law enforcement agencies surveyed in 2013, we construct incident-based estimates of the number and rates of force used in the United States in 2012. We also identify the extent to which organizational and community level characteristics are associated with rates of force. The challenges of measuring use of force through establishment surveys and potential methodological refinements will be discussed.

They Don't Teach You That in a Methods Text: Conducting Field Research with Police

Joshua J. Murphy, Simon Fraser University

A key capacity of best practices of police services is having the capacity to implement evidence-based policing. Police services must have a number of capacities in order to effectively respond to the demands from the environments in which they carry out their tasks. In order to accomplish this, Canadian police services are starting to build partnerships with the academic sphere. However, conducting field research in policing presents many challenges, particularly for those new to the field or unfamiliar with the police "culture." Field researchers working with police must navigate ethical, cultural, logistical, and professional issues that are often unexpected and highly challenging. These are not issues that are often not taught in research methods texts. The purpose of this presentation is to identify some of the challenges of conducting field research with police and to discuss possible solutions to barriers that arise. Material is drawn from a number of operational reviews, deployment studies, and additional research conducted with law enforcement agencies in Canada.

Community Surveillance of Police-Citizen Encounters: Canadian Police Officers in YouTube

Breanne Muir, Simon Fraser University

This study explores the portrayals of Canadian police officers and the nature of community surveillance techniques of bystanders, by examining a sample of YouTube videos. An

ABSTRACTS

exploratory content analysis of these videos allowed for identification of themes in police conduct and police portrayal. Trends in community surveillance, including bystander conduct and influence, have also been identified. Interview research was conducted with four Canadian police officers to compliment previous findings. Interview participants established that Canadian police officers have similar perspectives towards community surveillance and social media. Finally, statistical analysis of YouTube video data allowed for the exploration of viewer reception to videos in the sample. This multi-methodical research surrounding the topic of community surveillance of police-citizen encounters allowed for an extensive understanding of Canadian police portrayal in YouTube, and how community surveillance, bystander influences and social media impact the field of policing.

Panel 37: Policing and Service Requests

A Review of British Columbia's Real-Time Intelligence Centre's Requests for Service

Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley

The Real-Time Intelligence Centre-British Columbia (RTIC-BC) was established in 2014 as a provincial inter-agency unit with a mandate to deliver operational support to frontline police officers and investigators through the provision of actionable intelligence. This presentation provides an overview of the development of the RTIC-BC, its organizational structure, and its services and capabilities. The presentation also examines the requests for assistance accepted by the RTIC-BC within its first year of operation. The analyses focus on the types of requests that were accepted by RTIC-BC, the agencies that made the requests, the length of time required to conclude the tasks requested, and how all of these changed over the course of the year. We conclude by presenting recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the unit.

Data Collection for Police Calls-for-Service Involving Persons with Mental Illness

Adam Vaughan, Simon Fraser University

Katherine Brine, Simon Fraser University

Martin Andresen, Simon Fraser University

Patricia Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Simon Verdun-Jones, Simon Fraser University

It has been posited that in many jurisdictions, the quality and quantity of police interactions with Persons with Mental Illness (PMI) absorbs a copious amount of resources. However, because data on these interactions is often missing or embedded in complex database systems, estimates are often used to gauge the extent of the amount of police resources used when working with PMI. One method to improving these estimates, is to generate a more complete understanding of how PMI data is gathered and stored in police database systems. The objective of this foundational study is to qualitatively explore how information regarding police interactions with PMI is collected within police services databases. Using a series of focus groups with experts in policing and data administration, the results from the project will be used to assist in developing future longitudinal studies.

ABSTRACTS

Police Contact and Future Victimization Risk: Results from Two Nationally Representative Surveys

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

The police are the frontline of the criminal justice system and in this capacity they come into contact with the public in a variety of ways. While there is a well-established literature on the consequences of these interactions, particularly for future offending, less work examines the relationship between various forms of police contact and subsequent victimization. Building on this research, this study uses three waves of nationally-representative data to describe the relationship between police contact and future victimization risk. Specifically, I address 1) To what extent are people with various types of police contact at risk for future victimization? 2) Are observed associations between contact and victimization accounted for by characteristics of respondents or households? 3) Does the relationship between contact and victimization depend on victim or household characteristics? 4) Are there differences in the characteristics of victimizations experienced by people with different types of contact? These descriptive results can help inform theory and directions for research.

What Came First: The Police or the Call? An Examination of Police Response to Calls for Service

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Rylan Simpson, University of California, Irvine

The present study explores the relationship between police calls for service and police patrol strategies in Santa Monica, California. Using nine years of calls for service data, we predict (1) the location of police stops and foot patrol based on the number (and types) of calls for service in the prior year, as well as (2) the number (and types) of calls for service in the subsequent year. All models are tested at the block level. Spatial lags are included in order to examine proximate effects. The results reveal a number of significant findings regarding the spatial and temporal relationship between police calls for service and police patrol strategies.

Panel 38: Race and Protest in the Context of Criminal Justice

Black Lives Matter, But Should They Create Panic? An Assessment of the Black Lives Matter Movement

Emily M. Malterud, Seattle University

The shooting death of unarmed black teenager Michael Brown on August 9th, 2014 by white Officer Darren Wilson in Ferguson, Missouri has created a national state of panic, fueled by excessive media coverage. A year later, the United States is still enamored by the idea of racially-motivated killing by police officers of black youth. This was in part by the rise of the Black Lives Matter campaign, which was established following the death and subsequent trial of Trayvon Martin, a black Florida teen killed in 2012. This paper presents a review of the literature on protests and demonstrations endorsed by the Black Lives Matter campaign providing historical examples examined from the perspectives of social constructionist theory. The recent Black Lives Matter movement is discussed within the context of the history of similar social movements with examination of potential moral panic elements. Implications for greater understand of the complex elements of the Black Lives Matter movement are discussed.

ABSTRACTS

Peculiar Protests: The Movement for Black Lives to Matter
Unique Shaw-Smith, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo

In light of recent events that have initiated and fueled the #BlackLivesMatter and #SayHerName movements, black men and women continue to face disproportionate injustice during interactions with law enforcement and other levels in the criminal justice system. Historically, incidents of this nature are not new, but with the increase in use of technology and social media they are becoming more visible. This has prompted intense scrutiny of the Criminal Justice system and its gatekeepers. This study seeks to examine the dynamics of this movement for change within the context of black criminality. It is two-fold. The first part broadly examines the #BlackLivesMatter movement, its intentions, principles, and tactics, and how they have shaped its perception and subsequent portrayal. Whereas, the second part critically examines the reaction and response of the criminal justice system.

Panel 39: Gender, Sexuality, and Crime in the Digital Age

"Stripped": An Analysis of Revenge Porn Victims' Lives after Victimization

Brian Burtch, Simon Fraser University

Samantha Bates, Simon Fraser University

Sheri Fabian, Simon Fraser University

This study examines the experiences of female revenge porn victims. To date, no other academic studies have exclusively focused on experiences of victimization in revenge porn cases. Researchers have focused on legal and moral aspects of revenge porn rather than on victims' experiences. In-depth qualitative interviews were conducted between February 2014 and January 2015 with 18 revenge porn victims to understand how they experienced victimization and its effects on their lives. Inductive analysis revealed six main themes among the interviews: (1) emotional effects of revenge porn, (2) coping mechanisms, (3) relationships, (4) dealing with the law, (5) revenge porn as a gendered crime, and (6) intimate partner violence. The findings underscore the need for new policies and laws that would afford protection to revenge porn victims, the need for more in-depth research on revenge porn victimology, as well as a broader social change regarding perceptions of female sexuality.

A New Space for Theory: Harassment in Online Gaming Contexts

Bryan Kinney, Simon Fraser University

Chantal Turpin, Simon Fraser University

Online gaming harassment is fast becoming a 'mainstream' social issue; nevertheless, it remains understudied territory within criminology. This paper explores the relevance of traditional criminological theories and their potential contributions to a criminology-based framework to better understand the issue of online gaming harassment. A practical discussion of traditional theories including social control theory and the general theory of crime and their application to the unique cultural contexts that exist in gaming worlds is presented. Comparisons to criminological research, particularly cyberbullying, explore existing theoretical parallels that inform criminologists on moving forward with future research. Finally, it outlines how the field of criminology is ideally situated to address the ongoing need for preventative measures to reduce incidents of harassment within these communities and to

ABSTRACTS

improve the existing framework for reporting and responding to these incidents, both within the gaming industry and the criminal justice system.

How Obvious is it: Do Child Sexual Exploitation Websites Hide Their Intent?

Ashleigh Girodat, Simon Fraser University

Bryce Westlake, San Jose State University

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Despite the growth in other domains, publicly accessible websites remain a prevalent locale for the distribution of child sexual exploitation (child pornography) material. Those who choose to distribute in the public sphere potentially face greater risks. While distribution is prevalent on public websites, little is known about whether illicit websites take steps to hide their intent, and, if so, what steps are taken? We manually inspect 634 websites distributing child sexual exploitation material, or connected to known material, and compare our findings to an automated examination of the same websites. We determine whether the, initial, visual representation is congruent with the underlying content identified in the automated data collection. Implications for understanding cyber criminal processes and detection strategies for social control agencies are discussed.

Liking and Hyperlinking: The Community Structure of Child Sexual Exploitation Distribution Websites

Bryce Westlake, San Jose State University

Martin Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

We examine an important facilitator of co-offending practices in cyberspace by exploring the community structure of child sexual exploitation (CE) websites. We use a repeated measure design and collected data on the communities surrounding ten 'seed' CE websites. Ten networks of 300+ websites were analyzed using community detection techniques. Analyses revealed that the social structure can be described as being dominated by two large communities hosting varied content -not necessarily matching the seed. Despite the discovery of multiple, partially overlapping, communities, known illegal material was typically found in a single community around the seed. Reciprocity -our measure of community feel, between community members was substantially higher than within the full network. This study provides insight into the selection process for online co-offending practices and a starting point for understanding why some are selected for partnership while others are not. As a result, this study has theoretical and methodological implications for both online and offline co-offending research.

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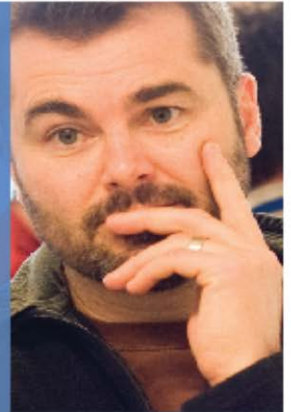
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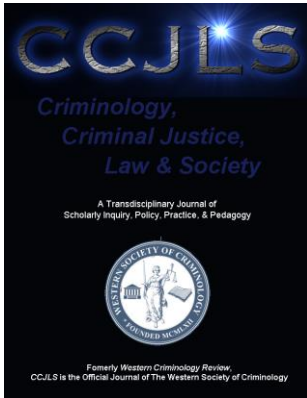
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Gisela Bichler,
California State University, San Bernardino
Martin Bouchard,
Simon Fraser University
Kate Bowers,
University College London
Joel Caplan,
Rutgers University
Meda Chesney-Lind,
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Finn Esbensen,
University of Missouri, St. Louis
Patricia Ewick,
Clark University
Marcus Felson,
Texas State University
Ben Fleury-Steiner,
University of Delaware
Jona Goldschmidt,
Loyola University Chicago

Angela Gover,
University of Colorado, Denver
Michael R. Gottfredson,
University of California, Irvine
Marie Griffin,
Arizona State University
Craig Hemmens,
Washington State University
Stuart Henry,
San Diego State University
John Hipp,
University of California, Irvine
Anne Hobbs,
University of Nebraska, Omaha
Beth Huebner,
University of Missouri, St. Louis
Shane Johnson,
University College London
Delores Jones-Brown,
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
David Klinger,
University of Missouri, St. Louis
Mona Lynch,
University of California, Irvine
Daniel Macallair,
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice
Lisa Pasko,

University of Denver Ray Paternoster,
University of Maryland
Kim Rossmo,
Texas State University
Jonathan Simon,
University of California, Berkeley
Michael R. Smith,
University of Texas at El Paso
Don Stemen,
Loyola University Chicago
Richard Tewksbury,
University of Louisville
Christopher Totten,
Kennesaw State University
Michael Townsley,
Griffith University
William C. Thompson,
University of California, Irvine
Bonita Veysey,
Rutgers University
Michael D. White,
Arizona State University
Kevin Wright,
Arizona State University
Frank Zimring,
University of California, Berkeley