

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

45th Annual Conference
February 1-3, 2018

Program Schedule



Hilton Long Beach

Long Beach, California

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

2017-2018 BOARD MEMBERS

OFFICERS

Hadar Aviram, LL.B., Ph.D., *President*
Aili Malm, Ph.D., *Vice President*
Christine S. Scott-Hayward, Ph.D., *Secretary*
Sam Vickovic, Ph.D., *Treasurer*
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Joshua Chanin, J.D., Ph.D. (2015-2018)
David MacAlister, J.D., LL.M. (2015-2018)
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William Sousa, Ph.D. (2016-2019)
Anastasia Tosouni, Ph.D. (2017-2020)
John L. Vinson, Ph.D. (2017-2020)
Jennifer Wong, Ph.D. (2017-2020)

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Stephen Rice, Ph.D. (2016-2018)
Jennifer Sumner, Ph.D. (2017-2018)
Bryan L. Sykes, Ph.D. (2016-2018)
Breanna Boppre, M.S. (Student Representative) (2016-2017)
Chantal Fahmy, M.S. (Student Representative) (2016-2017)

VOTING IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Matthew Hickman, Ph.D.

EDITORS, *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*

Elaine Gunnison, Ph.D.
Jacqueline Helfgott, Ph.D.

EDITOR, *The Western Criminologist*

Ashley Hewitt, Ph.D.

DIRECTOR, Social Media

Natalie Todak, Ph.D.

CO-FOUNDERS

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

2018 PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS

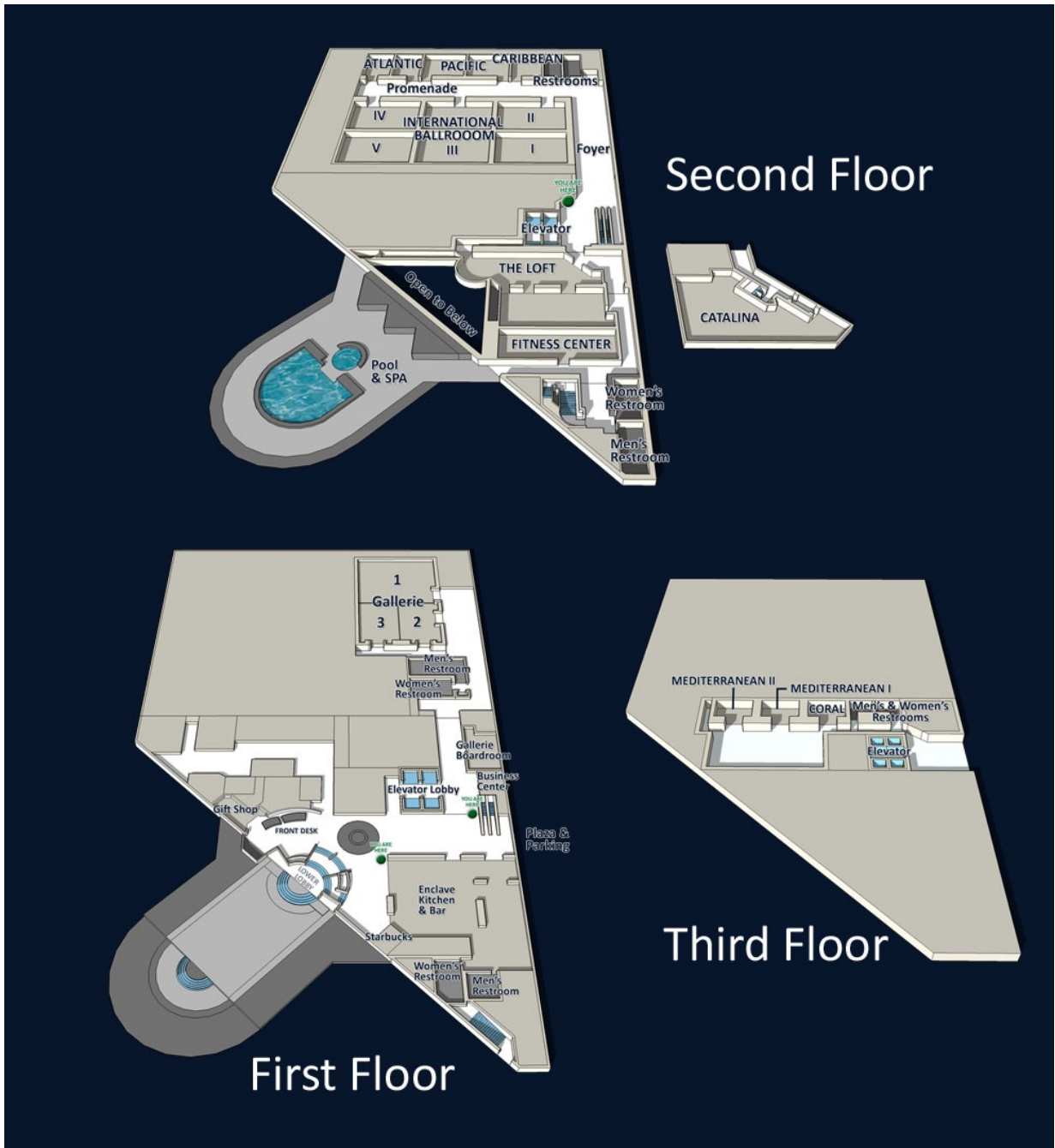
Edith Kinney, J.D., Ph.D.
Jennifer Sumner, Ph.D.

CONFERENCE HOTEL MAP AND INFORMATION

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST	EVENTS	LOCATION
3:00 PM to 6:00 PM	Registration	Second Floor Foyer
4:00 PM to 6:15 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Mediterranean (Med.) I/II
6:30 PM to 8:00 PM	President's Welcome & Reception	Catalina
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND	EVENTS	LOCATION
7:30 AM to 5:00 PM	Registration	Second Floor Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Plenary Breakfast	International III, IV, V
9:30 AM to 12:15 PM	Book Exhibit	Second Floor Foyer
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 1 – 6	Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
11:00 AM to 12:15 PM	Panel Sessions 7 –12	Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
12:30 PM to 1:45 PM	Awards Luncheon	International I – V
2:00 PM to 3:15 PM	Book Exhibit	Second Floor Foyer
2:00 PM to 3:15 PM	Panel Sessions 13 – 18	Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
3:30 PM to 5:00 PM	Presidential Plenary I	International III, IV, V
5:15 PM to 6:30 PM	Panel Sessions 19 – 24	Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
6:45 PM to 7:45 PM	Poster Session and Reception	International III, IV, V
8:00 PM to ?	Student Party	Meet in Hotel's Main Lobby
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD	EVENTS	LOCATION
7:30 AM to 2:00 PM	Registration	Second Floor Foyer
8:00 AM to 10:45 AM	Book Exhibit	Second Floor Foyer
8:00 AM to 9:15 AM	Panel Sessions 25 – 30	International III, IV, V Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
9:30 AM to 10:45 AM	Panel Sessions 31 – 36	Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
11:00 AM to 12:30 PM	Keynote Brunch	International I – V
12:45 PM to 2:00 PM	Panel Sessions 37 – 42	Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
12:45 PM to 4:15 PM	Book Exhibit / Book Sale	Second Floor Foyer
2:15 PM to 3:30 PM	Panel Sessions 43 – 48	Atlantic I/II, Med. I/II, Pacific I/II
4:30 PM to 6:30 PM	Executive Board Meeting	Mediterranean I/II

CONFERENCE HOTEL MAP AND INFORMATION

HILTON LONG BEACH
701 WEST OCEAN BLVD.
LONG BEACH, CA 90831-3102
(562) 983-3400



CONFERENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM	REGISTRATION	SECOND-FLOOR FOYER
4:15 PM TO 6:15 PM	EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING	MEDITERRANEAN I/II
6:30 PM TO 8:00 PM	PRESIDENT'S WELCOME AND RECEPTION	CATALINA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

7:30AM TO 5:00 PM	REGISTRATION	SECOND-FLOOR FOYER
8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM	PLENARY BREAKFAST	INTERNATIONAL III/IV/V

THE FAILURES OF THE ADVERSARIAL PROCESS

**MALCOLM FEELEY
WINNER, PRESIDENT'S AWARD**

9:30 AM TO 12:15 PM	BOOK EXHIBIT	SECOND-FLOOR FOYER
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9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM	PANEL SESSIONS 1 – 6
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	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 1	Sex Crimes on Trial	Atlantic I	Nicholas Chagnon
Panel 2	Neighborhoods, Land Use, and Crime	Atlantic II	Christopher J. Bates
Panel 3	Drugs and Drug Users	Mediterranean I	Veronica M. Herrera
Panel 4	Research Salon: Reflexivity During Interviewing in Solitary Confinement	Mediterranean II	Keramet Reiter
Panel 5	Researching Politics, Public Opinion, and Policing	Pacific I	Christie Gardiner
Panel 6	Im/migration, Crime, and Victimization	Pacific II	Aamara Hameed

CONFERENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

11:00 AM - 12:15 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 7 – 12

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 7	Invisible No More: Police Violence Against Black Women and Women of Color	Atlantic I	Andrea Ritchie
Panel 8	Spatial Dimensions of Crime	Atlantic II	Ashley N. Hewitt
Panel 9	Transforming Teaching	Mediterranean I	Marcus Felson
Panel 10	Workshop: Students Helping Students: Peer Mentor Experiences for Criminal Justice Student Success	Mediterranean II	Christie Gardiner
Panel 11	Fear and Loathing: Examining Sex, Crime, Religion and Terror in the Trump Era	Pacific I	Emily R. Berthelot
Panel 12	Courts and Judicial Processes	Pacific II	David M. MacAlister

12:20 PM TO 1:45 PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

INTERNATIONAL I – V

2:00 PM TO 3:30 PM

BOOK EXHIBIT

SECOND-FLOOR FOYER

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 13 – 18

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 13	Youth and Gangs: Navigating Crime, School, and Community	Atlantic I	Adrian H. Huerta
Panel 14	Rapport with Cooperative Witnesses and Police Officers	Atlantic II	Jenna Kieckhafer
Panel 15	Juries, Sentencing, and Wrongful Convictions	Mediterranean I	Kim Rossmo

CONFERENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Panel 16	Research and Resistance	Mediterranean II	Hadar Aviram
Panel 17	There Goes the Neighborhood ...: Researching Crime and Communities	Pacific I	John R. Hipp
Panel 18	Innovations in Pedagogy	Pacific II	Misty Weitzel and David Murphy

3:30 PM TO 5:00 PM

PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY I INTERNATIONAL III, IV, V

FROM SCHOLARSHIP TO IMPACT

**FEATURING DAVID BALL, VALERIE JENNESS, MAGNUS LOFTSROM,
NANCY MULLANE, AND MAURA ROESSNER
CHAired BY HADAR AVIRAM**

5:15 PM - 6:30 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 19 – 24

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 19	Social Science and Alternative Approaches to Analyzing Law, Race, and The Carceral State	Atlantic I	Ernest Chavez
Panel 20	Analyzing Sentencing	Atlantic II	Jennifer E. Capps
Panel 21	Criminal Justice Personnel and Policy	Mediterranean I	Jacqueline B. Helfgott
Panel 22	Police Responses to Neurodivergence, Developmental Disabilities, and Mental Health Issues	Mediterranean II	Jennifer Lavoie
Panel 23	Intersections of In/Justice: Gender, Race, and Citizenship Status and Access to Justice	Pacific I	Courtney Echols
Panel 24	Teaching and Learning in Criminal Justice	Pacific II	Lisa E. Kitt

6:45 PM TO 7:45 PM POSTER SESSION AND RECEPTION

INTERNATIONAL III/IV/V

8:00 PM TO ?

STUDENT PARTY

MEET IN MAIN LOBBY

CONFERENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

PANEL SESSIONS 25 – 30

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 25	Presidential Plenary II: Trump, Sessions, and Criminal Justice	International III, IV, V	Hadar Aviram
Panel 26	Corruption and White Collar Crime	Atlantic II	David Jancsics
Panel 27	Innovations in Crime Analysis	Mediterranean I	Jordana K. Gallison
Panel 28	Researching Hate Crime Groups, Terrorism, and Organized Crime	Mediterranean II	Garth Davies
Panel 29	Use of Force: Causes, Consequences, and Controversies	Pacific I	R.C. Morris
Panel 30	Sex, Laws, and Videotapes: Investigating Sex Crime and Cybercrime	Pacific II	James F. Popham

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PANEL SESSIONS 31 – 36

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 31	Preventing and Responding to Crime in the Community and on Campus	Atlantic I	Jae-Seung Lee
Panel 32	After the War on Drugs: Myth, Morality, and Measurements of Marijuana Legalization and Reform	Atlantic II	Joshua Chanin
Panel 33	Policing the Police? Use of Force, Body Cameras, and Policing	Mediterranean I	Mari Sakiyama

CONFERENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Panel 34	Representing and Researching Gender, Sexuality, and Crime	Mediterranean II	Edith Kinney
Panel 35	Analyzing Narrative and Media Representations of Crime	Pacific I	Tracy F. Tolbert
Panel 36	Prisons and Corrections	Pacific II	Kim Richman

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

KEYNOTE BRUNCH

INTERNATIONAL I – V

THE CONNECTIVITY OF CRIMES

**PATRICIA BRANTINGHAM
TAPPAN AWARD WINNER**

12:45 PM TO 3:30 PM

BOOK EXHIBIT

SECOND-FLOOR FOYER

12:45 AM TO 2:00 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 37 – 42

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 37	Rethinking Victims' Rights	Atlantic I	Carina L. Gallo
Panel 38	Reentry, Recidivism, and Desistance	Atlantic II	David Pitts
Panel 39	Law and Order? Representations of Crime, Victimization, and Criminal Justice	Mediterranean I	Korrie A. Grant
Panel 40	Analyzing and Predicting Patterns of Crime	Mediterranean II	Jerry Ratcliffe
Panel 41	New Wine in Old Wineskins? Spotlight on California Criminal Justice Reform	Pacific I	Anjuli D. Peters
Panel 42	Evolving Strategies in Policing	Pacific II	Roger J. Chin

CONFERENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 43 – 48

	Topic	Location	Chair
Panel 43	Research Salon: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice Research	Atlantic I	Melissa Rorie
Panel 44	Stalking, Trafficking, and Controlling Behavior	Atlantic II	Fawn T. Ngo
Panel 45	Policing and Communities	Mediterranean I	Megan Welsh
Panel 46	Researching Experiences of Victimization and Offending	Mediterranean II	Edith Kinney
Panel 47	Juvenile Justice	Pacific I	Mark Magidson
Panel 48	Assessing the Dangerousness and Impacts of Policing	Pacific II	Carrie B. Sanders

3:45 PM 4:15 PM

BOOK SALE

SECOND-FLOOR FOYER

4:30 PM TO 6:30 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

MEDITERRANEAN I/II

Don't Miss the Book Sale!

Each year the WSC organizes a book sale to raise funds for the June Morrison Travel Scholarships that enable students to attend the conference. Books donated by various criminal justice publishers are on display for the duration of the meeting and are then sold at unbelievably low prices.

First choice is given to students on **Saturday, February 3rd at 3:45 pm.**

Once students have had a chance, the sale is open to all registered conference attendees.

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

PROGRAM DETAIL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 2: Neighborhoods, Land Use, and Crime

Chair: Christopher J. Bates, University of California Irvine

<p>Michelle D. Mioduszewski University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Emily G. Owens University of California, Irvine</p> <p>John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Are Civil Gang Injunctions Worth It? Evidence from Crime and Housing Values in Southern California</p>
<p>Christopher J. Bates University of California, Irvine</p> <p>John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Kelsey Imler University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Blurring the Lines: The Impact of Public-Private Partnerships on Quasi-Public Spaces</p>
<p>Christopher J. Bates University of California, Irvine</p> <p>John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Kevin Pedraza University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Spaces Between: Residences, Interstitial Areas, & Victimization Location</p>
<p>Ivette Jimenez California State University, San Bernardino</p> <p>Melissa Lizarraga California State University, San Bernardino</p> <p>Nerea Marteache California State University, San Bernardino</p>	<p>Crimemapping.com: The Holy Grail?</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 3: Drugs and Drug Users

Chair: Veronica M. Herrera, California State University Fullerton

<p>Lidia E. Nuño California State University, Fullerton Veronica M. Herrera California State University, Fullerton</p>	<p>A Test of the Protective Impact of School Engagement on Adolescent Substance Use and Delinquency</p>
<p>Timothy Dickinson University of Texas at El Paso</p>	<p>Drugs, Accounts, and Identity</p>
<p>Deena Devore University of Nevada, Reno Emmanuel P. Barthe University of Nevada, Reno Stacy Ward Reno Police Department</p>	<p>Examining the Dynamics Behind Prescription Drug Abuse</p>
<p>Dina Perrone California State University, Long Beach Maryanne Alderson University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Patterns of Drug Use Among Fraternity and Sorority Members</p>

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

MEDITERRANEAN II

Panel 4: Research Salon: Reflexivity During Interviewing in Solitary Confinement

Chair: Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine

<p>Dallas Augustine University of California, Irvine Emma Conner University of California, Irvine Gabriela Gonzalez University of California, Irvine Justin Strong University of California, Irvine Kelsie Chesnut University of California, Irvine Keramet Reiter University of California, Irvine Melissa Barragan University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Reflexivity During Interviewing in Solitary Confinement</p>
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PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PACIFIC I

Panel 5: Researching Politics, Public Opinion, and Policing

Chair: Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton

Frank V. Ferdik University of West Florida	Citizen Satisfaction with the Police: Exploring the Predictive Influence of Low Self-Control
Matt Hickman Seattle University William Parkin Seattle University	Measurement of Potential Over-Policing in Communities
Christie Gardiner California State University, Fullerton Samuel Stone California State University, Fullerton	Political Pressure on Police Agencies to Generate Revenue and Report Low Crime Statistics Explained
Elliott J. Alvarado San Diego State University	Research, Policy, Public Opinion, and Media Influence

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PACIFIC II

Panel 6: Im/migration, Crime, and Victimization

Chair: Aamara Hameed, Mount Royal University

Aamara Hameed Mount Royal University Amy E. Brown Mount Royal University Joel VanEe Mount Royal University Taylor R. Sauerwein Mount Royal University	Canada Lending Lady Liberty a Hand
Michael J. Jenkins University of Scranton Victoria Spagnolo University of Scranton	The Trump Effect: Latino Immigrant Views of the Criminal Justice System
Doria A. Hernandez San Diego State University	Who Deserves to be Here? Opinions of Immigrants on the Deservingness of Deportation
Yue Yuan San José State University	Victimization Trajectories among Generations of Immigrants: A Life Course Perspective

**PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2**

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM **PANEL SESSIONS 7 – 12**

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

ATLANTIC I

Panel 7: Tewksbury Award Lecture

INVISIBLE NO MORE: POLICE VIOLENCE AGAINST BLACK WOMEN AND WOMEN OF COLOR

ANDREA RITCHIE
TEWKSBURY AWARD WINNER

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 8: Spatial Dimensions of Crime

Chair: Ashley N. Hewitt, Texas State University

<p>P. Jeffrey Brantingham University of California, Los Angeles</p> <p>Patricia L. Brantingham Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Paul J. Brantingham Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Crime Diversity and Crime Abundance at Different Spatial Scales</p>
<p>Ashley N. Hewitt Texas State University</p> <p>Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Martin A. Andresen Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Identifying the Nature of Risky Places for Sexual Crime</p>
<p>Justin Song Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Patricia Brantingham Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Valerie Spicer Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Street Profile Analysis</p>
<p>Emily G. August San Diego State University</p>	<p>A Geo-Spatial Analysis of the Type and Extent of Crime Associated with Craft Breweries</p>
<p>John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p> <p>Young-an Kim University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Exploring the Temporal and Spatial Dimensions of Robbery: A New Temporal Parametric Strategy</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 9: Transforming Teaching

Chair: Marcus Felson, Texas State University

<p>Marcus Felson Texas State University Mary A. Eckert Mary A. Eckert, Inc.</p>	<p>A Unified, Teaching Framework for Criminology</p>
<p>Kristina L. Wijnsma Kwantlen Polytechnic University</p>	<p>Learning on the Front Line: Examining the Transformative Impact of Experiential Pedagogy</p>
<p>Lisa H. Kitt Kwantlen Polytechnic University Sujata Bakshi Kwantlen Polytechnic University</p>	<p>The Power of Experiential Learning: Reflections on the Inside Out program at KPU</p>

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

MEDITERRANEAN II

Panel 10: Workshop: Students Helping Students: Peer Mentor Experiences for Criminal Justice Student Success

Chair: Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton

<p>Andrea Poma California State University, Fullerton Christie Gardiner California State University, Fullerton Marisol Alvarez California State University, Fullerton Merari Martinez California State University, Fullerton Monishia Miller California State University, Fullerton Stacy Mallicoat California State University, Fullerton Summer Young California State University, Fullerton</p>	<p>Students Helping Students: Peer Mentor Experiences for Criminal Justice Student Success</p>
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PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

PACIFIC I

Panel 11: Fear and Loathing:

Examining Sex, Crime, Religion and Terror in the Trump Era

Chair: Emily R. Berthelot, University of Nevada, Reno

<p>Emily R. Berthelot University of Nevada, Reno Madison O. Danton University of Nevada, Reno Matthew C. Leone University of Nevada, Reno</p>	<p>Crime, Coal, and other Correlates of the 2016 Presidential Election Outcome</p>
<p>Laurence Pedroni San José State University</p>	<p>Green v. Orange: Ecoterrorist Framework in the Age of Trump</p>
<p>Aynsley Pescitelli Simon Fraser University Vanja Zdjelar Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Normalization Through Neutralization: Reader Responses to the Trump Access Hollywood Tape</p>
<p>Emily R. Berthelot University of Nevada, Reno Madison O. Danton University of Nevada, Reno Mark Mazurowski University of Nevada, Reno Matthew C. Leone University of Nevada, Reno Vincent Garaventa University of Nevada, Reno</p>	<p>Religious Adherence and Crime on Change in Outcomes of the 2012 to the 2016 Presidential Election</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

11:00 AM TO 12:15 PM

PACIFIC II

Panel 12: Courts and Judicial Processes

Chair: David M. MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

<p>Cassandra N. Philippon Arizona State University Wesley Smith Arizona State University</p>	<p>Examining the Impact of Race, Age, and Gender on Criminal History Categorization</p>
<p>David M. MacAlister Simon Fraser University Kayla E. Barkase Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Judicial Approaches to Mandatory Minimum Sentencing in Canada: 2015-2018</p>
<p>Karissa R. Pelletier Arizona State University</p>	<p>Race, Gender and the Death Penalty: A Look into Racial Disparity in Requesting the Death Penalty</p>
<p>Dawn M. North Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Defence Counsel Views on Canadian Sentencing Policy</p>

12:20 PM TO 1:45 PM

AWARDS LUNCHEON

INTERNATIONAL I – V

Patricia Brantingham, Paul Tappan Award Winner
 Michael D. White, Fellow Award Winner
 Delores Jones-Brown, June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award Winner
 Marie L. Griffin, Meda Chesney-Lind Award Winner
 Charis Kubrin, W.E.B. DuBois Award Winner
 Andrea J. Ritchie, Richard Tewksbury Award Winner
 Matt Hickman, Joseph D. Lohman Award Winner
 Malcolm Feeley, President’s Award Winner

2:00 PM TO 3:30 PM

BOOK EXHIBIT

SECOND-FLOOR FOYER

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 13 – 18

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

ATLANTIC I

Panel 13: Youth and Gangs: Navigating Crime, School, and Community

Chair: Adrian H. Huerta, University of Southern California,
Pullias Center for Higher Education

<p>Adrian H. Huerta University of Southern California Patricia M. McDonough University of California, Los Angeles Walter R. Allen University of California, Los Angeles</p>	<p>Exploring the College Knowledge For Gang Associated Latino Male Youth Through a Focus On Cultural Capital</p>
<p>Adrian H. Huerta University of Southern California Cecilia Rios-Aguilar University of California, Los Angeles</p>	<p>Exploring the Relevance and Utility of Funds of Gang Knowledge Among Latino Male Students</p>
<p>Jennifer E. Capps Metropolitan State University of Denver</p>	<p>Right-Sized Sentencing of Juvenile Gang Members: A Developmental Approach</p>
<p>Navjyot Gill University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Role of Institutional Boundaries in Perpetuating a Cycle of Poverty and Crime</p>
<p>Hilary Kim Morden Simon Fraser University Ted Palys Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>In the Game: A Diathesis-Stress Theory of Gang Affiliation</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 14: Rapport with Cooperative Witnesses and Police Officers

Chair: Jenna Kieckhaefer, California State University, Fresno

Jenna Kieckhaefer California State University, Fresno Kaylee Jones California State University, Fresno	Analyzing How Rapport Influences Police Usage of Positive and Negative Interviewing Techniques
Jenna Kieckhaefer California State University, Fresno Ryan Juan California State University, Fresno	Do Police Always Build Rapport? Exploring Officers' Reasons for Building and Not Building Rapport
Jenna Kieckhaefer California State University, Fresno Raymundo Diaz-Guzman California State University, Fresno	Effect of Police Rapport on Witness Accuracy
Jenna Kieckhaefer California State University, Fresno Ryan Juan California State University, Fresno	How Do You Build Rapport? Surveying Police About Their Verbal and Non-Verbal Rapport Techniques

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 15: Juries, Sentencing, and Wrongful Convictions

Chair: Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

Hong Lu University of Nevada, Las Vegas Tereza Trejbalova University of Nevada, Las Vegas	A Preliminary Analysis of Determinants for Erroneous Death Sentences and Subsequent Reversals
James M. Binnall California State University, Long Beach	Cops or Robbers? Who Makes the Better Juror?
Kim Rossmo Texas State University	Deconstructing Wrongful Convictions and Criminal Investigative Failures
James M. Binnall California State University, Long Beach Nick Petersen University of Miami	Let Them Serve: Californians Consider Permanent Felon-Juror Exclusion in the Golden State

PROGRAM DETAIL FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

MEDITERRANEAN II

Panel 16: Research and Resistance

Chair and Discussant: Hadar Aviram, UC Hastings

Barbara E. Bloom Sonoma State University Marilyn M. Brown University of Hawai'i at Hilo	An Analysis of the Role of Higher Education in Women's Desistance from Crime
Jill L. Rosenbaum California State University, Fullerton	The Influence of Art Programs on Correctional Culture
Meda Chesney-Lind University of Hawai'i at Mānoa	Trump, Criminology, and Feminism: A Call for Activist Research

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

PACIFIC I

Panel 17: There Goes the Neighborhood...

Researching Crime and Communities

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

Benjamin J. Forthun University of California, Irvine	Census Tracts and Neighborhood Spatial Perception
John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine Seth A. Williams University of California, Irvine	Holistic Neighborhood Change & Crime in Los Angeles, 2000 - 2010
Charis E. Kubrin University of California, Irvine John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine Nicholas Branich University of California, Irvine	Reconceptualizing Neighborhood Structure in Social Disorganization Theory

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

2:00 PM TO 3:15 PM

PACIFIC II

Panel 18: Innovations in Pedagogy

Co-Chairs: Misty Weitzel and David Murphy, Western Oregon University

Misty A. Weitzel Western Oregon University	“The Big Pig Dig”: Getting Students Engaged in Forensic Anthropology at Western Oregon University
Vivian Djokotoe Western Oregon University	Benefits and Challenges to Online Teaching and Learning: Lessons from Criminal Justice at WOU
Jennifer Moreno Western Oregon University	Media Management: Using Media and Visual Aids to Promote “Real-World” Criminal Justice Connections
David W. Murphy Western Oregon University	Understanding Students: A Survey of CJ Students at Western Oregon University

3:30 PM TO 5:00 PM PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY I INTERNATIONAL III/IV/V

FROM SCHOLARSHIP TO IMPACT
DAVID BALL, VALERIE JENNESS, MAGNUS LOFSTROM,
NANCY MULLANE, MAURA ROESSNER
(CHAIR, HADAR AVIRAM)

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

5:15 PM TO 6:30 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 19 – 24

5:15 PM TO 6:30 PM

ATLANTIC I

Panel 19: Social Science and Alternative Approaches to Analyzing Law, Race, and The Carceral State

Chair: Ernest Chavez, University of California, Irvine

Alyssa Cisneros University of California, Irvine Amanda Peterson University of California, Irvine Ernest Chavez University of California, Irvine Justin D. Strong University of California, Irvine	Social Science and Alternative Approaches to Analyzing Law, Race, and The Carceral State
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5:15 PM TO 6:30 PM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 20: Analyzing Sentencing

Chair: Jennifer E. Capps, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Jennifer E. Capps Metropolitan State University of Denver	Resentencing Juveniles Serving Life Without Parole in Colorado
Emily R. Berthelot University of Nevada, Reno Nathan W. Prager University of Nevada, Reno	Sentencing Outcomes: An Examination of the Interaction Between Race and Mental Health Diagnoses
Shi Yan Arizona State University	Using Machine Learning to Explain and Predict the Sentence

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

5:15 PM TO 6:30 PM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 21: Criminal Justice Personnel and Policy

Chair: Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University

<p>Debra Langan Wilfrid Laurier University Carrie B. Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University</p>	<p>Canadian Police Mothers and the Boys' Club: The Implications of Combined Challenges of Work and Home</p>
<p>Amanda V. McCormick University of the Fraser Valley Irwin M. Cohen University of the Fraser Valley</p>	<p>Findings from an Evaluation of the Vancouver Police Department's Cadet Program</p>
<p>Elaine Gunnison Seattle University Jacqueline B. Helfgott Seattle University Autumn Murtagh Seattle University Bridgette Navejar Seattle University Michelle Newton Seattle University</p>	<p>Successful Women in Criminal Justice</p>
<p>Matthew C. Leone University of Nevada, Reno Emily R. Berthelot University of Nevada, Reno Haley J. Brown University of Nevada, Reno Sara Gray University of Nevada, Reno</p>	<p>We Are the Sum Total of Our Experiences: Youth Gang Exposure and the Correctional Officer in Nevada</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

5:15 PM TO 6:30 PM

MEDITERRANEAN II

**Panel 22: Police Responses to Neurodivergence, Developmental Disabilities,
and Mental Health Issues**

Chair: Jennifer A. Lavoie, Wilfrid Laurier University

<p>Jennifer A. Lavoie Wilfrid Laurier University</p> <p>Trevor Vierson Wilfrid Laurier University</p> <p>Carrie B. Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University</p> <p>Tim Wykes University of Guelph</p>	<p>Police Officer's and Mental Health Professional's Views of Mobile Crisis Teams</p>
<p>Jacek Koziarski University of Ontario</p> <p>Tyler Frederick University of Ontario</p> <p>Christopher D. O'Connor University of Ontario</p>	<p>Policing Mental Illness: A Critical Review of Definitions, Concepts, and Terminology</p>
<p>Adam Vaughan Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Temporal Patterns of Mental Health Act Calls to the Police</p>
<p>Danielle M. Wallace Arizona State University</p>	<p>When Autistic Individuals Encounter the Police: What Parents, Caregivers and Professionals Report</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

5:15 PM TO 6:30 PM

ATLANTIC I

Panel 23: Intersections of In/Justice: Gender, Race, Citizenship Status, and Access to Justice

Chair: Courtney Echols, University of California, Irvine

Amy M. Magnus University of California, Irvine	Access to Social Justice in Rural America
Alexa Bejinariu University of Nevada, Las Vegas Emily I. Troshynski University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Barriers to Justice: Challenges Faced by Immigrant Women Applying for Civil Protection Orders
Courtney Echols University of California, Irvine	Legacies of Racial Violence: The Mediating Characteristics of Civil Rights Era Terror
Marisela Velazquez James Cook University	Intersectionality in the Courtroom: Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Women in Australian Supreme Courts and District Courts

5:15 PM TO 6:30 PM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 24: Teaching and Learning in Criminal Justice

Chair: Lisa H. Kitt, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Mitch Javidi International Academy of Public Safety Terry Anderson Institute for Credible Leadership Development, IAPS Tim Croisdale California State University, Sacramento	eLearning in CJ: Student Perceptions of Police Leadership Training in the Online Modality
Patrick M. Polasek Benedictine University	Teaching Future Law Enforcement Through a Feminist Pedagogy
Amy I. Cass California State University, Fullerton	Clickers and Online Quizzes in the Criminal Justice Classroom: A test study
Bitna Kim Indiana University of Pennsylvania Alida V. Merlo Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Internationalization of Women Specialty Journals: Editorial Boards, Content Analysis of Articles, and Survey Editors

PROGRAM DETAIL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

6:45 PM TO 7:45 PM POSTER SESSION & DINNER INTERNATIONAL III/IV/V

Hannah R.E. Eggett Wilfrid Laurier University	"Preying on Predators": Exploring the Vigilantism of Creep Catchers
Ricardo Portillo, Jr. California State University, Fresno	Informing Policymakers with Fresno County Crime Statistics
Anthony M. Triola University of California, Irvine	On an Intersectional Approach to Mass Incarceration
Nicole A. Coomber Wilfrid Laurier University	Police Use of Twitter: 21ST Century Community Policing
Donna M. Krogh University of California, Los Angeles	SBIRT in Jail Settings: Who Responds Best to Brief Intervention to Address Alcohol and Drug Misuse
David Kim Indiana University East Heeuk D. Lee Weber State University Moonki Hong Korean Institute of Criminology Samuel Helsloot Weber State University	The Effects of Neighborhood Views on Fear of Crime
Veronica V. Gonzalez University of California, Irvine	The Impact of Parenting Education on the Parent-child Relationship of Domestic Violence Survivors
Thuy-Trinh Nguyen California State University, Long Beach	The Long Beach Youth Leadership Academy: Outcome Evaluation
Taylor Marsh Simon Fraser University Eric Beauregard Simon Fraser University	Crime Context Factors: Serial vs. Non-serial Sex Offenders

8:00 PM TO ? STUDENT PARTY MEET IN MAIN LOBBY

**PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM **PANEL SESSIONS 25 – 30**

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM **PANEL 25: PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY II** **ATLANTIC I**

TRUMP, SESSIONS, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**BRETT BURKHARDT, MONA LYNCH,
KERAMET REITER, AND GEOFF WARD
CHAIR, HADAR AVIRAM**

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM **ATLANTIC II**
Panel 26: Corruption and White-Collar Crime
 Chair: David Jancsics, School of Public Affairs, SDSU-IV

Lauren F.E. Galloway University of Nevada, Las Vegas	An Investigation of White-Collar Criminal Sentencing Disparities in Six Federal District Courts
David Jancsics San Diego State University	Corruption on the Border: A Conceptual Framework
Ronald Florida The University of Virginia's College at Wise	Somebody's Watching Me: Profiling Techniques Used by the Retail Security Industry

PROGRAM DETAIL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 27: Innovations in Crime Analysis

Chair: Jordana K. Gallison, Simon Fraser University

<p>Christopher Contreras University of California, Irvine</p> <p>John R. Hipp University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>“The Cycle of Decline”: A Test of Skogan's Thesis on the Disorder and Serious Crime Feedback Loop</p>
<p>Jordana K. Gallison Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Exploring the Risk of Criminal Victimization in Neighbourhoods Surrounding Transit Stations</p>
<p>Britney Boyd California State University, San Bernardino</p> <p>Citlalik Ibarra California State University, San Bernardino</p> <p>Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino</p>	<p>Hunting for Combatants: Methods to Generate More Complete Network Maps of Gang Violence</p>
<p>Gisela Bichler California State University, San Bernardino</p> <p>Stephanie Castro California State University, San Bernardino</p> <p>Virginia Sosa California State University, San Bernardino</p>	<p>Yelping About a Good Time: Casino Popularity and Crime</p>

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

MEDITERRANEAN II

Panel 28: Researching Hate Groups, Terrorism, and Organized Crime

Chair: Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

<p>Keiron R. McConnell Kwantlen Polytechnic University</p>	<p>Gang in British Columbia-Mafioso, Gangsta or Thug?</p>
<p>Garth Davies Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Sara Doering Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Right-Wing Terrorism: Where, When and Why</p>
<p>Garth Davies Simon Fraser University</p> <p>Vanja Zdjelar Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Someone to Blame: An Analysis of Online Comments Following the Quebec City Mosque Attack</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

PACIFIC I

Panel 29: Use of Force: Causes, Consequences, and Controversies

Chair: R.C. Morris, Weber State University

<p>Meghan S. Stroshine Marquette University Steven G. Brandl University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee</p>	<p>Do Foot Pursuits Escalate Police Use of Force?</p>
<p>Ryan L. Radmall University of Nevada, Las Vegas</p>	<p>Predicting Law Enforcement Officer Turnover and Use of Force from Variables Measured by the 2013 Law</p>
<p>R.C. Morris Weber State University Ryan J. LeCount Hamline University</p>	<p>Using Force: These Are Not the Racial Identities You Are Looking For</p>

8:00 AM TO 9:15 AM

PACIFIC II

Panel 30: Sex, Laws, and Videotapes: Investigating Sex Crime and Cybercrime

Chair: James F. Popham, Wilfrid Laurier University

<p>Bryce Westlake San José State University</p>	<p>Beyond Sexting: Addressing Online Self-Produced Child Pornography in the Youth Criminal Justice System</p>
<p>Hyojong Song University of Texas Rio Grande Valley Jihoon Kim University of Florida Yeungjeom Lee University of Florida</p>	<p>Gender Differences in the Link Between Cyberbullying and Parental Monitoring Trajectories</p>
<p>James F. Popham Wilfrid Laurier University</p>	<p>Microdeviation: On the Relationship Between Normalized Cyberdeviance and Manufactured Uncertainty</p>
<p>Dale Ballucci Western University Dale Spencer Carleton University Rose Ricciardelli Memorial University</p>	<p>Digital Evidence: Examining Police Investigative Responses to Sex Crimes</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PANEL SESSIONS 31 – 36

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

ATLANTIC I

Panel 31: Preventing and Responding to Crime in the Community and on Campus

Chair: Jae-Seung Lee, Northern Kentucky University

Courtney Echols University of California, Irvine LaBreonna Bland University of California, Irvine	How Do Law Enforcement UAVs Impact Community-Police Relations in Los Angeles?
Michael Seredycz MacEwan University	Identifying Preventive Strategies for Breaking and Entering
Rylan Simpson University of California, Irvine	Policing the Suburban City: Lights, Sirens, and the Challenges of Contemporary Patrol Work
Jae-Seung Lee Northern Kentucky University	The Effect of Neighborhood Characteristics on Police Response Time to Domestic Disturbance Calls
Andrea Corradi Wilfrid Laurier University	Trying to Prevent the Next Tragedy: Security Measures on a Canadian University Campus

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 32: After the War on Drugs: Myth, Morality, and Measurements of Marijuana Legalization and Reform

Chair: Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Neil Boyd Simon Fraser University	Canada's Decision to Tax and Regulate Adult Use of Cannabis: Problems and Prospects
Andrew J. Thompson University of Albany - SUNY Brian M. Iannacchione University of Northern Colorado Kyle C. Ward University of Northern Colorado Mary K. Evans University of Northern Colorado	Marijuana Dispensary Workers in Colorado: Perceptions on Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk
Joshua Chanin San Diego State University Julie Wartell University of California, San Diego	Measuring Legalization: An Analysis of Crime and Policing in the Vicinity of Pot Shops in Seattle
John Dombink University of California, Irvine	Weed, Death and Morality Contests: Legal Reform in Modern California

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 33: Policing the Police? Use of Force, Body Cameras, and Policing

Chair: Mari Sakiyama, Western Oregon University

Peter A. Hanink University of California, Irvine	An Analysis of Social Media Discourse Around Police Use of Force
Natalie Todak University of Alabama at Birmingham Janne E. Gaub East Carolina University	Examining the Link Between Adherence to Traditional Police Sub-Cultural Values and Resistance to Body-Worn Cameras
Rebecca Hanna Mount Royal University	The Psychological Impacts of Mass Media Coverage Following Law Enforcement Use of Force Incidents
Mari Sakiyama Western Oregon University William Sousa University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Whom Do You Trust More, Police or Media? Public Perceptions of Police and Body Worn Cameras

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

MEDITERRANEAN II

Panel 34: Representing and Researching Gender, Sexuality, and Crime

Chair: Edith Kinney, San José State University

<p>Andrea Giuffre Seattle University David Patrick Connor Seattle University</p>	<p>Informed Consent: Autonomy Model Modernization Achieved Through Respect for Individual Liberty</p>
<p>Mari Kita University of Hawai'i at Mānoa</p>	<p>Risky Business: The Dual Dangers of Criminological Ethnography on the Researcher and the Researched</p>
<p>Chelsey Lee Simon Fraser University Jennifer Wong Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>99 Reasons and He Ain't One: A Content Analysis of Domestic Homicide News Coverage</p>

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PACIFIC I

Panel 35: Analyzing Narrative and Media Representations of Crime

Chair: Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

<p>Daniel LaChance Emory University Paul Kaplan San Diego State University</p>	<p>Criminal Justice in the Middlebrow Imagination: The Punitive Dimensions of <i>Making a Murderer</i></p>
<p>Tracy F. Tolbert California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>From the Case Files of Cain and Abel: A Case/Content Analysis of the First Homicide</p>
<p>Jen Rushforth San José State University</p>	<p>Isolating Insanity: Island Prisons, Mental Illness, and the Experience of Shutter Island</p>
<p>Lauren M. Block University of Nevada, Reno</p>	<p>You Can't Handle the Truth: Examining Film Portrayals of the Criminal Courtroom Workgroup</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

9:30 AM TO 10:45 AM

PACIFIC II

Panel 36: Prisons and Corrections

Chair: Kim Richman, University of San Francisco

<p>Katherine Ginsburg Kempany Arizona State University John R. Hepburn Arizona State University Marie L. Griffin Arizona State University Eric Hedberg National Opinion Research Center</p>	<p>Diminishing Returns? Early Release from Probation Supervision and Public Safety Risk</p>
<p>Rebecca Trammell Metropolitan State University of Denver</p>	<p>From Procedural Justice to Situational Justice in Prison: The Context of Staff-On-Inmate Conflict</p>
<p>Mark Magidson University of California, Irvine</p>	<p>Male Identities in a Correctional Facility</p>
<p>Kim Richman University of San Francisco</p>	<p>Reflections on Incarceration and Race from the Trenches</p>

11:00 AM TO 12:30 PM

KEYNOTE BRUNCH

INTERNATIONAL I – V

THE CONNECTIVITY OF CRIMES

PATRICIA BRANTINGHAM
TAPPAN AWARD WINNER

12:45 PM TO 3:30 PM

BOOK EXHIBIT

SECOND-FLOOR FOYER

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 37 – 42

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

ATLANTIC I

Panel 37: Rethinking Victims' Rights

Chair: Carina L. Gallo, Holy Names University/Lund University

<p>Carina L. Gallo Holy Names University/Lund University Mimi E. Kim California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>Victim Compensation: A Child of Penal-Welfare or Punitive Carceral Policies?</p>
<p>Carina Gallo Holy Names University/Lund University Kerstin Svensson Lund University</p>	<p>Victim Support and the Welfare State</p>
<p>Marie Manikis McGill University</p>	<p>Victims' Rights and Penal Parsimony: A Challenge to Victims as Agents of Punitiveness</p>
<p>Julie Kaye University of Saskatchewan</p>	<p>Naturalizing Violence: Criminal Proceedings Involving Indigenous Women Victimized by Sexual Assault</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 38: Reentry, Recidivism, and Desistance

Chair: David Pitts, University of California, Irvine

Dale Ballucci Western University Haan Michael Western University	Examining Persistent Offender Using Administrative Data
Chelsey Lee Simon Fraser University Jennifer S. Wong Simon Fraser University Jessica Bouchard Simon Fraser University Kelsey Gushue Simon Fraser University	Examining the Effects of Halfway Houses on Criminal Recidivism
David Pitts University of California, Irvine Susan Turner University of California, Irvine	Lifer Reentry and Community Reintegration: An Analysis of Paroled Lifers in Los Angeles
Georgia Spiropoulos California State University, Fullerton	Programmatic Moderators of CBT Correctional Treatment for Whites and African Americans

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 39: Law and Order? Representations of Crime, Victimization and Criminal Justice

Chair: Korrie A. Grant, Simon Fraser University

Korrie A. Grant Simon Fraser University	“Everyday Systemic Violence”: The Canadian Media's Portrayal of Violence against Indigenous Women
Sarah Britto University of Regina Vanessa Sprentz University of Regina	Canadian Police Procedurals: Street Justice or Playing it by the Book?
Latasha M. VanEvery Wilfrid Laurier University	Exploring the Media Representations of Indigenous Murder Victims in Canada

PROGRAM DETAIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

MEDITERRANEAN II

Panel 40: Analyzing and Predicting Patterns of Crime

Chair: Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University

Farzana Kara-MacAlister Simon Fraser University	An Analysis of Coroner's Data in Examining Deaths in Custody
Victoria Terranova University of Northern Colorado	Drunk Driving Patterns Across First-time and Multiple Offenders
Jason Gravel University of California, Irvine	The Influence of the Longos-Surenos Civil Gang Injunction on Patterns of Association in Long Beach
Jerry Ratcliffe Temple University	The Philadelphia Predictive Policing Experiment

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

PACIFIC I

Panel 41: New Wine in Old Wineskins? Spotlight on California Criminal Justice Reform

Chair: Anjuli D. Peters, Pitzer College

Anjuli D. Peters Pitzer College	Is Freedom for Sale? Experiences of Indigent Defendants within California's Money Bail System
Kelsie A. Telson San Diego State University	Justice for Those Who Serve: Evaluating Veterans Treatment Court in San Diego County
Matt Barno University of California, Irvine	A Multilevel Analysis of the Impact of CA's Prop. 47 on Drug Crime Policing

PROGRAM DETAIL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

12:45 PM TO 2:00 PM

PACIFIC II

Panel 42: Evolving Strategies in Policing

Chair: Roger J. Chin, Claremont Graduate University

Jason Kissner Fresno State University	Active Shootings and the Bloodshed Hypothesis: A Series Hazard Analysis
John Hipp University of California, Irvine Rylan Simpson University of California, Irvine	At the Intersection of Typology and Trajectory: Studying Change Among Police Agencies in America
Roger J. Chin Claremont Graduate University Jake Campbell Claremont Graduate University	Geographic Information System and Big Data Policy Applications for Policing Strategies

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PANEL SESSIONS 43 – 48

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

ATLANTIC I

Panel 43: Research Salon: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice Research

Chair: Melissa Rorie, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Breanna L. Boppre University of Nevada, Las Vegas Cassandra A. Boyer University of Nevada, Las Vegas Jessica Huff Arizona State University Matthew P. West University of Nevada, Las Vegas Melissa Rorie University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice Research
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PROGRAM DETAIL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

ATLANTIC II

Panel 44: Stalking, Trafficking, and Controlling Behavior

Chair: Fawn T. Ngo, University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee

<p>Haley Tolerton Sonoma State University</p> <p>Ryan Wolfer Sonoma State University</p> <p>Sherri Davenport Sonoma State University</p>	<p>Human Trafficking, Around the World and in Our Local Community</p>
<p>Fawn T. Ngo University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee</p>	<p>Stalking Victimization Among Asian American Students</p>
<p>Alexandra Lysova Simon Fraser University</p>	<p>Types of Controlling Behaviour in the Intimate Relationship as Measured by the 2014 Canadian GSS</p>
<p>Julie Kaye University of Saskatchewan</p>	<p>Settler Colonialism and Anti-Trafficking: Indigenous Resistance of Colonial Domestication</p>

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

MEDITERRANEAN I

Panel 45: Policing and Communities

Chair: Megan Welsh, San Diego State University

<p>Lisa M. Dario Florida Atlantic University</p> <p>Vaughn J. Crichlow Florida Atlantic University</p>	<p>A Community-Oriented Policing Taxonomy</p>
<p>Megan Welsh San Diego State University</p> <p>Mounah Abdel-Samad San Diego State University</p>	<p>How Homeless Residents Experience Policing Activity in Downtown San Diego, California</p>
<p>Kyle T. Meditz Arizona State University</p>	<p>Policing and Restorative Justice: An Evolution of Practice or an Ill-Advised Application?</p>
<p>Brenda Vogel California State University, Long Beach</p> <p>Nicholas M. Perez California State University, Long Beach</p> <p>Trinh Nguyen California State University, Long Beach</p>	<p>Strengthening Relationships and Trust Through Community-Police Dialogues</p>

PROGRAM DETAIL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

MEDITERRANEAN II

Panel 46: Researching Experiences of Victimization and Offending

Chair: Edith Kinney, San José State University

Jennifer E. Kusz Simon Fraser University	From Obscenity to Child Pornography: An Analysis of Canadian Court Cases
Veronica M. Martinez Fresno State University	IPV and MA: Determining Patterns
Desire Anastasia-Cartwright Metropolitan State University of Denver	A Participatory Observation of Diversion-Mandated Treatment of Female IPV Offenders
Kelsey L. Kramer Arizona State University	Assessing Disparity Amongst Female Offenders: A Cumulative Disadvantage Approach
Jennifer Wong Simon Fraser University Kelsey Gushue Simon Fraser University	Victim Dichotomization, Fear, and the Problem Frame

2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PACIFIC I

Panel 47: Juvenile Justice

Chair: Mark Magidson, University of California, Irvine

Miyuki V. Arimoto Western Oregon University	Comparison of Training Schools Between the U.S. and Japan
Finn-Aage Esbensen University of Missouri - St. Louis Jennifer O'Neill University of Missouri - St. Louis Lee A. Slocum University of Missouri - St. Louis Stephanie A. Wiley Simon Fraser University	Consequences of Suspension: How School-Level Characteristics Shape Later Delinquent Behavior
Omar Melchor-Ayala Western Oregon University	Effects of Existing Generational Classification of Immigrants and Immigrant Children in Research
Sanna King University of Hawai'i at Mānoa	The Coupling of Schools and Jails in Hawai'i

PROGRAM DETAIL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Vivian Djokotoe Western Oregon University	The Naughty Boy's School: Decolonized Juvenile Corrections in Post-Colonial Ghana
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2:15 PM TO 3:30 PM

PACIFIC II

Panel 48: Assessing the Dangerousness and Impacts of Policing

Chair: Carrie B. Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

John Shjarback University of Texas at El Paso Lisa Dario Florida Atlantic University Michael D. White Arizona State University	Assessing Dangerousness in Policing: An Analysis of Officer Deaths in the U.S., 1970- 2016
Carrie B. Sanders Wilfrid Laurier University Jennifer Lavoie Wilfrid Laurier University	Plural Policing and Mental Health Calls for Service: An Ethnographic Analysis
Lisa H. Kitt Kwantlen Polytechnic University	Police Mental Health: Survey Results from the Vancouver PD and Abbotsford PD Mental Health Surveys

3:45 PM 4:15 PM BOOK SALE SECOND-FLOOR FOYER

4:30 PM TO 6:30 PM

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

MEDITERRANEAN I/II

Don't Miss the Book Sale!

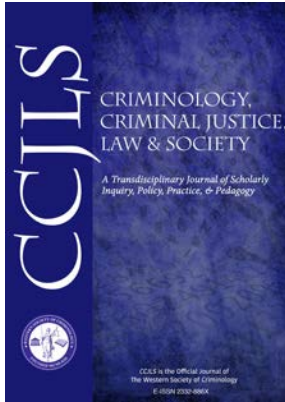
Each year the WSC organizes a book sale to raise funds for the June Morrison Travel Scholarships that enable students to attend the conference. Books donated by various criminal justice publishers are on display for the duration of the meeting and are then sold at unbelievably low prices.

First choice is given to students on **Saturday, February 3rd at 3:45 pm.**

Once students have had a chance, the sale is open to all registered conference attendees.

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

CCJLS CALL FOR PAPERS



Criminology, Criminal Justice, Criminal Law & Society

A Transdisciplinary Journal of Inquiry, Evaluation, Analysis, Policy, Pedagogy & Practice

CCJCLS is the official journal of the Western Society of Criminology

The official journal of the Western Society of Criminology is now the *Journal of Criminology, Criminal Law & Society (CCJCLS)*. This peer-reviewed journal builds on the mission of its predecessor, *Western Criminology Review (WCR)*, by promoting understanding of the causes of crime; the methods used to prevent and control crime; the institutions, principles, and actors involved in the apprehension, prosecution, punishment, and reintegration of offenders; and the legal and political framework under which the justice system and its primary actors operate.

CCJCLS publishes

- theoretical and empirical research on criminology, criminal justice, and criminal law and society;
- practice-oriented papers (including teaching/pedagogical issues);
- essays and commentary on crime, law, and justice policy;
- replies and comments to articles previously published in *CCJCLS* or *WCR*
- book and film reviews; and
- scholarly article reviews.

Historical and contemporary perspectives are encouraged, as are diverse theoretical and methodological approaches.

Manuscripts are submitted electronically through Scholastica. All submissions should be formatted according to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition (2009)*. All correspondence is conducted online to speed the review process. Due to the advantages of being an online journal, there are no page, color, or appendix restrictions; therefore, authors can include hypertext links and images at their discretion. Our evaluation process of submitted papers involves a brief internal consideration by editorial staff, followed by a blind assessment by two external reviewers. Persons interested in submitting their work to the *CCJCLS* should send inquiries to the editors—Jacqueline Helfgott and Elaine Gunnison—via email at CCJCLS@westerncriminology.org.

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	2016-17	Cassia C. Spohn
1995-96	Edwin M. Lemert	2017-18	Patricia Brantingham

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

The Joseph D. Lohman Award

for outstanding service to the Western Society of Criminology

1975-76	June Morrison	1998-99	Cheryl Maxson & Linda Humble
1976-77	(not given)	1999-00	Barbara Bloom & Pat Jackson
1977-78	William Amos	2000-01	Martha-Elin Blomquist & Miki Vohryzek-Bolden
1978-79	Ivar Paur	2001-02	Darlanne Hctor-Mulmat
1979-80	G. Thomas Gitchoff	2002-03	Paul Brantingham
1980-81	Michael Rustigan	2003-04	Elizabeth Deschenes & Sabra Horne
1981-82	Gerry Fare	2004-05	Angel Iarraza, Gisela Bichler, & Stephen Tibbetts
1982-83	Ron Boostrom	2005-06	Cynthia Burke
1983-84	Susan Meier	2006-07	Brenda Vogel & Mike Day
1984-85	(not given)	2007-08	Sue Cote Escobar
1985-86	Charles Tracy	2008-09	John Vivian
1986-87	Henry Pontell	2009-10	Adrienne Freng
1987-88	Joyce Alexander	2010-11	Christine Famega
1988-89	Janet Henkin	2011-12	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella & Laurie Kubicek
1989-90	Jill Rosenbaum	2012-13	Mary Maguire
1990-91	John Dombink	2013-14	Henry F. (Hank) Fradella
1991-92	Elaine Duxbury	2014-15	Stuart Henry
1992-93	Randall Sheldon	2015-16	Kimberly Richman & Paul Kaplan
1993-94	Meda Chesney-Lind	2016-17	Yvette Farmer
1994-95	Richard Tillson	2017-18	Matthew J. Hickman
1995-96	Christine Curtis		
1996-97	Candace Cross-Drew		
1997-98	Inger Sagatun-Edwards		

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	2016-17	Michael Bien
1997-98	James I. Cook	2017-18	Delores Jones-Brown

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

President's Award

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

1979-80	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	2016-17	Alex R. Piquero
		2017-18	Malcolm Feeley

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	2016-17	Robert Crutchfield
		2017-18	Charis Kubrin

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*

1976-77	William Amos Willa Dawson Barry Krisberg June Morrison Charles Newman Kenneth Polk James F. Short, Jr.	1989-90	Gloria Allred Lee Brown James Rasmussen Ira Schwartz
1977-78	Robert Carter G. Thomas Gitchoff William Hopper Sid Lezak David Lowenbert Jay Monahan Harry More John Webster	1990-91	Ronald Boostrom Janet Henkin
1979-80	Al Gormann C. Ray Jeffrey Roxanna Sweet Richard W. Tillson	1992-92	John Irwin Susan Meier Jill Rosenbaum
1980-81	Harry Allen Honorable David Bazelon Soloman Kobrin	1992-93	Wayne Matsuo Ted Palmer Roland Pierre-Dixon
1981-82	John Barbara C. Ronald Huff Sid Lezak Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Joachim Schneider	1993-94	Susan Turner Daniel Glaser Louis Cobarruviaz
1983-84	Sid Lezak Milton Rector	1994-95	Cecil Steppe Gil Garcetti Carl Pope Constance Watson Leonard Edwards
1985-86	Duncan Chappel Elaine Duxbury Penny Harrington Kenneth Kirkpatrick	1995-96	Paul J. Brantingham David Matza Dan Monez Arnold Rosenfeld
1986-87	John Kaplan Leonard Levy Joseph E. Scott Harold Venter	1996-97	Gene Kassebaum
1987-88	Sheldon Messinger Joan Petersilia Henry Pontell Barbara Raffle Price	1997-98	David Huizinga D. Kim Rossmo Alice McGrath Mark Umbreit
1988-89	Meda Chesney-Lind LaDoris Cordell Arnold Binder Julius Debro Michael Schumacher	1998-99	Elliott Currie Dorie Klein Terence Hallinan Julie Stewart
		1999-00	M. Douglas Anglin Herman Goldstein John Hubner Jill Wolfson
		2000-01	McCullan Gallien Jeremy Travis
		2001-02	Finn-Aage Esbensen
		2002-03	Barbara Bloom Cheryl Maxson Barbara Owen
		2003-04	David Shichor
		2004-05	Larry Bennett
		2005-06	Robert Crutchfield
		2006-07	Elizabeth Deschenes

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)

2007-08	Neil Boyd	2013-14	Rosann Greenspan
2008-09	Henry F. Fradella		David T. Johnson
2009-10	Cassia Spohn	2014-15	Jonathan Simon
2010-11	Jan Chaiken	2015-16	Martin Andresen
2011-12	Michael Gottfredson	2016-17	Charles Katz
2012-13	Franklin Zimring	2017-18	Michael D. White

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

2012-13	Meda Chesney-Lind	2015-16	Jody Miller
2014-15	Jill Rosenbaum	2016-17	Jennifer Fraser
2013-14	Barbara Bloom & Barbara Owen	2017-18	Marie L. Griffin

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

2012-13	Richard Tewksbury	2015-16	Tod W. Burke
2014-15	Dana Peterson	2016-17	Henry F. Fradella
2013-14	Valerie Jenness	2017-18	Andrea J. Ritchie

Special Recognition Award

1997-98	Edgar Boyko	2011-12	Andrea Schoepfer
2016-17	Tom Gitchoff		

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

2018 WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

PAUL TAPPAN AWARD

For outstanding contribution to the field of criminology

PATRICIA BRANTINGHAM

Simon Fraser University

Patricia Brantingham is Professor and RCMP University Research Chair in Computational Criminology in Simon Fraser University's School of Criminology and Director of the Institute for Canadian Urban Research Studies (ICURS), both based in British Columbia, Canada. ICURS leads an international collaborative enterprise in computational criminology that links 14 university research laboratories around the world. As Director of ICURS, Dr. Brantingham leads a large university research center that, among other things, functions under an MOU between Simon Fraser University, the BC Ministry of Justice, and E division of the RCMP. ICURS engages in independent research exploring how to reduce crime while improving the urban quality of life. This is particularly important as Canada ages demographically and its urban density increases.

Dr. Brantingham is the author or editor of two dozen books and scientific monographs and more than 100 articles and scientific papers. A founder of the field of Environmental Criminology and Computational Criminology, she is known widely for the development of crime pattern theory and has been keynote speaker on computational criminology at major conferences in Australia, Chile, and Greece as well as Canada. She has twice been keynote speaker at the U.S. National Institute of Justice Crime Mapping Conferences. Her current research includes the analysis of offender travel directionality and the use of new algorithms for understanding the structure of crime patterns. She has received international recognition for her work on offender target selection processes and geography of crime, and she was the 2014 recipient of the ASC Freda Adler International Scholar Award.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

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

MICHAEL WHITE

Arizona State University

Michael D. White is a Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University, where he also serves as the Associate Director of ASU's Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety, as well as the Director of the doctoral program. Dr. White is a Senior Subject Matter Expert for the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Smart Policing Initiative and he is Co-Director of Training and Technical Assistance for the U.S. Department of Justice Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program. He received his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Temple University in 1999. Prior to entering academia, Dr. White worked as a deputy sheriff in Pennsylvania.

Dr. White's primary research interests involve the law enforcement, including police use-of-force, law enforcement technologies, and police misconduct. He has secured 24 grants and sponsored research contracts totaling His research has resulted in more than \$7.46 million. He has published 55 peer-reviewed journal articles that appear in leading journals, including *Justice Quarterly*, *Criminology and Public Policy*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal*, *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, *Justice Policy Journal*, *Police Quarterly*, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, the *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law*, and the *Criminal Law Bulletin*. He is the co-author of two scholarly books: *Stop and Frisk: The Use and Abuse of a Controversial Policing Tactic* (NYU Press 2016), and *Jammed Up: Bad Cops, Police Misconduct, and the New York City Police Department* (NYU Press 2013). He also is the author of two textbooks: *Race, Ethnicity and Policing: New and Essential Readings* (NYU Press, 2010) and *Current Issues and Controversies in Policing* (Allyn & Bacon, 2007).

Dr. White has commented extensively in the media on police issues, especially body-worn cameras, including in *Scientific American*, *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *TIME Magazine*, *NPR*, and *MSNBC*. He also testified about body-worn cameras before the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. He served as an Executive Counselor for the WSC from 2014-2017.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

JOSEPH D. LOHMAN AWARD

For outstanding contributions to the Western Society of Criminology

MATTHEW J. HICKMAN

Seattle University

Matthew J. Hickman is an associate professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Seattle University, where he also holds an adjunct appointment in the School of Law. After earning a Ph.D. in criminal justice from Temple University, Dr. Hickman spent seven years as a statistician at the Bureau of Justice Statistics before joining the faculty at Seattle University. His current research interests are in quantitative methods (statistics and research methodology), law enforcement (including ethics, officer health & safety, police stress, police behavior), and the impact of forensic sciences on the administration of justice.

In addition to dozens of book chapters and government reports, Dr. Hickman's work has been published in leading journals, including *Criminology*, *Criminology & Public Policy*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Police Quarterly*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *Deviant Behavior*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, and the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. He served as both a Counselor-at-Large and Executive Counselor for the WSC before being elected Vice-President in 2015. He then served as the WSC President in 2016.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

JUNE MORRISON – TOM GITCHOFF FOUNDERS AWARD

For significant improvement of the quality of justice

DELORES JONES-BROWN

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Delores Jones-Brown is a Professor Emerita of Law, Police Science, and Criminal Justice Administration at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. She earned a B.A. from Howard University, a J.D. from Rutgers University School of Law-Newark, and both an M.A. and a Ph.D. in criminal justice from Rutgers University.

Dr. Jones-Brown is the founding director of the John Jay College Center on Race, Crime, and Justice, a center in which she subsequently served as a research fellow. Her areas of research and scholarship include: race, crime and the administration of justice, police-community relations, juvenile justice, and the legal socialization of adolescent males. Her book *Race, Crime and Punishment*, won a New York Public Library award in 2001. In addition to dozens of articles, book chapters, and legal commentaries, Dr. Jones-Brown co-edited two books: *The System in Black and White: Exploring the Connections between Race, Crime and Justice* (Praeger, 2000) and *Policing and Minority Communities: Bridging the Gap* (Prentice Hall, 2004). And she has published many scholarly articles on issues of crime and racial inequality in venues such as the *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, *Criminology & Public Policy*, *Social Justice*, *Human Rights: Journal of the Section of Individual Rights & Responsibilities*, as well as articles targeted at practitioners in venues such as *The Justice Professional* and *New Jersey Lawyer: The Journal of the New Jersey State Bar Association*. Additionally, she authored the text, *An Introduction to Criminology: Explaining Crime in Social Context*. Dr. Jones-Brown is a frequent commentator on National Public Radio and in various news media outlets.

In addition to her career in academia, Dr. Jones-Brown served as a prosecutor; a program developer for court-involved youth; a rehabilitation counselor for the Virginia Department of Corrections; an instructor at the Monmouth County, New Jersey, Police Academy; and a curriculum developer and teacher trainer for high-school teachers across the country concerning race, law, and justice.

To advance the quality of justice in society, Dr. Jones-Brown founded the New York Race, Crime, and Justice Center in 2005 and served as its Founding Director for over a decade. The Center is a multifaceted and multidisciplinary entity which explores critical issues at the intersection of race/ethnicity, crime, and justice. Its mission is to engage in activities that promote equity in justice. In her capacity at the Director of the Center, Delores directed a visiting scholars program, as well as numerous collaborative efforts between the City University of New York and various City and community partnerships.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

Most notably, Dr. Jones-Brown secured research grants from the Open Society Institute, Atlantic Philanthropies, and the Center for Constitutional Rights to lead the team of researchers who examined the “stop, question, and frisk practices” of the New York City Police Department. She and her team released their findings in the 2010 monograph entitled *Stop, Question & Frisk Policing Practices in New York City: A Primer*,” which documented the including the trends, the geographic concentrations of this form of police activity, the reasons for the stops, the results of the stops, and the racial breakdown of the New Yorkers who have been stopped. (That monograph was revised with even more data in 2013). Importantly, scholars from several disciplines and judges have relied upon their findings to make arguments and formulate policies that promote racial justice in policing (see *United States v. Griffin*, 2013). Because she has devoted her career to the improvement of the quality of justice, Dr. Jones-Brown is deserving of the June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

MEDA CHESNEY-LIND AWARD

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

MARIE L. GRIFFIN

Arizona State University

Marie L. Griffin was a Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University from 1997 until her untimely death from breast cancer in 2016. During her two decades in academia, she authored more than 50 referred articles, book chapters, and technical reports. Her research interests included issues of organizational climate in the correctional setting; prison and jail misconduct; community supervision; and gender and crime. She was the principal or co-principal investigator on more than a dozen funded projects from local, state and national sources. Dr. Griffin's work appeared in such outlets as *Justice Quarterly*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, and *Criminology & Public Policy*, the *Prison Journal*, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, and *Women & Criminal Justice*.

Much of Dr. Griffin's work examined gender issues in corrections. In addition to examining various issues related to female offenders and offending (especially concerning drug treatment services), Dr. Griffin became one of the nation's leading authorities on female correctional officers' commitment to their organizations, as well as gender differences in the sources of stress among correctional officers. She developed and taught both undergraduate and graduate courses in women and crime. She served on the editorial board of several journals, including *Women & Crime* and the WSC's *Criminology*, *Criminal Justice*, *Law & Society*. During her service as an Executive Counselor on the WSC Board from 2011-2014, Dr. Griffin was the driving force behind the creation of the Meda Chesney-Lind Award. As her obituary stated, "Marie was a practicing feminist in both her academic life and her personal life." Given her scholarly research, activism, and community services to the intersection of gender and criminal justice, Dr. Marie L. Griffin should be posthumously recognized with the award she helped to create years before her passing.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

W.E.B. DUBOIS AWARD

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

CHARIS E. KUBRIN

University of California, Irvine

Charis E. Kubrin is Professor of Criminology, Law and Society and (by courtesy) Sociology. Professor Kubrin's research focuses on neighborhoods, race, and violence as central to social disorganization theory. A related line of research examines the intersection of music, culture and social identity, particularly as it applies to hip-hop and minority youth in disadvantaged communities. In 2005, Professor Kubrin received the Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award from the American Society of Criminology (a national award given to recognize outstanding scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology) and the Morris Rosenberg Award for Recent Achievement from the District of Columbia Sociological Society (given to recognize outstanding sociological achievement during the past three years). In 2014, Professor Kubrin received the University of California, Irvine, School of Social Ecology, Dean's Diversity Research Award (given to recognize excellence in research on diversity and inclusion) and the American Society of Criminology, Division on People of Color and Crime, Coramae Richey Mann Award (for outstanding contributions of scholarship on race/ethnicity, crime, and justice). In 2007, she was a visiting fellow at the Centre for Criminology at Oxford University.

Issues of race and justice are at the forefront of Professor Kubrin's TEDx talk, *The Threatening Nature of...Rap Music?*, which focuses on the use of rap lyrics as evidence in criminal trials against young men of color. Along with Barbara Seymour Giordano, Charis Kubrin received a Cicero Speechwriting Award for this talk in the category of "Controversial or Highly Politicized Topic."

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

RICHARD TEWKSBURY AWARD

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

ANDREA J. RITCHIE

Researcher-in-Residence on Race, Gender, Sexuality and Criminalization

Social Justice Institute, Barnard Center for Research on Women

Andrea Ritchie is a civil rights attorney and community organizer. For the past 20 years, she has researched, written, and advocated for issues concerning the criminalization of women, LGBT people, and people of color. She is currently Researcher-in-Residence on Race, Gender, Sexuality and Criminalization at the Social Justice Institute of the Barnard Center for Research on Women. In 2014 she was awarded a Senior Soros Justice Fellowship to engage in documentation and advocacy around profiling and policing of women of color—both trans and cisgender, queer and not queer.

Ritchie is the author of *Invisible No More: Police Violence Against Black Women and Women and Color* which will be published by Beacon Press in July 2017. She is also the co-author of *Say Her Name: Resisting Police Brutality Against Black Women* (African American Policy Forum, 2015); *A Roadmap for Change: Federal Policy Recommendations for Addressing the Criminalization of LGBT People and People Living with HIV* (Center for Gender and Sexuality Law at Columbia Law School, 2014); *Queer (In)Justice: The Criminalization of LGBT People in the United States* (Beacon Press, 2011); *Stonewalled: Police Abuse and Misconduct Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender People in the United States* (Amnesty International, 2005); and *Surviving the Streets of New York: Experiences of LGBT Youth, YMSM and YWSW Engaged in Survival Sex* (Urban Institute, 2015); and *Law Enforcement Violence Against Women of Color, in The Color of Violence: The INCITE! Anthology* (South End Press, 2006).

Ritchie was lead counsel in *Tikkun v. City of New York*, ground-breaking impact litigation challenging unlawful searches of transgender people in police custody, contributing to sweeping changes to the NYPD's policies for interactions with LGBTQ New Yorkers. She also served as co-counsel to the Center for Constitutional Rights in *Doe v. Jindal*, a successful challenge to Louisiana's requirement that individuals convicted of "crime against nature by solicitation" register as sex offenders, and *Doe v. Caldwell*, the class action filed to remove all affected individuals from the registry, resulting in relief for over 800 class members.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY AWARD WINNERS

PRESIDENT'S AWARD

for positive influence on the current WSC president's career

MALCOLM FEELEY

University of California, Berkeley

Malcolm M. Feeley is the Claire Clements Dean's Professor of Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program at the University of California, Berkeley. Before joining the Boalt faculty in 1984, Malcolm Feeley was a fellow at Yale Law School and taught at New York University and the University of Wisconsin. He served as the director of the campus Center for the Study of Law and Society from 1987 to 1992. He has also been a visiting professor at Hebrew University, Kobe University, and Princeton University.

Feeley has written or edited over a dozen books, and has authored several dozen articles in social science journals and law reviews. Among his books are *The Process is the Punishment* (1992), which received the ABA's Silver Gavel Award and the American Sociology Association's Citation of Merit, *Court Reform on Trial* (1989), which received the ABA's Certificate of Merit, and *The Policy Dilemma* (1981), *Criminal Justice* (with John Kaplan and Jerome Skolnick, 1991), *Judicial Policy Making and the Modern State* (with Edward Rubin, 1998), *Federalism: Political Identity and Tragic Compromise* (with Edward Rubin, 2008), and *Fighting for Political Liberalism: Comparative Studies of the Legal Complex* (with Terrence Halliday and Lucien Karpik, 2008). His most recent articles examine issues of federalism, women and crime in the eighteenth century, prison privatization, and the role of bench and bar in fostering political liberalism.

Feeley has received research fellowships from the Russell Sage Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation, National Institute of Justice, National Science Foundation, American Bar Foundation and the Twentieth Century Fund. During 1993-94 he was a Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies at Hebrew University, and during 2001-02, he was a Fellow at the Center for the Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences in Stanford. During Academic year 2008-09, he was a Fellow in the Law and Public Affairs Program and Visiting Professor at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton. He has also served as the director of the campus Center for the Study of Law and Society from 1987 to 1992, and was the Director of the UC Study Center at Hebrew University from 1992 to 1994.

PRESIDENTS OF THE WSC

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

June Morrison
Barry Krisberg
William Amos

Past Presidents of the Western Society of Criminology (established 1976)

1977-1978	G. Thomas Gitchoff
1978-1979	John Barbara
1979-1980	Harry W. More
1980-1981	Ronald Boostrom
1981-1982	John Gruber
1982-1983	Gerald Fare
1983-1984	Janice Lowenberg
1984-1985	Charles Tracy
1985-1986	Henry Pontell
1986-1987	Susan Meier
1987-1988	Janet Henkin
1988-1989	Jill Rosenbaum
1989-1990	John Dombrink
1990-1991	Elaine Duxbury
1991-1992	Randall Shelden
1992-1993	Meda Chesney-Lind
1993-1994	Richard Tillson
1994-1995	Christine Curtis
1995-1996	Candace Cross-Drew
1996-1997	Inger Sagatun-Edwards
1997-1998	Cheryl Maxson
1998-1999	Barbara Bloom
1999-2000	Martha-Elin Blomquist
2000-2001	Darlanne Hocter-Mulmat
2001-2002	Paul Brantingham
2002-2003	Elizabeth Deschenes
2003-2004	Angel Ilarraza
2004-2005	Cynthia Burke
2005-2006	Gisela Bichler
2006-2007	Sue Cote Escobar
2007-2008	John Vivian
2008-2009	Adrienne Freng
2009-2010	Christine Famega
2010-2011	Laurie Kubicek
2011-2012	Mary Maguire
2012-2013	Henry F. Fradella
2013-2014	Paul Kaplan
2014-2015	Kimberly D. Richman
2015-2016	Ryan G. Fischer
2016-2017	Matthew Hickman
2017-2018	Hadar Aviram

2018 CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

Panel 1: Sex Crimes on Trial

The Prosecution, Adjudication, and Sentencing of Sexual Assault in the Military

Cassia Spohn, Arizona State University

Critics of the response of the military services to the crime of sexual assault argue that allegations of sexual assault often do not result in conviction for sexual assault or appropriate punishment. This paper uses data on all sexual assaults preferred for prosecution to examine a series of case outcomes-whether the case is referred to court martial, whether the case results in a conviction and, if so, what the conviction charge is, and the type and severity of the sentence imposed on those who are convicted. Results indicate that these outcomes vary depending upon whether the most serious charge is a penetrative or a contact offense. Outcomes also are affected by offender and victim characteristics.

“Six Months is a Joke”: Carceral Feminism and Penal Populism in the Wake of the Stanford Case

Nicholas Chagnon, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

Nickie Phillips, St. Francis College

This paper analyzes media coverage of the 2015 high profile Stanford sexual assault case. Using a qualitative thematic press analysis, we demonstrate how “rape culture” and penal populist rhetoric converged in a dominant framing positing carceral justice as a preferred policy response. We show how characteristics of the case such as victim-blaming and the perceived leniency toward the accused were constructed as elements of rape culture in ways that intersected with penal populist rhetoric demanding harsher punishment. Additionally, we documented a counter-narrative that used a critique of carceral feminism to pit anti-rape activists against criminal justice reformers, framing the case as exemplifying a “culture of mass incarceration.” We discuss the significance of this counter-narrative in the context of broader criminal justice reform efforts and suggest that imagining new forms of justice beyond incarceration requires rejection of simplistic dichotomies.

The Effect of Jury Membership on Blame Attributions in Male and Female Rape

Suzanne S. Coble, Arizona State University

Jury decision-making in rape cases has far-reaching consequences, as indicated by the “downstream orientation” (Frohmann, 1991) of police and prosecutors' decisions in rape case processing. Evidence indicates that jury decisions are influenced by extralegal factors, including how much the victim resisted, the use of alcohol, and the victim-perpetrator relationship. What is unclear is how the juror role-characterized by both entitlement to judge and a responsibility toward impartiality-may influence the effect of extra-legal factors on rape perceptions. Using a randomized vignette design, the current study surveyed nearly 700 undergraduate students at a large public university to assess the effect of jury membership on victim and perpetrator blame attributions in rape scenarios that vary by victim resistance, victim-perpetrator relationship, and victim gender. Results show that jury membership does not influence the effect of extra-legal factors or participant attitudes on blame attributions. Implications for jury selection and rape case processing are addressed.

2018 CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

Similar Fact Evidence: In Search of an Empirical Basis for Use in Sex Crime Prosecutions
Michelle Lawrence, University of Victoria

In Canada, the Crown is prohibited from tendering evidence of bad character on the part of an accused in its case in chief. Underlying this rule are two strictly guarded tenants of our legal system: the rehabilitative theory of justice and the presumption of innocence. A significant exception is made for similar fact evidence. The Crown may tender evidence of past bad acts if the probative value of that evidence outweighs its potential prejudicial effect. The former is measured largely on the basis of the similarities and differences between the past bad acts and the particulars of the alleged offence. The Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Handy*, 2002 SCC 56 listed seven factors for the court's consideration in this assessment, including “any distinctive feature(s) unifying the incidents.” Strikingly, to date, trial courts have proceeded in their application of the Handy factors without the benefit of empirical evidence. This presentation will examine the ways in which crime linkage analysis might be usefully engaged for this purpose in the prosecution and defence of sex crimes.

Panel 2: Neighborhoods, Land Use, and Crime

Are Civil Gang Injunctions Worth It? Evidence from Crime and Housing Values in Southern California

Michelle D. Mioduszewski, University of California, Irvine

Emily G. Owens, University of California, Irvine

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Despite the growing popularity of civil gang injunctions in California since the late 1980's, little is known about their effectiveness on crime, and even less is known about their broader social impact on targeted and surrounding communities. This study assesses the impact of all civil gang injunctions on crime and housing prices in the Southern California region, providing some of the first evidence on both the crime reducing benefits of these policies and the costs imposed on affected communities. We utilize a geographic regression discontinuity design and three datasets to answer this question: Zillow housing data, gang injunction attributes and shapefiles, and crime data from the Southern California Crime Study. Focusing on the sharp discontinuity of targeted police enforcement within the gang injunction boundaries, and temporal variation in when the injunctions were imposed, we estimate the impact of these injunctions on local crime, as well as the willingness-to-pay for homes both within, at, and outside the boundary.

Blurring the Lines: The Impact of Public-Private Partnerships on Quasi-Public Spaces

Christopher J. Bates, University of California, Irvine

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Kelsey Imler, University of California Irvine

This study explores law's impact on the securitization, resilience, and place-making of quasi-public spaces (e.g., sidewalks) through unique public-private legal entities, Business Improvement Districts (BIDS). BIDs are formal legal organizations operating under public-private partnerships, with businesses and city governance. Previous studies have demonstrated that BIDs reduce not only official reports of crime, but also survey results of victimization in the surrounding residential area (MacDonald et al., 2013). The current study mapped BIDs

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and their characteristics throughout Southern California. The BID boundaries were integrated with additional novel geographic datasets to assess the impact of regulation on improving the quality of quasi-public spaces. The impact of BIDs are compared and contrasted to matched clusters of non-BID business in the region. The study demonstrates the vital role public-private entities play in organizing and communicating the values of community stakeholders and increasing capacity for neighborhood change.

Spaces Between: Residences, Interstitial Areas, & Victimization Location

Christopher J. Bates, University of California, Irvine

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Kevin Pedraza, University of California, Irvine

Crime is the convergence of a victim and an offender in space and time (Cohen & Felson, 1970). Opportunities for victims and offenders to converge are spatially and temporally concentrated. The built environment, the physical location of places and the pathways for access, govern spatial opportunities for convergence. Daily routines, time and duration people spend at places and traveling along pathways govern the temporal opportunities for convergence. The current exploratory study utilizes a novel open crime incident dataset to further understand place characteristics that lead to the convergences of victims and offenders. Built environment and sociodemographics characteristics for the victim's residential location are compared to the characteristics at the crime event location. The study provides a novel perspective in the "journey-to-crime" literature by exploring the similarities and differences of the victim's residential address, the location where victimization occurs, and the interstitial space between them.

Crimemapping.com: The Holy Grail?

Ivette Jimenez, California State University, San Bernardino

Melissa Lizarraga, California State University, San Bernardino

Nerea Marteache, California State University, San Bernardino

In the digital age, where every click, purchase, or activity is systematically-recorded and analyzed, in what appears to be a coordinated fashion, it is surprising to discover how fragmented criminal justice data systems continue to be. This paper reports on efforts to examine the correlation between five different dimensions of train station design and maintenance, and crime around stations of Southern California's commuter rail system, Metrolink. Collecting data on crimes around this system is challenging, as Metrolink trains operate on seven routes across a six-county, 538 route-mile network, and its stations are located in over 50 different cities. This presentation will detail the steps taken to gather crime data around Metrolink stations, what obstacles were encountered, and how researchers adapted to be able to conduct the study.

Panel 3: Drugs and Drug Users

A Test of the Protective Impact of School Engagement on Adolescent Substance Use and Delinquency

Lidia E. Nuño, California State University, Fullerton

Veronica M. Herrera, California State University, Fullerton

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School engagement and connectedness has been identified as a protective factor in reducing problem behaviors in youth. Several studies have linked school connectedness to a reduction in delinquent behavior and drug and alcohol use. A supportive school environment may serve as a safety net for students exposed to disorganized neighborhoods and high conflict or rejecting families providing them with a source of support and sense of belonging. The current study will address the following research questions: Does school engagement mediate the relationship between neighborhood and family risk factors and adolescent substance use and delinquency? Do these relationships vary by gender, race/ethnicity, and age? We will assess our research questions by examining data from the Arizona Youth Study (AYS), a statewide survey of more than 35,000 school youth in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who were enrolled in more than 250 public and charter schools and resided in more than 300 communities.

Drugs, Accounts, and Identity

Timothy Dickinson, University of Texas at El Paso

This study examines the relationship between verbal accounts and retaliation among drug dealers and explores how this relationship is guided by identity concerns. Using information taken from interviews with 33 active drug dealers from St. Louis, Missouri, I find that dealers forego retaliating against defrauding debtors or alter the severity of this retaliation when offered accounts for unpaid drug debts. Dealers that would otherwise physically harm or threaten debtors instead stop selling to them when they receive acceptable accounts. Similarly, dealers that would otherwise stop selling to debtors do not retaliate at all and return their relationships with them to concord. Dealers alter their retaliation because debtors' accounts influence how they identify themselves and debtors. I conclude by discussing implications for understanding of criminal retaliation, accounts, and offender identity work.

Examining the Dynamics Behind Prescription Drug Abuse

Deena Devore, University of Nevada, Reno

Emmanuel P. Barthe, University of Nevada, Reno

Stacy Ward, Reno Police Department

Prescription drug misuse has become a concern across jurisdictions nationwide. The high rate of opiate-based prescriptions prescribed by licensed physicians and other medical personnel has led to an increase in opioid analgesic dependence (OAD) which can lead to severe addiction problems and the possibility of a transition to street heroin. This current research, supported by a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, will show how jurisdictions can reduce the harm of this problem by utilizing data from the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) to better understand the nuances of their particular issue, identify problematic prescription patterns within the medical community, and also identify problem patients who engage in "doctor shopping" or other drug-seeking activities. Finally, regulatory and law enforcement techniques to address these problems will be discussed.

Patterns of Drug Use Among Fraternity and Sorority Members

Dina Perrone, California State University, Long Beach

Maryanne Alderson, University of California, Irvine

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Despite data that show individuals between 18 and 25 years use illicit drugs at an increased rate (SAMHSA, 2015), few studies examine the relationship between fraternity and sorority affiliation and illicit drug use. This study fills that gap in the literature by assessing patterns of illicit drug use among current fraternity and sorority members. Data were collected via a survey that queried demographics, years of participation in the Greek organization, prescription drug, illicit drug, and alcohol use patterns inside and outside of Greek events, and peer influence on substance use. This study found a moderate to high prevalence of drug use among fraternity and sorority members, specifically with alcohol, marijuana, MDMA, LSD, and cocaine. Moreover, this study revealed several methodological challenges of studying drug use among this population resulting from the private nature of these organizations. These limitations inform future studies on effective methodological approaches to this field of study to potentially improve awareness and education for Greek life members.

Panel 4: Research Salon: Reflexivity During Interviewing in Solitary Confinement

Reflexivity During Interviewing in Solitary Confinement

Dallas Augustine, University of California, Irvine

Emma Conner, University of California, Irvine

Gabriela Gonzalez, University of California, Irvine

Justin Strong, University of California, Irvine

Kelsie Chesnut, University of California, Irvine

Keramet Reiter, University of California, Irvine

Melissa Barragan, University of California, Irvine

During social research, reality and representation simultaneously shape and reshape each other, as the researcher's perspectives continually impact the ways they interact with subjects, the field site and the mutually constituted data produced. Drawing on experiences from a team of eight researchers who conducted in-depth qualitative interviews with prisoners and staff in supermaximum security facilities in prisons across Washington state, we interrogate multiple facets of this reflexive process. First, we identify mechanisms through which we each negotiated our own preconceptions of this population and prisons generally. For example, acknowledging that interviewers must establish rapport with respondents in order to dive deeply into the subject matter, we discuss internal debates about invoking empathy and drawing boundaries that arise when interviewing both prisoners and staff. Second, we discuss how these encounters in the field have shaped data analysis. Third, we discuss the implications of researcher reflexivity for criminological research, within and beyond carceral settings.

Panel 5: Researching Politics, Public Opinion, and Policing

Citizen Satisfaction with the Police: Exploring the Predictive Influence of Low Self-control

Frank V. Ferdik, University of West Florida

Evaluations of the factors related to citizen satisfaction with the police are necessary since it has been shown that when the public is satisfied with the police, they are more likely to cooperate with them and voluntarily comply with the law. Variables associated with satisfaction levels with the police, according to extant research, have ranged from procedural justice perceptions to demographics such as race and gender. One measure currently left unstudied includes low self-control as defined by Gottfredson and Hirschi. To determine the

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role of low self-control in predicting citizen satisfaction with law enforcement, a series of linear regression equations using questionnaire data from a convenience sample of university students was estimated. Results revealed a negative and statistically significant connection between these two measures. Findings are discussed in light of policies targeted at improving public satisfaction with law enforcers.

Measurement of Potential Over-Policing in Communities

Matt Hickman, Seattle University

William Parkin, Seattle University

Over-policing of neighborhoods can undermine public trust and confidence in the police as well as the broader justice process. We report on our attempts to operationalize a spatial indicator of over-policing, which we define as a level of police presence at a particular location that is greater than would be expected given the level of public demand for police services, current police enforcement strategy, and community preference. Data from the Seattle Police Department as well as community-based surveys are used to present a proof-of-concept for the measurement of over-policing.

Political Pressure on Police Agencies to Generate Revenue and Report Low Crime Statistics Explained

Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton

Samuel Stone, California State University, Fullerton

Using data from the recent Police Foundation (PF) study of local law enforcement agencies, this paper examines the factors associated with perceived political pressure on agencies to generate revenue and report low crime statistics. The PF study included responses from a total of 958 local law enforcement agencies of all sizes throughout the nation. The sample is nationally representative and includes 842 agencies which employ fewer than 250 officers and 116 agencies which employ 250 or more officers. Findings reveal that a small percentage of agencies report experiencing external political pressure to achieve specific goals (ex., low crime rates or increased revenue) and these agencies have specific characteristics in common. For example, small municipal agencies are the most likely to report external pressure to generate revenue through fines/citations and medium-large municipal agencies are most likely to report external pressure to generate revenue through asset forfeiture.

Research, Policy, Public Opinion, and Media Influence

Elliott J. Alvarado, San Diego State University

So often we rely on the media to inform us about the recent events happening all over the world. The media can have a major influence on the opinions we form. One major area that has generated differing opinions has been the intense racial divide between law enforcement and the public, specifically communities of color. In an attempt to alleviate this divide researchers have examined triggering mechanisms as to why the divide exists and have made recommendations to policy legislators based on their findings. However, the transition from research to policy is highly complex and can create conflict between all stakeholders involved, especially through the media narratives used to report on the research to policy process. Using a qualitative content analysis, this paper follows a two-year traffic stop study

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conducted on the San Diego Police Department and investigates the effect of media reporting on the research to policy process and how they determine what is reported and how their narrative can influence public opinion.

Panel 6: Im/migration, Crime, and Victimization

Canada Lending Lady Liberty a Hand

Aamara Hameed, Mount Royal University

Amy E. Brown, Mount Royal University

Joel VanEe, Mount Royal University

Taylor R. Sauerwein, Mount Royal University

Since January 2017, when Donald Trump was sworn in as the 45th President of the United States, Canada has experienced a significant spike in refugee claimants from the United States. This exploratory and collaborative honours students' presentation examines the impact post-Trump immigration policy has had on Canadian border security and refugee processing. Beginning with a brief review of post-9/11 Canada-United States border security, this presentation identifies the key forces that have seemingly resulted in the increase of refugee claimants to Canada from the United States, and concludes with an informed discussion of how these changes will potentially impact future Canada-United States relations, as well as Canadian border security processes and law.

The Trump Effect: Latino Immigrant Views of the Criminal Justice System

Michael J. Jenkins, University of Scranton

Victoria Spagnolo, University of Scranton

This study examines how Latino immigrants and native-born citizens perceive the key players in the American criminal justice system (i.e. police, courts, and corrections). Prior research shows that Latino immigrants may possess different perceptions based on distinct cultural values and immigrant-specific factors, which may be more present among the undocumented population. The qualitative analysis of interviews of 16 Latino immigrant and native-born respondents reveals some interesting historic effects of the 2016 presidential election of Donald Trump. Overall findings indicate that Latino immigrants do not possess less favorable attitudes toward the criminal justice system. Further, it was found that undocumented Latino immigrants do not hold more negative opinions than those who possess legal documentation. They do, however, have fears of deportation, separate from their involvement with or perceptions of criminal justice actors, but related to their interpretations of Donald Trump candidacy/presidency.

Who Deserves to be Here? Opinions of Immigrants on the Deservingness of Deportation

Doria A. Hernandez, San Diego State University

The present study relied on in-depth interviews with Latino immigrants with precarious legal status to examine crime, policing, and victimization in Philadelphia. I focused on the opinions of Latino immigrants on the fairness of deportation, the way these opinions shape their beliefs on their own deservingness, the deservingness of other immigrants in order to understand the implications or impacts of labelling others as such on the Latino immigrant community. The first phase of the study took place summer 2017 over a period of six weeks. Overall, 24 semi-

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structured interviews with Latino immigrants living in the community of South Philadelphia, known to residents as “South Philly” were conducted. The second phase of the study will take place winter 2017 in the city of San Diego, California. Preliminary findings show that most participants found deportation to be just in certain situations. Most participants cited certain crimes as fair justifications for deportation. The second phase of the study will expand on these preliminary findings.

Victimization Trajectories among Generations of Immigrants: A life Course Perspective
Yue Yuan, San José State University

This study seeks to investigate the criminal victimization trajectory among three generations of immigrants using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. Criminologists have pointed to a life course perspective is important in understanding both criminal offending and victimization. However, a life course examination of violent victimization among different generations of immigrants remains understudied. In this study, a growth curve model was used to understand participants' victimization trajectories from Wave 1 to Wave 4. We found a non-linear relationship between age and victimization. We also found that immigrants have generational differences in their victimization trajectories. Several important implications of the methods and findings will be discussed, and suggestions for future research offered.

Panel 7: Tewksbury Award Lecture

Invisible No More: Police Violence Against Black Women and Women of Color
Andrea Ritchie, Social Justice Institute, Barnard Center for Research on Women

Panel 8: Spatial Dimensions of Crime

Crime Diversity and Crime Abundance at Different Spatial Scales
P. Jeffrey Brantingham, University of California, Los Angeles
Patricia L. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University
Paul J. Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Understanding the structure of crime patterns in time and space requires an understanding of crime abundance and crime diversity at many different spatial scales. Past research has shown that crime patterns vary across the cone of spatial resolution and that at the various levels of spatial resolution within an individual city much of the variation in abundance and diversity can be accounted for with neutral mathematical models derived from modern ecological research. This study uses Canadian Uniform Crime reports data at the national, provincial, consolidated metropolitan area, and individual police jurisdiction levels to explore crime abundance and crime diversity patterns. Analysis is conducted both in terms of total physical area and total population bases for policing jurisdictions at different scales. Findings have implications for both crime prevention program planning and police resource allocations.

Identifying the Nature of Risky Places for Sexual Crime
Ashley N. Hewitt, Texas State University
Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

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Martin A. Andresen, Simon Fraser University

Previous research has shown that crime, in general, and especially sexual violence, is spatially concentrated. Yet, few researchers have studied why such spatial concentration exists in particular places. The aim of this study, then, is to investigate the characteristics of those places that experienced high counts of sexual violence within a large city in British Columbia between August 1, 2002 and July 31, 2006 (N = 2,180). Using negative binomial regression, the current study draws from the crime pattern and social disorganization theoretical frameworks to test whether socio-demographic factors, ecological variables, environmental land use, and specific sexual crime attractors, predict dissemination areas with high counts of sexual violence. Findings indicate that both theories can be used to explain the spatial distribution of sexual violence within this city. Implications for prevention are discussed.

Street Profile Analysis

Justin Song, Simon Fraser University

Patricia Brantingham, Simon Fraser University

Valerie Spicer, Simon Fraser University

Street profile analysis is a new method for analyzing temporal and spatial crime patterns along major roadways in metropolitan areas. This crime mapping technique allows for the identification of crime patterns along these street segments and to identify locations where significant crime surges occur. Partial differential equations (PDE) are used to determine where crime surges begin and end along major roadways. This technique can be applied to major city roadways that can be viewed as crime corridors. Visually presenting the interplay between these criminological concepts and land use can improve police crime management strategies. This research presents how this crime mapping technique can be applied to major roadways in Vancouver, Canada. Open source data is used to demonstrate the utility of this new visualization technique. This technique is contrasted with other crime mapping methods and PDEs used to identify specific locations where crime management strategies can be applied.

A Geo-Spatial Analysis of the Type and Extent of Crime Associated with Craft Breweries

Emily G. August, San Diego State University

Vista, California experienced an increase from one to 15 breweries in ten years. Following a case study and a brief temporal analysis to recognize the pre- and post- crime landscape, this research uses calls for service over a ten-year period (2005 - 2015) to analyze the type and extent of crimes in proximity (.2 miles) from breweries in Vista. To assess differences in crime between breweries, this research conducts a subsequent conjunctive analysis. Eight specific environmental factors are selected and the breweries are coded categorically and compared. Utilizing Geographical Information Systems (GIS) software, the data is geo-spatially analyzed by mapping the calls for service in each area. This study uses an environmental criminological approach to understand the extent, type, and layout of crime associated with craft breweries in Vista, California. Major implications include offering feedback for local governments administering regulations, especially those who are undergoing, or attempting to attract, an influx of craft brewery establishments.

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Exploring the Temporal and Spatial Dimensions of Robbery: A New Temporal Parametric Strategy

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine
Young-an Kim, University of California, Irvine

Given that crime events exhibit both a spatial and a temporal pattern, we explore whether certain measures have varying relationships with crime at different times of day. We assess this temporal question using a flexible nonlinear parametric approach on a large sample of street segments (and surrounding spatial area) in Southern California. There are different temporal and spatial patterns for key measures. Residential stability only operated in the expected negative fashion when measured at the micro scale of street segments and during the daytime and into the evening, but not overnight. The presence of total employees in the surrounding area is associated with a reduced robbery risk during the daytime, but not at night. The risk of a robbery is elevated on a high retail segment on weekends during the daytime, and on high restaurant segments into the early evening on weekends. Furthermore, the presence of retail and restaurants in the surrounding area (evidence of shopping districts) was associated with elevated robbery risk in the afternoon and well into the evening.

Panel 9: Transforming Teaching

A Unified, Teaching Framework for Criminology

Marcus Felson, Texas State University
Mary A. Eckert, Mary A. Eckert, Inc.

This paper offers a single, coherent teaching framework for organizing criminal justice ideas in terms of risky situations. a. Every society faces four control challenges: to dampen disputes, to contain sexual urges, to resolve property issues, and to make sure children grow up safely. b. Societies use four control processes to contain these problems: personal controls, social controls, situational controls, and formal controls, in that order. c. Problems and controls unfold in five stages: (1) before birth, (2) early childhood, (3) adolescence, (4) just before the crime incident, and (5) after the crime. d. Crime is enhanced in groups, neighborhoods, or through cyber processes. Most criminological ideas can be tucked into this framework and thus can be taught in a logical order that students can learn and remember.

Learning on the Front Line: Examining the Transformative Impact of Experiential Pedagogy

Kristina L. Wijnsma, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

This presentation will examine the impact that a course offered by the Department of Criminology at Kwantlen Polytechnic University (Surrey, B.C., Canada) has had on my students. "Service Learning in Criminology and Justice" offers students an opportunity to engage marginalized populations by working in a front-line capacity for a social service agency over the course of a semester. For many of my students, the experience is transformative. My presentation will integrate video clips and/or written excerpts of reflections offered by my students on their service learning experience. It will also include reflections from community partners who my students have volunteered for. The presentation will showcase the value of experiential pedagogies in stimulating critical thought and reflection. In particular, this course has transformed my students' understanding of traditional

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notions of criminal justice as they relate to marginalized populations and provides a unique opportunity to observe how theoretical knowledge intersects with lived experience.

The Power of Experiential Learning: Reflections on the Inside Out program at KPU

Lisa H. Kitt, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Sujata Bakshi, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU) offered an Inside-Out class during the spring of 2016 at Kwikwexwelhp Healing Village, a prison in British Columbia. Thirteen KPU students and 13 incarcerated students shared the classroom circle and through the process of the course, merged as one. True to experiential learning, and through the lens of trauma and healing (the special topics course content) the students began their journeys, as individuals and collectively, as a cohesive group. Safety in the group was paramount particularly because vulnerability is the vehicle by which we form “true” and compassionate connections. As one outside student, who will co-author this presentation, stated in an article about the class “I realized that while the details of our lives differ, the way we experience emotions is the same. Perhaps relationships are the foundation of change”. Indeed, in our Inside Out class, the authentic relationships that formed through the process were transformative. We hope to share our passion and excitement about transformative learning!

Panel 10: Workshop – Students Helping Students: Peer Mentor Experiences for Criminal Justice Student Success

Andrea Poma, California State University, Fullerton

Christie Gardiner, California State University, Fullerton

Marisol Alvarez, California State University, Fullerton

Merari Martinez, California State University, Fullerton

Monishia Miller, California State University, Fullerton

Stacy Mallicoat, California State University, Fullerton

Summer Young, California State University, Fullerton

Research has found that use of peer mentors helps students feel more supported, which in turn can have an impact on persistence towards graduation. In addition, students who participate in peer mentor programs have higher rates of academic achievement, compared to students who do not participate in these types of programs. Peer mentor programs are particularly effective for underrepresented and first-generation students, many of whom have limited knowledge about how to manage the academic and social challenges of university life. This workshop focuses on the use of peer mentors in an introductory criminal justice course. We assess the effects of this program on student success measures such as academic achievement and student engagement. We also examine these outcomes from the perspective of the peer mentors and how their involvement not only impacted the learning experiences of the students enrolled in the course, but also their own educational experience. We conclude with a review of the lessons learned from this program.

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Panel 11: Fear and Loathing: Examining Sex, Crime, Religion and Terror in the Trump Era

Crime, Coal, and other Correlates of the 2016 Presidential Election Outcome

Emily R. Berthelot, University of Nevada, Reno

Madison O. Danton, University of Nevada, Reno

Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno

During the 2016 Presidential election, there were unexpected voting outcomes in 217 U.S. counties resulting in states that traditionally support the Democrats "flipping" their support to the Republican candidate. Platform issues that may have impacted these changes include promises to: strengthen tough on crime policies, salvage mining jobs in the Rust Belt, increase resources for military veterans, ramp up domestic oil and gas production, and stymie the flow of undocumented immigrants from Mexico. The purpose of this study is to identify which of these factors correlate with changes in aggregate voting behaviors. Measures of concentrated disadvantage and relative instability are included in the analyses as well as examinations of the interactive relationships between county-level crime rates and the factors listed above. Data from Dave Liep's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections, the 2011-2015 Uniform Crime Report, the 2011-2015 American Community Survey, the U.S. Energy Information Administration, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are used to investigate these relationships.

Green v. Orange: Ecoterrorist Framework in the Age of Trump

Laurence Pedroni, San José State University

The Trump presidency presents a danger in the form of wholesale climate change denial. While this ideology is not unique to Trump, this administration's actions and inactions in the face of the climate crisis offer unique dangers. These dangers serve as a catalyst for activists to respond and protest against. Historically, the state has responded to these protests using the label of ecoterrorist and used these protestors as a testing ground for laws and policies designed to chill protest. This paper discusses the historical applications of the ecoterror label and its consequences before exploring its possible applications in the Trump Era. The application of terrorism rhetoric to protestors is increasingly relevant as the state is increasingly seeking to criminalization of dissent.

Normalization Through Neutralization: Reader Responses to the Trump Access Hollywood Tape

Aynsley Pescitelli, Simon Fraser University

Vanja Zdjelar, Simon Fraser University

On October 7, 2016, online newsreaders were bombarded with stories following the leak of a 2005 tape that featured Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump in a conversation with Access Hollywood host Billy Bush. The now infamous recording includes many concerning comments, the most disturbing of which involve boasts of a history of non-consensual sexual behaviour. Immediate and ongoing reactions to the tape were polarizing, with Trump's statements being dismissed by some as "locker-room banter" and by others as a clear admission of sexual assault. With these reactions in mind, this research examines the comments sections of several online news articles published on October 7th. The sample includes both right- and left-leaning news publications and traditional news outlets. This stage

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of our exploratory analysis considers the use of neutralization techniques applied by commenters to excuse Trump's behaviour. While all techniques of neutralization were present, the most commonly employed forms include condemnation of the condemners, denial of injury, and denial of the victim.

Religious Adherence and Crime on Change in Outcomes of the 2012 to the 2016 Presidential Election

Emily R. Berthelot, University of Nevada, Reno
Madison O. Danton, University of Nevada, Reno
Mark Mazurowski, University of Nevada, Reno
Matthew C. Leone, University of Nevada, Reno
Vincent Garaventa, University of Nevada, Reno

The outcome of the 2016 Presidential Election proved to be a surprise to many. Virtually all polls predicted a Clinton win; however, surprisingly the Republican candidate was the victor. Many counties across the country, that traditionally supported Democratic candidates, yielded opposite voting outcomes. The purpose of this county-level study is to investigate the impact of religious adherence and crime rates on change in presidential voting outcomes between 2012 and 2016. Extant research on voting patterns suggests the presence of churches has an important effect on citizen voting behavior. We argue that the religious community, measured by religious adherence, may also act as a primer to voting behavior. Another line of research indicates that increasing crime rates lead communities to engender a “tough-on-crime” ideology, which tends to be more consistent with the policy platform issues of Republican candidates. Thus, this study seeks to determine the empirical influence of these factors on changes in county-level voting patterns across the U.S.

Panel 12: Courts and Judicial Processes

Examining the Impact of Race, Age, and Gender on Criminal History Categorization

Cassandra N. Philippon, Arizona State University
Wesley Smith, Arizona State University

Prior research examining focal concerns theory finds that the intersectionality of race, gender, and age affect sentencing severity, primarily finding that young, black, males are sentenced more severely than any other group (Steffensmeier, Ulmer, & Kramer, 1998). Additionally, criminal history is an important factor in determining sentencing outcomes. The current research uses the United States Sentencing Commission's 2011 Federal Sentencing Statistics to examine (1) how the intersectionality of race, gender, and age contribute affect criminal history categorization, as well as (2) how this intersectionality combined with harsher criminal history categorization affects sentencing severity. We posit that young, black, males are more likely to have a greater criminal history categorization and that when these factors are combined, young black males with a greater criminal history will receive harsher sentences compared to other race, gender, and age groups with similar criminal history categorizations.

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Judicial Approaches to Mandatory Minimum Sentencing in Canada: 2015-2018

David M. MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

Kayla E. Barkase, Simon Fraser University

This study investigates recent case law striking down mandatory minimum sentencing laws in Canada. Between 2015 and the present time, Canada's courts have used the constitutional prohibition on the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment to strike down various Criminal Code and CDSA penalties which carry a mandatory minimum period of incarceration. In 2015 the Supreme Court of Canada struck down a provision that imposed a mandatory incarceration term for a firearms-related offence, finding it to be cruel and unusual punishment. In the months since then, lower courts have begun to systematically strike down other provisions setting out mandatory periods of incarceration. This study reviews the recent case law developments and argues that it is possible to identify many additional mandatory minimum penalties that are in jeopardy of being struck down. We conclude by exploring policy options open to the Canadian government, including the repeal of many of the mandatory penalties created over the past decade.

Race, Gender and the Death Penalty: A Look into Racial Disparity in Requesting the Death Penalty

Karissa R. Pelletier, Arizona State University

In his seminal 1984, Raymond Paternoster examined how offender and victim race influenced the likelihood that a prosecutor would seek the death penalty in homicide cases involving aggravated felonies. He found that black offenders who killed whites were most likely to have the death penalty sought, while black offenders who killed blacks were least likely to have the death penalty sought, thus demonstrating that the race of the victim was significant. Further, the results showed that homicides involving a single aggravating felony had stronger racial effects than those involving multiple felonies, and black victim homicides only warranted a death penalty request if they crossed a threshold of aggravation that was higher than the one found for white victims. However, these findings are outdated and thus need to be reassessed using more recent data. This study utilizes 2010-2012 homicide sentencing data from Arizona to replicate Paternoster's study and determine whether the race of a homicide victim is still salient in prosecutorial decisions to seek the death penalty.

The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Defence Counsel Views on Canadian Sentencing Policy

Dawn M. North, Simon Fraser University

This research project uses semi-structured interviews to shed light on a perspective that is often ignored in discussions around Canadian sentence policy - the views of defence counsel. Participants were asked to share their observations on sentence policy over the last two decades, to identify positive and negative aspects of any changes, and to offer recommendations for the future. Results suggest a consensus in terms of both positive and negative past developments. In simple terms, the introduction of conditional sentences in 1996 (Bill C-41) was "good"; increased mandatory minimums and restrictions on conditional sentences in 2012 (Bill C-10) were "bad"; and what was seen as political pandering to notions of populism was "ugly". Recommendations for the future focused legislatively on decreased

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restrictions on judicial discretion and, more broadly, on increased public education and engagement. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Panel 13: Youth and Gangs: Navigating Crime, School, and Community

Exploring the College Knowledge for Gang Associated Latino Male Youth Through a Focus on Cultural Capital

Adrian H. Huerta, University of Southern California

Patricia M. McDonough, University of California, Los Angeles

Walter R. Allen, University of California, Los Angeles

Gang-associated youth are less likely to complete high school and earn a college credential (Pyrooz, 2014). However, we know very little about gang youths' college aspirations and knowledge. The objective of this case study is to focus on the experiences of 13 Latino male gang associated high school students' college knowledge using Bourdieu's (1986, 1990) cultural capital as a lens to understand how students acquire and use valued forms of capital. Findings: The students see higher education as a method to gain social mobility and financial stability for themselves and their future families. However, the students possess limited information about the college admission process to apply to college. An additional barrier for the students is their perception of college affordability as they are unaware of the different methods on "how" to pay for higher education. The significance of this paper highlights that gang-associated Latino male youth hold strong aspirations to pursue higher education, but are not receiving accurate and timely information about how to prepare for college.

Exploring the Relevance and Utility of Funds of Gang Knowledge Among Latino Male Students

Adrian H. Huerta, University of Southern California

Cecilia Rios-Aguilar, University of California, Los Angeles

Latino adolescences represent 20 percent of the over one million gang members in the U.S. (Pyrooz & Sweeten, 2015). Although researchers have examined the rationale for Latino gang association from a sociological and criminologist lens (Duran, 2013; Estrada, Gilreath, Astor, & Benbenishty, 2014; Rios, 2011; Tapia, 2011; Vigil, 1988), this qualitative study explores how funds of gang knowledge are used by 13 Latino male students to navigate their urban schools and communities. We advance the funds of knowledge framework (Moll, Amanti, Neff, Gonzalez, 1992) traditionally applied in education theory to instead focus on urban and dark spaces that youth experience on a daily basis (Zipin, 2009). Findings highlight how graffiti art is a valued form of knowledge, how Latino male peers share information on how to survive and prepare for juvenile incarceration, how teachers and other educators react to adolescents' gang knowledge, how youth understand how to interact with probation officers and other law enforcement, and how gang members advance their status in their groups.

Right-Sized Sentencing of Juvenile Gang Members: A Developmental Approach

Jennifer E. Capps, Metropolitan State University of Denver

This presentation discusses the severity of sentencing for juvenile gang members and its negative impact on community safety and the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Juvenile gang members have long been touted as violent, irretrievable, and worthy of adult time. This

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presentation discusses the impact of trauma, mitigating factors to consider when sentencing juvenile gang members and effective rehabilitative approaches. Several case examples will be discussed.

Role of Institutional Boundaries in Perpetuating a Cycle of Poverty and Crime
Navjot Gill, University of California, Irvine

According to a recent lawsuit filed by the California Rural Legal Assistance, Dolores Huerta Foundation and other community organizations, the Kern High School District reported 2,205 expulsions, which is more than any other California school district. The lawsuit argues that Latino and African American students were suspended and expelled at higher rates than other students, and school boundaries within the district appear to be drawn along racial lines. Therefore, using mixed-methods approach, this research will examine the role of the Kern High School district boundaries in perpetuating a cycle of poverty and crime, and compare these to police and ward boundaries. The research will examine resource allocation, crime levels and the underlying determinants of crime within each set of boundaries, and assess how the last fifty years have concentrated crime and poverty. If there is unequal distribution of resources and political access, how do these boundaries create areas of concentrated crime and limit opportunities for low-income communities of color and limit social mobility?

In The Game: A Diathesis-Stress Theory of Gang Affiliation
Hilary Kim Morden, Simon Fraser University
Ted Palys, Simon Fraser University

This mixed-methods study examines the transformative act of coming to self-identify as someone who “does” organized crime. Using data collected via first person interviews over a two-year period (2013-14) with 88 non-incarcerated prolific and super-prolific male and female gang-affiliated offenders based in the Metro Vancouver Regional District of British Columbia, Canada, changing self-identity from “normie” to player in the game is explored and a theory of gang affiliation developed. Personal and environmental factors were analyzed using qualitative, quantitative, and simulation modeling to form the structure of a theory that identifies the key factors and decision points that encourages the changing of self-identity resulting in becoming a member of an organized crime group. This study offers insight into the gang affiliation process and suggestions for potential targeted prevention and intervention stages and strategies.

Panel 14: Rapport with Cooperative Witnesses and Police Officers

Analyzing How Rapport Influences Police Usage of Positive and Negative Interviewing Techniques

Jenna Kieckhafer, California State University, Fresno
Kaylee Jones, California State University, Fresno

Although positive interviewing techniques are very effective in producing good quantities of accurate information, officers don't always use them in the field (Schreiber Compo, Gregory & Fisher, 2012). The current study sought to follow-up on this research and examine a western sample of police officers' interviewing techniques, particularly with regards to rapport. In a field study, police officers were instructed to build rapport, not build rapport, or

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given no rapport-building instructions prior to interviewing a cooperative witness about a mock-crime event. Interviews were recorded, transcribed, and then analyzed for the presence of a number of positive (i.e., encouraging witness, reinstating event's context, etc.) and negative (i.e., interruptions, asking multiple questions at once, etc.) interviewing techniques officers used. Similar to previous research officers are using many negative techniques, like asking mostly yes/no questions, but we did find evidence of several research-based techniques being used.

Do Police Always Build Rapport? Exploring Officers' Reasons for Building and Not Building Rapport

Jenna Kieckhaefer, California State University, Fresno

Ryan Juan, California State University, Fresno

Although the use of rapport is uniformly recommended across all known interviewing guidelines (e.g., Cognitive Interview, NIJ Guidelines), research has found that police don't always use it in the field (Schreiber Compo, Gregory, & Fisher, 2012). Recent research surveying police officers in Pennsylvania indicated that although most officers believe rapport is important, they don't use it similarly across all witnesses and suspects (Vallano et al., 2015). The purpose of the current study was to further explore the reasons why officers build or do not build rapport with cooperative witnesses with a different sample of law enforcement officers. Results indicate that officers base their decision to build or not build rapport both on the situation (i.e., time sensitive information needed) and the witness themselves (i.e., already seems cooperative). Implications will be discussed.

Effect of Police Rapport on Witness Accuracy

Jenna Kieckhaefer, California State University, Fresno

Raymundo Diaz-Guzman, California State University, Fresno

In order to increase witness statement quantity and quality, rapport-building is recommended in most investigative interviewing protocols. Despite these recommendations, there is little empirical research to substantiate this assumption. Previous research has been mixed as to rapport's effect on witness accuracy - some have found it increases witness accuracy (Collins, Lincoln & Frank, 2002) in the presence of misinformation (Vallano & Schreiber Compo, 2011), while others have found a positive effect but only in certain circumstances (Kieckhaefer, Vallano & Schreiber Compo, 2014). None of this research, however, has involved actual police officers. The present study examined the effect of officer rapport-building on mock-witness accuracy. Real police officers were instructed to build rapport, to not build rapport, or were given no rapport-related instructions prior to interviewing a witness about a mock crime video they watched. Preliminary results support recent findings that rapport's effect depends on the amount built with the witness.

How Do You Build Rapport? Surveying Police About Their Verbal and Non-Verbal Rapport Techniques

Jenna Kieckhaefer, California State University, Fresno

Ryan Juan, California State University, Fresno

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Investigative interviewing guidelines recommend police build rapport with witnesses and victims of crime, however little to no research has examined how law enforcement build rapport. The objectives of the current study are (1) to examine what verbal and non-verbal techniques officers use, and (2) their views of the effectiveness of said techniques. Results from surveys of 131 police officers indicate that the most common verbal techniques include discussing common interests and the use of empathy. As for the non-verbal techniques, body language and eye contact were stated most. This research is the first step in examining how officers build rapport and how effective the techniques are. Future research needs to examine what they actually do in interviews, and not just what they say that they do to build rapport.

Panel 15: Juries, Sentencing, and Wrongful Convictions

A Preliminary Analysis of Determinants for Erroneous Death Sentences and Subsequent Reversals

Hong Lu, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Tereza Trejbalova, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

In the Post-Furman era followed by *Gregg v. Georgia* in 1976, exonerations of wrongly convicted death row inmates have been gaining attention from the public and academics alike. In the United States, 159 individuals have been exonerated between 1973 and 2017, an average of at least three exonerations annually (Death Penalty Information Center; DPIC, 2017). Given that the size of death row remains quite large in the U.S., at 2,902 in 2016, it is important to examine the underlying factors that enabled wrongful convictions in death penalty cases, as well as the subsequent reversals. Using data from all 159 cases documented in the Exonerated List on the Death Penalty Information Center, this study attempts to identify key factors correlated to wrongful convictions and subsequent exonerations, such as offender demographics, offense characteristics and case process information. The findings will provide preliminary understanding of the causes of erroneous death penalty convictions and will be discussed in terms of their policy implications.

Cops or Robbers? Who Makes the Better Juror?

James M. Binnall, California State University, Long Beach

Forty-nine states, the federal government, and the District of Columbia statutorily restrict a convicted felon's opportunity to serve as a juror. One primary rationale for felon-juror exclusion holds that convicted felons would threaten the impartiality of the adjudicative process, as they harbor impermissible pro-defense/anti-prosecution biases. This paper examines the pre-trial biases of law enforcement personnel (N = 201). Results reveal that former and current law enforcement personnel harbor pro-prosecution/anti-defense pre-trial biases as significant as the pro-defense/anti-prosecution pre-trial biases found in prior empirical research on the pre-trial biases of convicted felons. These results suggest that by excluding convicted felons from the adjudicative process, jurisdictions seem to impermissibly legislate condemnable and acceptable pre-trial biases, denigrating the impartiality of the jury in the name of impartiality.

Deconstructing Wrongful Convictions and Criminal Investigative Failures

Kim Rossmo, Texas State University

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The sentinel events process provides an approach for analyzing failures from a systemic perspective. The methodology can be used to deconstruct wrongful convictions and unsolved crimes. This presentation discusses the findings of an NIJ-funded project on the detailed analysis of 50 wrongful convictions and other forms of criminal investigative failure. The objective of the project was to first identify and classify causal factors, and then analyze their relationships. Failure factors were classified as personnel issues, organizational problems, or situational features, and identified as proximate or supporting causes. Concept maps were then used to analyze relationships in causal factor networks. The results of the study provide an empirical foundation for developing realistic strategies for improving the criminal investigative process while minimizing the risk of wrongful convictions.

Let Them Serve: Californians Consider Permanent Felon-Juror Exclusion in the Golden State
James M. Binnall, California State University, Long Beach
Nick Petersen, University of Miami

Forty-nine states, the federal government, and the District of Columbia statutorily restrict a convicted felon's opportunity to serve as a juror. Of these jurisdictions, twenty-eight ban convicted felons from jury service for life. California is a permanent exclusion state. California Civil Code section 203 (a)(5) makes convicted felons permanently ineligible for jury service. This paper explores public opinion regarding California's felon-juror exclusion policy. In a survey of 815 voting age Californians, we found that just over half of participants 1) support the inclusion of convicted felons in the jury process and 2) do not support the professed rationales for the practice. These results, coupled with prior empirical research on the topic, call into question the continued existence of statutes that are seemingly vestiges of antiquated criminal justice policies that conceive of former offenders as irredeemable threats to our democratic institutions.

Panel 16: Research and Resistance

An Analysis of the Role of Higher Education in Women's Desistance from Crime
Barbara E. Bloom, Sonoma State University
Marilyn M. Brown, University of Hawai'i at Hilo

Formerly incarcerated women face a number of barriers in reentering their communities after prison or jail. These barriers include the demands of supervision, securing employment, finding affordable housing, reuniting with children and family, and maintaining sobriety. Challenges to successful reentry can contribute to arrest and incarceration. The evolving literature on desistance demonstrates that personal narratives of condemnation must be replaced and grounded in an individual's redemption or rationale for desistance. Further, the environment for desistance must provide the resources which will help women sustain their desire for change. We will present the findings of our study, based on interviews with women currently or recently enrolled in institutions of higher education, which examines higher education as a structure within which reform can take place and where women can revise condemnation scripts into redemption scripts. These findings suggest that women's relationships with peers, professors, and other supportive individuals are crucial to their transformation.

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The Influence of Art Programs on Correctional Culture

Jill L. Rosenbaum, California State University, Fullerton

Research indicates that art can have a profound effect on incarcerated individuals (Brewster, 2012; Gussack, 2013; Persons, 2013; Rosenbaum and Spivack, 2014). While art as an agent for individual change is obviously important, the influence of the inclusion of art's programming behind bars appears to have a significant impact on the institutional culture. Utilizing data collected from interviews with staff and observational methods, this paper will discuss the change in culture in both juvenile and adult institutions as a direct result of ongoing arts programs.

Trump, Criminology, and Feminism: A Call for Activist Research

Meda Chesney-Lind, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Feminist criminology can provide the larger field with a clear road map in what might be described as the Trump era. First and foremost, the field requires that research must not only focus on the centrality of gender as a key aspect of critical research, but also foregrounds the need to engage in research that makes the social world more equitable. In this political time, this means a refocus on efforts to deny women meaningful access to reproductive rights, as well as efforts to roll back advances in the area of campus sexual assault. We must conduct new research on the implications of involving the criminal justice system in other forms of inequality, particularly racial inequality. Finally, we must document the terrible impacts of criminalization of migration, and the explicit embrace of mass incarceration must be exposed as socially and politically toxic.

Panel 17: There Goes the Neighborhood...: Researching Crime and Communities

Census Tracts and Neighborhood Spatial Perception

Benjamin J. Forthun, University of California, Irvine

While neighborhood effects research attempts to capture aggregate environmental and social effects on a variety of outcome measures, the geographic unit of analysis is typically comprised of census tract or block groups generated with very little geographic meaning. Problematic factors surrounding the use of census tracts include issues of geographic scale, proximity, and a wide array of computational issues. Few studies attempt to capture how tracts (often characterized as neighborhoods) align to the boundaries that residents perceive. Using data from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey (LA FANS), this study explores individual and tract level factors affecting resident's Neighborhood Spatial Perception (NSP). Results indicate a broad range of individual and structural correlates of resident NSP, including education, race, fear, collective efficacy, and housing density. Track trends of NSP are then examined, followed by a discussion of how varying perceptions of NSP within and between tracts undermine their utility as a meaningful geographic scale.

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Holistic Neighborhood Change & Crime in Los Angeles, 2000 - 2010

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Seth A. Williams, University of California, Irvine

The present study examines the relationship between neighborhood change and change in crime rates across neighborhoods in the city of Los Angeles for the 2000 - 2010 decade. First, we present the results of a latent class analysis based on Decennial US Census tract data used to identify sixteen distinct classes of neighborhood change for the 2000 - 2010 period. These classes are described according to changes in housing dynamics, age structure, racial-ethnic composition and churning, and socioeconomic characteristics. We then use these classes to model change in crime between 2000 and 2010. Additionally, we assess the performance of models using latent classes as predictors versus the more traditional approach of change scores on individual independent variables. We interpret our findings through multiple criminological and sociological theories.

Reconceptualizing Neighborhood Structure in Social Disorganization Theory

Charis E. Kubrin, University of California, Irvine

John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Nicholas Branic, University of California, Irvine

While social disorganization theory has received much empirical support, studies are limited in how they conceptualize and operationalize the structural antecedents of social disorganization. Studies emphasize the individual impacts of poverty, instability, heterogeneity and other structural characteristics by examining their independent effects on neighborhood crime rates. We take a different approach, one that considers how structural forces combine into unique constellations or patterns that vary across communities, with consequences for crime. Combining crime and Census data for neighborhoods in the Southern California region, we conducted latent class analysis, which identified 9 neighborhood typologies based on levels of poverty, instability, and heterogeneity. We then used negative binomial regression models to examine the relationships between these neighborhood classes and crime rates. Beyond finding that socially disorganized neighborhoods have higher crime rates, we find that other neighborhood classes are also (differentially) associated with crime rates.

Panel 18: Innovations in Pedagogy

"The Big Pig Dig": Getting Students Engaged in Forensic Anthropology at Western Oregon University

Misty A. Weitzel, Western Oregon University

The objective of this presentation is to introduce two innovative approaches to teaching forensic anthropology to criminal justice students at Western Oregon University. Advanced learning in forensic anthropology requires a "hands on" approach. Forensic anthropologists are tasked with creating a biological profile of the decedent and have learned to do so through intensive examination of skeletal remains. However, student learning in forensic archaeology and analysis of the processes influencing human remains after the time of death (i.e. taphonomy) and the post-mortem interval also benefit from directly applied strategies. In one pedagogical example, students participate in a search and recovery exercise called "The Big

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Pig Dig”. In the second exercise, students design their own research experiments in taphonomy and present this research in a poster format in a campus-wide showcase of academic excellence.

Benefits and Challenges to Online Teaching and Learning: Lessons from Criminal Justice at WOU

Vivian Djokotoe, Western Oregon University

This paper explores online teaching and learning as an adaptive tool in offering criminal justice courses at Western Oregon University. I examine the department's experience in the adoption of online technology in response to current student needs. What were the challenges to adoption? And what lessons have been learned in the process? Is online teaching and learning beneficial or an exercise in futility? Using personal experience as well as experiences of faculty and students, this paper highlights the important role of online teaching and learning as a tool to resolve educational needs for criminal justice faculty and students, and the implications of using this form of response to a growing need. I conclude by arguing that within the constraints of limited access among some college populations, the adoption of this technology no matter how nontraditional has proven an innovative approach to addressing the program's problems with its population and may well provide a model for how similar institutions might approach implementing online teaching and learning to meet their own needs.

Media Management: Using Media and Visual Aids to Promote “Real-World” Criminal Justice Connections

Jennifer Moreno, Western Oregon University

The purpose of this presentation is to explore two goals of incorporating media and visual aids in teaching criminal justice: 1) promoting integrative thinking among criminal justice students and 2) accommodating evolving expectations from a more digital-minded generation of students. First, fostering a holistic perspective in criminal justice students requires mastery of research, conceptual themes and instruction, as well as application of that core foundation to situational-based scenarios, real-world incidents and professional trends. How can we use media to equip our students to make the connection between education and “real-life”? Second, it requires incessant effort to evolve dynamic teaching strategies to meet the expectations of a digital generation. How we present content has considerable impact on a generation of students who are accustomed to on-demand, digital-based information. During this presentation I will present strategies relating to the incorporation of media and visual aids to both maximize applied learning and to accommodate evolving learning styles.

Understanding Students: A survey of CJ students at Western Oregon University

David W. Murphy, Western Oregon University

This presentation includes an overview of a project designed to provide CJ faculty with a better understanding of their students' backgrounds and views related to the criminal justice system. CJ faculty at Western Oregon University collaborated to construct an online survey focusing on their students' attitudes and opinions about variety of topics ranging from offenders and CJ practitioners to problems such as prison overcrowding and police

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misconduct. Information about students' backgrounds, career aspirations and demographic characteristics was also collected. Survey findings and their implications will be discussed with the goal of providing insights related to maximizing teaching effectiveness.

Panel 19: Social Science and Alternative Approaches to Analyzing Law, Race, and The Carceral State

Alyssa Cisneros, University of California, Irvine
Amanda Peterson, University of California, Irvine
Ernest Chavez, University of California, Irvine
Justin D. Strong, University of California, Irvine

Epistemological limitations pose remarkable challenges to the social sciences. Beyond difficulties such as observation and measurement are issues pertaining to the very possibilities and constraints of knowledge within any given cultural, political, and economic context. Further, along with the sheer complexity of the social structure, there arise critical tensions in the process of social scientific knowledge production that warrant increased contemplation and interrogation. Tensions relating to phenomenological discontinuity, historical and artifactual reconstruction, and the absences held within an archive will be considered as they relate to understanding punishment, the endurance of racial hierarchies, and the overall project of state making. Mobilizing theory and method to be situated at the estrangement of knowledge and structure will also be discussed. Finally, it will be demonstrated how alternative approaches to analysis and critical methods can be configured and assembled within social science.

Panel 20: Analyzing Sentencing

Resentencing Juveniles Serving Life Without Parole in Colorado
Jennifer E. Capps, Metropolitan State University of Denver

This presentation addresses the resentencing of 48 offenders serving life without parole for crimes they committed as juveniles in the state of Colorado. Specifics related to several of the cases will be discussed as well as expert testimony offered by the presenter. Factors utilized to determine resentencing, community safety, rehabilitation, and ethical considerations will also be discussed.

Sentencing Outcomes: An Examination of the Interaction Between Race and Mental Health Diagnoses

Emily R. Berthelot, University of Nevada, Reno
Nathan W. Prager, University of Nevada, Reno

Extant research consistently finds that both Black and Hispanic defendants receive harsher punishments than their White counterparts, including both longer sentences and higher odds of receiving incarceration over probation. Moreover, research on mental health is not as extensive but suggests that, in general, mental illness is a mitigating factor in sentencing decisions. However, psychological health is also perceived differently based on the individual's race. For example, African American men are more likely to be seen as a "typical criminal" rather than mentally ill, and not needing treatment or psychological evaluation. The

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purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between race and mental health diagnoses on sentencing outcomes. Specifically, we seek to examine whether race and mental health have an interactive impact on sentencing outcomes (i.e., (1) incarceration vs. probation and (2) sentence length). To do this, we examine data from Wave I and IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health.

Using Machine Learning to Explain and Predict the Sentence

Shi Yan, Arizona State University

Most current studies using the sentence length as the dependent variable--either those studying extralegal disparity in sentences or those predicting the sentence--are based on a single regression. The underlying assumption is a linear relationship between the sentence length and the regressors used. However, in the actual sentencing decision-making process, such relationships may be non-linear. The present study uses machine learning techniques to explore the possible non-linearities in explaining the sentence. It trains an algorithm using sentencing data obtained from New York State, and use the algorithm to predict the sentence on a separate subsample not used in training. The study then compares the predictions obtained from the algorithm and that obtained using a more conventional regression approach.

Panel 21: Criminal Justice Personnel and Policy

Canadian Police Mothers and the Boys' Club: The Implications of Combined Challenges of Work and Home

Carrie B. Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

Debra Langan, Wilfrid Laurier University

There are growing concerns about the severity of the stresses experienced by police officers. A persuasive body of research demonstrates how a culture of hegemonic masculinity in policing contributes to unique stresses experienced by women officers. By examining the gendered nature of the police culture and domestic labor, our paper presents the findings from our in-depth interviews with 84 Canadian women police who were also mothers. Our qualitative analyses explore how their experiences of the organizational structures, occupational cultures, and operational contexts of police work are complicated by their experiences as mothers. They work inordinately hard to prove physical and emotional strength in an attempt to be accepted into policing's boys' club; encounter negative workplace responses to pregnancy; are often demoted or reassigned during maternity leave; and need to re-prove themselves upon returning to work. By foregrounding these experiences, we seek to enhance police services' support for women officers and efforts to recruit, retain, and promote women police.

Findings from an Evaluation of the Vancouver Police Department's Cadet Program

Amanda V. McCormick, University of the Fraser Valley

Irwin M. Cohen, University of the Fraser Valley

Since 2014, the Vancouver Police Department has run a youth cadet program, involving approximately 60 youth per cohort. As part of the cadet program's evaluation, each year that they are in the cadet program, each youth completes two one-on-one interviews, one at the beginning and one at the end of the year measuring general demographics, risk factors for

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delinquency and crime, and program perceptions. This presentation provides the findings of the three-year evaluation of the VPD cadet program in terms of achieving the program's goals, benefits and shortcomings of the program, and the view of the program from the perspective of participating cadets.

Successful Women in Criminal Justice

Elaine Gunnison, Seattle University

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Seattle University

Autumn Murtagh, Seattle University

Bridgette Navejar, Seattle University

Michelle Newton, Seattle University

The rise of women to executive leadership positions has been difficult. This presentation examines the experiences and career trajectories of high ranking executive female leaders working in all facets of the criminal justice system (i.e., police, courts, corrections, victim services, research, and academia). Subjects were recruited from local, state, federal, and private criminal justice agencies and through criminology and criminal justice professional and academic organizations both nationally and internationally. Results are presented from over 30 interviews with top female leaders working in all sectors of the criminal justice system. Findings regarding their successes and challenges on their rise to the top are discussed as well as an examination of their journey at a unique time in the history of criminal justice is presented. Discussion will also be devoted to how this investigation resulted in a broader investigation with preliminary results presented. Finally, advice for current and aspiring women working in the field is presented.

We Are the Sum Total of Our Experiences: Youth Gang Exposure and the Correctional Officer in Nevada.

Matthew C. Leone, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada

Emily R. Berthelot, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada

Haley J. Brown, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada

Sara Gray, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada

A substantial body of literature exists which demonstrates a relationship between childhood exposure to violence and gangs, and adult attitudes and behaviors. This existing research has examined the long term personal and professional consequences of these exposures as they relate to educational achievement, tolerance for violence, perceptions of personal safety, self-control, and future criminality. Researchers have also considered how exposure to violence and gangs as a child narrows professional opportunities and occupational choice. One occupation, however, which has not been considered within the context of childhood exposure to violence and gangs is the correctional officer. Using both descriptive and inferential statistics, this study examined the survey responses of over 200 correctional officers in Nevada, comparing their prior exposure to gangs and gang members with their attitudes and beliefs about the inmates within their respective institutions.

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Panel 22: Police Responses to Neurodivergence, Developmental Disabilities, and Mental Health Issues

Police Officers' and Mental Health Professionals' Views of Mobile Crisis Teams

Jennifer A. Lavoie, Wilfrid Laurier University

Trevor Vierson, Wilfrid Laurier University

Carrie B. Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

Tim Wykes, University of Guelph

The rise in calls for police services to respond to mental health crises in the community has led to the emergence of increased joint initiatives between police and health services. Mobile Crisis Rapid Response Teams (MCTs) consist of a mental health professional (MHP) dispatched by 911 to jointly respond to calls involving a person in mental health crisis in tandem with uniformed police officers. The present study was an ethnographic field study involving 200 hours of researcher ride-alongs with police officers and MCTs at a mid-sized police service in Ontario, Canada. The purpose of the study was to gain insight into how police officers and MCTs collaborate and perceive one another through a pluralistic lens. Thematic analysis of field notes indicated that officers valued the mental health knowledge, recommendations for diversion, and de-escalation skill sets offered by MHPs. Moreover, officers found that MCTs legitimated police interaction with emergency departments during mental health apprehensions. There were identified needs around resourcing and safety.

Policing Mental Illness: A Critical Review of Definitions, Concepts, and Terminology

Jacek Koziarski, University of Ontario

Tyler Frederick, University of Ontario

Christopher D. O'Connor, University of Ontario

In the policing literature, there are many terms and frames used in discussions about how to address interactions between police and individuals with mental illness. For example, the term, "persons with mental illness" implies an increased risk of police contact for all people with mental illness. Similarly, "individuals in crisis" implies that only individuals in active crisis get the police called on them. Further, deinstitutionalization is often cited as a cause of the increased contact in recent decades. These terms and frames construct the issue in particular ways and shape our response to it. They risk missing other important dimensions of the problem, including gentrification, disorder-focused policing, homelessness, and social stigma. Through a scoping review of the literature, we critically consider how the issue is being constructed through the terminology, the operationalization of variables, and the justificatory frames. We conclude with practical suggestions for how researchers and police services can better conceptualize mental health related interactions.

Temporal Patterns of Mental Health Act Calls to the Police

Adam Vaughan, Simon Fraser University

Recent research has shown that crime-related police calls for service only account for 20-30 percent of police call-related activity. In this paper, we analyze temporal patterns of calls for police service that relate to mental health. Approximately 22,000 mental health related calls for police service are analyzed. Seasonal, monthly, and daily patterns are analyzed using ANOVA and negative binomial regression. Mental health related calls for police service have

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a distinct temporal pattern for the days of the week and, to a lesser extent, at different times of the year. Specifically, these calls for police service are elevated during fall/winter months and during the week. The results of our analyses show that police resourcing based only on criminal activity is limited for at least this one form of police calls for service. This may have implications for police resourcing and scheduling, particularly in the context of the day of the week and when special mental health teams are needed.

When Autistic Individuals Encounter the Police: What Parents, Caregivers and Professionals Report

Danielle M. Wallace, Arizona State University

Diagnoses of autism have been increasing at an exponential rate, with no signs of slowing. Individuals diagnosed as children will soon become adults, increasing their likelihood of having police contact of any kind. Recent events, like the shooting of Arnaldo Soto's caregiver in Miami, suggest police officers and agencies are ill prepared to deal with and accommodate an individual with autism during a police-citizen encounter. Unfortunately, little is known from an advocacy, law enforcement, or research perspective on how common encounters with the police are for individuals with autism, who experiences them, what encounters look like, and the concerns of the various parties involved in encounters. Using an in-person and web-based survey of nearly 400 respondents from various autism-related fairs and walks in Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, I fill in the gaps on some of the above points regarding the who, what, and where of autistic individuals and police encounters as well as reporting on concerns for police-autistic individual contact in the future.

Panel 23: Intersections of In/Justice: Gender, Race, and Citizenship Status and Access to Justice *Access to Social Justice in Rural America*

Amy M. Magnus, University of California, Irvine

Social services and resources are typically concentrated in highly populated areas across the United States. Because of this, rural communities often lack important resources related to public and individual health. Extreme poverty is a major risk factor for poor health outcomes, and the scarcity of health-related resources and services in rural communities impacts a range of life outcomes, including educational attainment, fertility, and life expectancy. Compounded by social inequalities, particularly related to race, gender, and socioeconomic status, rural communities are often significantly disadvantaged by lacking access to important social services, including reliable health clinics and medical professionals. This paper examines preliminary interview and observation data from one rural community within the Western United States through the lens of women and youth, in particular. Through this analysis, the criminalization poverty, homelessness, and gender emerge as significant barriers to social justice for both women and youth in rural America.

Barriers to Justice: Challenges Faced by Immigrant Women Applying for Civil Protection

Alexa Bejinariu, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Emily I. Troshynski, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Civil protection orders are frequently issued as a means of protecting domestic violence victims from their abusers. The intent of protection orders are to reduce future harm

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associated with any individual considered a threat. However, the issuance of protection orders is dependent on multiple factors involving level of threat, perceived harm, as well as the ability for an individual to articulate their victimization to the court. These aforementioned factors, in addition to understandings of courtroom procedures, are perceived as potential barriers to accessing justice. Yet, little research has examined factors related to barriers faced by immigrant women as they access the courts for orders of protection. Structured observations of protection order hearings in a civil court are analyzed and included cases brought forward by immigrant women. Findings of this research evaluate challenges faced by immigrant women seeking protection orders. When compared to other women's experiences in court, this research suggests that immigrant women's experiences are both similar and divergent.

Legacies of Racial Violence: The Mediating Characteristics of Civil Rights Era Terror
Courtney Echols, University of California, Irvine

Although a large body of research has documented the relationship between historic racial violence and contemporary outcomes, civil rights era racial terror has largely been overlooked in the legacy of racial violence literature. This is significant as disentangling contemporary outcomes from their historical antecedents necessitates an understanding of how these legacies are sustained and reinforced over time, and the limited but compelling evidence on the contribution of mid-century racial violence provides support for additional studies parsing the role of civil rights era racial terror. This study therefore seeks to further clarify the role of anti-civil rights enforcement (ACRE) activity by examining whether this activity mediates the relationship previously found between historic lynching and contemporary homicides in Louisiana. This research also examines whether the strength of the mediating role of ACRE events varies as a function of ACRE activity characteristics.

Intersectionality in the Courtroom: Indigenous and non-Indigenous women in Australian Supreme Courts and District Courts
Marisela Velazquez, James Cook University

It has been well established that both Indigenous women and non-Indigenous women involved in crime generally meet criteria for low socioeconomic status (Bartels, 2010). A common explanation for women who are involved in crime, regardless of indigeneity, is socioeconomic status. However, differences in education, skill and income are rarely the only factors submitted for the court to consider in sentencing. Instead I argue that key domains which intersect during court processes from arraignment to sentence matters are constructs of femininity based on race and the different weight placed in the factors that are submitted to the Court. This paper details how socioeconomic status, race, and gender are layered and nuanced in the higher courts. I use observational research in courtrooms and apply intersectionality as a framework for the analysis of understanding how gender and race are affected by court practices in Queensland, Australia's Supreme Courts and District Courts. In particular, I focus on how gender and race interact with class when mitigating and aggravating factors are submitted to the court. My court observation and interview findings suggest that white women are often viewed as victims of male oppression, whereas Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are treated paternalistically. These unfortunate circumstances in particular point to the courts ignoring and denying Indigenous women's

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agency in different ways. A challenge for criminology is to consider the intersections of race and gender more carefully and critically, and avoid reductionism and single-issue research.

Panel 24: Teaching and Learning in Criminal Justice

eLearning in CJ: Student Perceptions of Police Leadership Training in the Online Modality.

Mitch Javidi, International Academy of Public Safety

Terry Anderson, Institute for Credible Leadership Development, IAPS

Tim Croisdale, California State University, Sacramento

eLearning in the criminal justice arena continues to grow and improve internationally in terms of the number of programs, numbers of students, topics of study, and quality. This research examined an online certificate in police leadership conducted by a public safety organization in the United States. Respondents in a variety of law enforcement roles were asked questions relating to both course content and quality, as well as the relevance and applicability of the material learned to their everyday life on the job. Over 29,000 surveys were sent to students who had completed the training program; 15,578 responded to the survey. Overall, respondents reported being satisfied with the eLearning experience, the program content, and immediate application of knowledge and techniques in their career.

Teaching Future Law Enforcement Through a Feminist Pedagogy

Patrick M. Polasek, Benedictine University

Teaching future law enforcement officers can be a bit of a challenge. Many care about just getting on the streets instead of criminology. But I have found success getting through to my students through a feminist pedagogy. This means that I try and make all students feel valued as individuals. I strive for egalitarian relationships in the classroom, and I use the experience of students as a learning resource. I feel that they have some knowledge on a subject, I have additional knowledge, and together we will learn more about this topic. This method encourages students to participate in class and helps them to think critically. I strive to attain this method through a variety of ways. My lectures are interactive between my students and myself. I also split the class into groups and have them debate controversial issues in the field. Finally, I like to bring criminological and sociological theories to life by using film. I use documentary films, in order to bring reality and relevancy into the classroom.

Clickers and Online Quizzes in the Criminal Justice Classroom: A Test Study

Amy I. Cass, California State University, Fullerton

The criminal justice discipline has few studies that explore the use of technology as a supplement to traditional face-to-face instruction. Using a sample of criminal justice students enrolled in two sections of the same 300-level foundational criminal justice course, this study examines the impact of clickers and online homework on student performance in the course, as well as observes student perceptions of the integrated technology. Results reveal that while students perceived the technologies as helpful to their learning, the addition of technologies to the one section of the course did little to improve scores on specific assignments and overall performance in the class.

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Session 25: Poster Session and Reception

“Preying on Predators”: Exploring the vigilantism of Creep Catchers

Hannah RE. Eggett, Wilfrid Laurier University

Vigilantes have acted as self-appointed law enforcement bodies in varying capacities throughout history. As social control agents, vigilantes address behaviours that are viewed as transgressive within their respective communities. While vigilantism is not entirely a modern phenomenon, the development of the internet has led to the evolution of modern forms of vigilantism; specifically, the “cyber-vigilante” has emerged. One example of a predominant Canadian cyber-vigilante group is Creep Catchers - who targets the transgressive behaviours of alleged online sexual predators. The purpose of this study is to examine, through qualitative analysis, the perspectives and understandings of Creep Catchers' regarding their vigilantism in its various forms. My analyses will focus on: 1) the sensemaking processes of the organisation; 2) their use of rhetoric and discourse; 3) gender roles and heteronormativity within the organisation, as well as the individuals that they target; and, finally, 4) their perspectives of traditional law and its various bodies, as well as its (il)legitimacy.

Informing Policymakers with Fresno County Crime Statistics

Ricardo Portillo Jr, California State University, Fresno

Within Fresno County, there is not a central database of local crime data beyond the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. Therefore, local jurisdictions do not have a way to assess the impact of policies or check if local laws are preventing crime. The current project seeks to collect data in a near real-time basis (monthly) from all law enforcement jurisdictions in Fresno County. The goal is to gather, analyze, and present up-to-date crime data in visual form (Tableau) for local policy makers. Visualizations will aim to discover the trends in four specific areas: (1) crime in relation to other cities within Fresno County (2) effects of crime in relation to certain enacted laws (3) the similarities of crime trends within Fresno County in relation to the trends in the state of California (4) and the analysis of crime trends from month to month. The resulting database and publicly available visualizer, can be used by local agencies to shape policies and practices. The crime data (with visualizations) will be presented along with the relevant policy discussion on the need for up-to-date data.

On an Intersectional Approach to Mass Incarceration

Anthony M. Triola, University of California, Irvine

In this paper, mass incarceration is viewed through various modes of critical analysis. Each of these theoretical modes imply degrees of incompatibility with other approaches to the extent that propositions exclude the analysis of other perspectives. Intersectionality sets out to reconcile the degree to which the emphasis of a single identity hides or conceals the existence of one's unique constitution of variously overlapping subjective forms. When one critical theory's proposition constitutes an erasure of those belonging to another, intersectional approaches could logically remedy this disjunction. In critical scholarship, this may represent a tension between disciplinary, interdisciplinary, and transdisciplinary approaches. As we see the potential for a shift to transdisciplinary studies, intersectionality may emerge as a mechanism for the forging of a transdisciplinary critical theory which could foster

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collaboration of scholars and community to engage social problems. Mass incarceration is one social problem among many which could be remediated through such an approach.

Police Use of Twitter: 21st Century Community Policing

Nicole A. Coomber, Wilfrid Laurier University

As a result of technological advancements and the development of social media, new forms of community policing initiatives have emerged. In particular, police have adapted their communication strategies to incorporate Twitter as a means of connecting with the public. As such, the purpose of this qualitative media analysis was to provide insight into these new contemporary policing practices that incorporate social media. Specifically, a southern Ontario metropolitan police service's use of Twitter as a community-policing tool was examined in order to obtain an understanding of how Twitter facilitates and/or constrains collaboration with the public in solving crime and neighbourhood problems. The findings that have emerged from this study will be discussed.

SBIRT in Jail Settings: Who Responds Best to Brief Intervention to Address Alcohol and Drug Misuse

Donna M. Krogh, University of California, Los Angeles

Research on identifying effective strategies to reduce alcohol and drug use among those involved in the criminal justice system has grown substantially over the last two decades. While SBIRT has shown some promise in reducing alcohol and drug use among a variety of different populations, an initial evaluation of SBIRT in jail setting found that there was no difference in drug use and treatment outcomes between those who received the SBIRT intervention and those who did not. However, it is unknown whether the outcomes (treatment participation, drug use) of the SBIRT intervention differed by the baseline risk level (no risk/low risk, medium risk, high risk) for selected drugs (alcohol, opioid, amphetamine, marijuana, and cocaine), controlling for demographic and other baseline characteristics. The findings from this study can help foster the development of more targeted interventions to address alcohol and drug misuse among criminal justice populations.

The Effects of Neighborhood Views on Fear of Crime

David Kim, Indiana University East

Heeuk D. Lee, Weber State University

Moonki Hong, Korean Institute of Criminology

Samuel Helsloot, Weber State University

The current study examines the impact of neighborhood views on fear of crime. Integrating residents' perceptions and neighborhood views provides a clearer perspective on fear of crime. Using data from a random mail survey of 923 respondents living in the Northwestern region in America, the finding suggests that residents who perceive greater levels of disorder had greater levels of fear of crime. Implications and suggestions for future study are discussed.

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The Impact of Parenting Education on the Parent-Child Relationship of Domestic Violence Survivors

Veronica V. Gonzalez, University of California, Irvine

Previous research indicates that domestic violence (DV) survivors have poorer parenting skills than parents not exposed to DV; and that parent-child relationships of DV survivors and their children are negatively impacted. This project assesses the impact of a parenting program tailored specifically for DV survivors. Participants were recruited from the Orange County Family Justice Center's (OCFJC) 15-week parenting program, Parents Creating Change (PCC). The PCC program includes lessons on communication, age-appropriate rule implementation, setting age-appropriate consequence for rule breaking, anger-management, self-esteem, DV and its effects. Data was collected using pre- and post-program surveys regarding parenting skills and the parent-child relationship. Preliminary results indicate that the program positively impacted the participants' perceived self-efficacy, parenting skills, and the parent-child relationship. Participants also noted the PCC allowed them the opportunity to increase their social support network by introducing them to other parents facing similar situations.

The Long Beach Youth Leadership Academy: Outcome Evaluation

Thuy-Trinh Nguyen, California State University, Long Beach

The Long Beach Youth Leadership Academy (YLA) is a leadership and youth development program held during summer each year. Funded by the Long Beach Police Foundation (LBPF), and hosted by the Long Beach Police Department (LBPD), the three-week long program is designed to help youth build leadership skills, promote career and personal development skills, and encourage community engagement. Participants engage in team building activities with guest speakers from community organizations, business leaders, and government agencies. Using data collected from pre- and post- questionnaires, participant responses were analyzed to determine the effect of the YLA on improving positive leadership skills and personal development skills that youth can use in their daily lives. The findings of this outcome evaluation indicate the YLA had a positive impact on the empowerment and development of youth.

Theoretical Considerations about Officers' Perceptions of the First Encounter

Rachael B. Smith, Arizona State University

With recent depictions of violent police interactions, understanding the relationship between the public's attitudes and beliefs towards the police is vitally important. Past research has identified that juveniles view the police more negatively and that attitudes are influenced by the first encounter. This literature review examines the different theoretical approaches taken in studying the interactions between the police and those indirectly involved in crime. This review is organized into three sections. The first reviews research about general attitudes towards different criminal justice agencies. The second section analyzes negative attitudes adopted by individuals committed to a life of crime. The final section focuses on varying attitudes across different social groups, including economic status, race, gender, and rural/urban residency. In order to better understand more effective ways police can

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communicate and interact with those indirectly involved in crime, it is important to identify the theoretically relevant variables involved.

Crime Context Factors: Serial vs. Non-serial Sex Offenders

Taylor Marsh, Simon Fraser University

Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Research shows that serial sexual murders differ from non-serial sexual murderers on a variety of factors. Yet, little is known about the differences between serial and non-serial sex offenders. Using a sample of 533 male sex offenders, we examine the differences and similarities between serial and non-serial sex offenders on pre-crime, crime, post-crime and victim selection factors. Findings from bivariate analysis and logistic regression indicate significant differences between serial and non-serial sex offenders in multiple aspects. Findings and implications for future research are discussed.

Panel 26: Corruption and White-Collar Crime

An Investigation of White-Collar Criminal Sentencing Disparities in Six Federal District Courts

Lauren FE. Galloway, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Sentencing white-collar offenders poses an especially difficult problem for law enforcement officials at each stage of the adjudication process, namely because these non-violent property crimes often injure victims in manners that elude systematic and direct measurement. To date, extant studies have not accounted for the introduction of relevant legislative changes or judicial characteristics in models of white-collar criminal sentencing, though evidence suggests these variables are relevant to sentencing outcomes. As such, the current study addresses disparities in white-collar criminal sentencing literature by using hierarchical linear estimation models and the most recent data available to investigate how sentencing trends might have shifted in light of recent events, specifically, a return to judicial discretion. Using 1990-2015 sentencing data from six U.S. districts, this paper analyzes the effects of relevant variables on (1) decisions to incarcerate, and (2) length of imprisonment once interned. Implications of confirmation of the findings are discussed.

Corruption on the Border: A Conceptual Framework

David Jancsics, San Diego State University

Since they fight lucrative illegal businesses such as human, drug and weapons trafficking, border agents worldwide, more than any other type of law enforcement officers are significantly vulnerable to corruption. For example, disclosed cases and federal reports suggest pervasive corruption on the US-Mexico border. Despite the importance of the topic little is known about border corruption. While many studies focus on other forms of corruption the empirical and theoretical academic literature on border-related corrupt activities is surprisingly limited. Synthesizing the interdisciplinary scholarly literature on corruption and the available empirical works on border corruption this paper develops a conceptual framework relevant to explain border corruption. The main themes discussed in the article are classification of border corruption, organizational opportunity structures, coordination mechanisms and informal network structures.

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Somebody's Watching Me: Profiling Techniques Used by the Retail Security Industry
Ronald Florida, The University of Virginia's College at Wise

Suspect profiling is one of the most controversial and misunderstood practices in criminal justice. Past studies indicate that criminal justice practitioners engage in legitimate and illegitimate profiling techniques on several levels; however, little is known about the profiling techniques used by the retail security industry. This study investigated how retail store detectives identify potential shoplifters. Results indicate that store detectives profile customers based on their appearance and by their behavior. These findings may be used to help understand employee behavior as well as aid criminal justice administrators to develop fair and legal policies for their agencies.

Panel 27: Innovations in Crime Analysis

"The Cycle of Decline": A Test of Skogan's Thesis on the Disorder and Serious Crime Feedback Loop

Christopher Contreras, University of California, Irvine
John R. Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Wilson and Kelling's (1982) highly controversial broken windows theory has spurred a debate, in both academic and policy circles, on the etiology of serious crime and the role of disorder. Regarding the relationship between disorder and serious crime, rather than postulating that disorder causes serious crime, or that the two are spuriously related, we instead posit that disorder and serious crime are inextricably linked in a perpetual feedback loop. Such a framework coheres with Hunter's (1978) conceptualization of disorder and serious crime's relationship to fear of crime and Skogan's cycle of decline. We test this by employing cross-lagged, longitudinal models to unpack the dynamic nature of the disorder and serious crime nexus at the block-level in Houston, Texas. We flexibly assess both the temporal and spatial scale of these processes; this enables us to theorize, as well as assess, spatial spillover effects between disorder and serious crime. Implications and avenues for future research will be discussed.

Exploring the Risk of Criminal Victimization in Neighbourhoods Surrounding Transit Stations
Jordana K. Gallison, Simon Fraser University

Transit settings have demonstrated that a number of different opportunity structures are available for motivated offenders to victimize against. Consequently, neighbouring residential homes and commercial stores may also be susceptible to an increase in criminal victimization as a result of being located nearby a transit station. The following study seeks to determine whether the SkyTrain's Canada Line has increased levels of reported crime in six criminal offence categories: commercial burglary, residential burglary, mischief, theft, theft from vehicle, and theft of vehicle between January 2003 and December 2015 in Vancouver, British Columbia. Time series regression analysis and relative risk ratios were utilized to identify census tracts that may have experienced a change in their relative risk levels. Research results demonstrate that crime has not increased since the implementation of the Canada Line route. Rather, census tracts that host multiple transit stations may be at an elevated risk for criminal victimization.

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Hunting for Combatants: Methods to Generate More Complete Network Maps of Gang Violence

Britney Boyd, California State University, San Bernardino
Citlalik Ibarra, California State University, San Bernardino
Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino

Stopping gang violence is important for people living in communities suffering from entrenched gang conflict. Understanding how violence spreads through social networks, improves focused-deterrent tactics aimed at reducing conflict and improving public safety. Efforts to apply social network analysis (SNA) to violent conflict, however, are challenged by the difficulties associated with assembling relational information. As such, we demonstrate how a two-step sampling process, beginning with focal seed gangs and expanding with a search of secondary gangs found in connection with those in step one, can generate more information. Notably, several issues remain: source limitations, entity resolution problems, and lack of current information about gang characteristics. After describing the data collection process, this presentation provides an integrated approach for how the methodological limitations can be addressed.

Yelping About a Good Time: Casino Popularity and Crime

Gisela Bichler, California State University, San Bernardino
Stephanie Castro, California State University, San Bernardino
Virginia Sosa, California State University, San Bernardino

Electronic word of mouth (e-WOM) is fast becoming the standard medium of communication when people are looking for information about where to go for a good time. Typically, the first page of a Google search reveals the property's website, and the second, is either Yelp or Trip advisor. Exploring the content posted on reviews offers a window into the criminogenic conditions associated with the property and provides an opportunity to study crime patterns with public data. This study investigates whether Yelp ratings and property characteristics account for violence and property crime occurring at or near 19 casinos in Southern California (as reported by Crimemapping.com), controlling for casino attractiveness (in-degree centrality). Two variables, staff friendliness and casino attractiveness are significantly related to higher crime rates, whereas the presence of slot machines is associated with lower crime, irrespective of crime type. Study limitations restrict generalizability, however, these findings suggest how crime patterns may be associated with the policies of property managers.

Panel 28: Researching Hate Groups, Terrorism, and Organized Crime

Gang in British Columbia-Mafioso, Gangsta or Thug?

Keiron R. McConnell, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

This presentation will be a discussion of the uniqueness of the British Columbia Gangster, one not born out of poverty, marginalization and or desperation, but out of greed and a desire for glamour. The presenter will discuss the field observations made in Toronto, Hobbema, London, U.K., Chicago and Los Angeles with Police Gang Units. This will be combined with the presenters 28 year of police experience with the last 15 years exclusively in gang suppression units in British Columbia. The presenter will suggest that many if not all people joining gangs in British Columbia are doing so as a rational choice.

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Right-Wing Terrorism: Where, When and Why

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Sara Doering, Simon Fraser University

No empirical research has explored the relationship between right-wing terrorist incidents and indicators related to economic conditions, social composition, and immigration across countries. This project uses a data set of right-wing terrorist incidents in North America and Western Europe from 1990-2014 compiled from multiple open-source terrorism databases, and national-level indicators retrieved from the World Bank Indicators Database. It was found that national-level variables are not useful when aggregating data across countries, but are more informative when examining relationships within countries individually. Both the factors related to increases or decreases in right-wing terrorism, and the targets of right-wing terrorist attacks are unique to each country analyzed. Dramatic increases in right-wing terrorist incidents within countries were examined qualitatively to further contextualize the societal conditions that are more likely to facilitate right-wing terrorism.

Someone to Blame: An Analysis of Online Comments Following the Quebec City Mosque Attack

Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University

Vanja Zdjelar, Simon Fraser University

On January 29th, 2017 Alexandre Bissonnette opened fire at a Quebec City Mosque killing six people. Following the incident, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau quickly labeled the attack as terrorism calling it a “despicable act of terror.” Described as a right-wing troll, an anti-feminist, and a supporter of President Donald Trump, ideology appears to have been a motive for the attack. This research seeks to understand the public response to this case of violent right-wing extremism by examining comment threads of news articles published in the days immediately following the incident. The sample includes comments from both American and Canadian news outlets. Themes found include both pro- and anti-Trudeau sentiments, critiques of the media, a need to assign blame, and conflicting understandings of terrorism.

Panel 29: Use of Force: Causes, Consequences, and Controversies

Do Foot Pursuits Escalate Police Use of Force?

Meghan S. Stroshine, Marquette University

Steven G. Brandl, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

There are many studies of the correlates, consequences, and control of police use of force. One of the findings of this research is that force is more likely immediately following motor vehicle chases. When officers must give chase, there is an increased likelihood that force will be used against the suspect once apprehended. While this finding has been well established with regards to motor vehicle pursuits, and had led to policy changes that limit their use, the same cannot be said for foot pursuits. We don't know if foot chases similarly result in the escalation of force. Given the frequent nature of foot pursuits in policing, however, this issue is important and has the potential to impact policy. Using use of force reports obtained from a large police department, we compare encounters involving police use of force to determine whether foot pursuits escalate force in use of force incidents.

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Predicting Law Enforcement Officer Turnover and Use of Force from Variables Measured by the 2013 Law

Ryan L. Radmall, University of Nevada, Las Vega

Law enforcement requires comprehensive hiring and training practices in order to curb misconduct and turnover. The present study examined the influence of education, cognitive ability tests and training, community policing initiatives and training, and the utilization of body cameras, on the number of dismissals and voluntary resignations and police use of force incidents recorded, while considering gender composition and ratio of officers to size of the community served, in a federally-released report. Many of the hypotheses were not confirmed. Implications, limitations, and directions for future research will be explored.

Using Force: These Are Not the Racial Identities You Are Looking For

R.C., Weber State University

Ryan J. LeCount, Hamline University

How does one's racial identification help to shape the way that one thinks about Police use of force? Previous research has demonstrated an association between one's racial attitudes and a variety of orientations toward criminal justice and law enforcement. Recent work has also established a link between salience of White identity and a variety of political positions. The existing literature, however, lacks an analysis of the role of racial identity in shaping these orientations toward law enforcement. The present study fills this gap by employing nationally representative survey data to directly test the role of white identity in shaping support for police use of force. Findings suggest that those with a stronger white racial identity are more likely to support police use of force, net of other relevant factors. Implications for the formulation of criminal justice policy support are discussed.

Panel 30: Sex, Laws, and Videotapes: Investigating Sex Crime and Cybercrime

Beyond Sexting: Addressing Online Self-Produced Child Pornography in the Youth Criminal Justice System

Bryce Westlake, San José State University

Advancements of, and easy access to, video recording technology has paralleled a growth in self-produced child pornography (SPCP). Although social and judicial attention has been given to instances of teenage sexting, other forms of SPCP, such as webcam/website sex tourism, have been almost ignored. While existing child pornography laws are being revised to address consensual teenage sexting, the revisions are failing to account for any other forms of SPCP. The purpose of this manuscript is to introduce commercial webcam/website based SPCP being conducted by adolescents, using the case study of Justin Berry, and to propose an appropriate response from youth criminal justice systems (YCJS) to cases brought before them. The proposed response considers the duality of youth as perpetrator and victim, the two broad approaches underpinning YCJS -justice and welfare-, and the primary goal of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: to develop policies in the best interest/welfare of the child. As a result, recommendations are framed with multiple YCJS structures in mind.

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Gender Differences in the Link Between Cyberbullying and Parental Monitoring Trajectories
Hyojong Song, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Jihoon Kim, University of Florida
Yeungjeom Lee, University of Florida

Parental supervision has been discussed as one of the protective factors for cyberbullying among juveniles as cyberbullying is relatively difficult to be monitored and enforced in school contexts. Using a longitudinal South Korean youth sample, the current study applies latent group-based trajectory modeling to examine not only an overlap of trajectories between parental supervision and cyberbullying perpetration but gender differences in the overlap as well. For cyberbullying trajectories, this study finds that male youths who reported higher parental supervision are more likely to be in a non-involved group compared to two other cyberbullying trajectory groups, sharp-decreasing and chronic groups. In contrast, females with the highest parental supervision report a perfect overlap with the sharp-decreasing cyberbullying trajectory group without any portion of the non-involved group. The results appear that parental supervision might have different impacts on cyberbullying behaviors across gender. Theoretical and policy implications are also discussed.

Microdeviation: On the Relationship Between Normalized Cyberdeviance and Manufactured Uncertainty
James F. Popham, Wilfrid Laurier University

This paper proposes a theory of “microdeviation,” revisiting David Wall's 2005 characterization of the internet as a public space marred by discontinuity from traditional social order. It argues that commonly encountered digital transgressions (microdeviation), such as email spam or social media antagonism, inform public assumptions of lawlessness online and in turn drive state and corporate-led production of manufactured uncertainties. The subsequent framing of the internet as ungovernable instigates divestment from digital policing until catalyzing events lead to immediate and often excessive state or corporate responses. These observations are applied as an interpretive framework for recent Canadian public and policy discussions that revolve around internet filtering in response to digital piracy of intellectual properties. The paper concludes with a brief comparative analysis of differing policy responses.

Digital Evidence: Examining Police Investigative Responses to Sex Crimes
Dale Ballucci, Western University
Dale Spencer, Carleton University
Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University

In this paper we examine the challenges faced by law enforcement regarding sex crime investigations with digital evidence in the twenty-first century. In order to add to the limited, but growing literature on digital evidence and sex crimes our study focuses on unpacking how the digital world has impacted police response to sex crimes. Our paper, draws on 70 interviews with police officers that were collected through a Canadian study of police practices in Canada. Our analysis and discussion focus specifically on investigative practices related to online sex crimes and the collection of digital evidence in these cases. We show that the emergence of online evidence perpetuates several novel aspects for law enforcement

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regarding sex crime investigations with a digital component pertaining to areas of training, anonymity and familiarity. We contend that these novel aspects present a series of challenges to law enforcement as well as exposing investigators to trauma.

Panel 31: Preventing and Responding to Crime in the Community and on Campus

How Do Law Enforcement UAVs Impact Community-Police Relations In Los Angeles?

Courtney Echols, University of California, Irvine

LaBreonna Bland, University of California, Irvine

Local law enforcement agencies are increasingly acquiring and deploying unmanned aerial vehicles. While many agencies claim that UAVs permit real time data collection and provide situational awareness in particularly high risk, tactical scenarios, communities express concerns around privacy, surveillance, and the increased militarization of law enforcement. Recently, the use of UAVs in both the city and county of Los Angeles has emerged as a hot topic that has sparked town-hall meetings and law enforcement commission meetings where these debates have played out. Given the purported desire of these agencies to engage with the community, provide transparency, and foster a culture of respect and trust between law enforcement and community members, the issue of UAVs warrants a critical analysis of how drone usage and the ensuing debates impact community-police relations. This study will employ survey data to address how the acquisition and deployment of drones by Los Angeles law enforcement agencies affects community members' perceptions of law enforcement.

Identifying Preventive Strategies for Breaking and Entering

Michael Seredycz, MacEwan University

Utilizing six years of data from a large metropolitan police agency, this study identifies preventive strategies to reduce the likelihood of breaking and entering. While not sexy, breaking and entering is one of the largest property crimes reported to the police. The study explores its frequency and correlates.

Policing the Suburban City: Lights, Sirens, and the Challenges of Contemporary Patrol Work

Rylan Simpson, University of California, Irvine

Patrol work remains at the core of modern policing. Indeed, patrol officers often act as gatekeepers to the broader criminal justice system: tasked with handling calls for service, patrol officers must navigate political, cultural, and policing landscapes to effectively enact subsequent action. Building on existing research, the present work analyzes the routine, and often mundane, challenges of contemporary patrol work. Supplemented by notes collected via ride-alongs with patrol officers, I describe and interrogate themes of practices which excite, frustrate, and motivate officers. I discuss these themes with respect to officer satisfaction, performance, and public-police relations.

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The Effect of Neighborhood Characteristics on Police Response Time to Domestic Disturbance Calls

Jae-Seung Lee, Northern Kentucky University

The importance of police response time in evaluation of police has been well established by previous literature. While the previous literature examining response time mostly focused on crime such as domestic violence or burglary, the aspect of police response time in domestic disturbance cases were underexplored although the seriousness of domestic disturbance incidents has recognized widely for a while due to the associated risk of violence. Therefore, this study examines the factors affecting police response time to domestic disturbance calls using Calls for Service (CFS) data collected by Houston Police Department. This study employs hierarchical linear modeling to examine the impact of neighborhood characteristics on response time.

Trying to Prevent the Next Tragedy: Security Measures on a Canadian University Campus Andrea Corradi, Wilfrid Laurier University

When a horrific violent incident takes place on a post-secondary campus, worldwide a collective groan of anguish can be heard from schools who know too well the fear of their campus being next. After the Virginia Technical University school shooting in 2007, the climate of security was redefined on many university campuses across North America. Growing concerns regarding campus security have led to the development and implementation of new security measures (Bosselait, 2010; Fox and Savage, 2009; Randazzo and Cameron, 2012). Yet, to date, there have been few empirical studies on the effect these new measures have on feelings of security on campus in a Canadian context. To address this gap in knowledge, interviews were conducted with university administrators, campus police officers, students and faculty, to explore their understanding and lived experiences of security on a Canadian university campus. Drawing upon Valverde's (2001) security projects framework, this research explores individual techniques, jurisdictional issues, underlying assumptions and policy-implementation gaps.

Panel 32: After the War on Drugs: Myth, Morality, and Measurements of Marijuana Legalization and Reform

Canada's Decision to Tax and Regulate Adult Use of Cannabis: Problems and Prospects
Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University

Prior to the election of Canada's Liberal government in October of 2015, the party had made a promise during the election campaign to legalize cannabis. Although regulations for access to medical cannabis have been in place in Canada since 2001, the Trudeau government has now taken a much more substantial step - introducing Bill C-45 to legalize and regulate adult access to the drug for recreational and medicinal purposes. This paper explores the strengths and weaknesses of the legislation, by considering the continuing role of criminalization, the extent of regulation of the product and the roles of provinces and municipalities in setting age and quantity of purchase, along with the type and extent of retail sales that will be permitted.

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Marijuana Dispensary Workers in Colorado: Perceptions on Fear of Crime and Perceived Risk

Andrew J. Thompson, University of Albany - SUNY

Brian M. Iannacchione, University of Northern Colorado

Kyle C. Ward, University of Northern Colorado

Mary K. Evans, University of Northern Colorado

The legalization of recreational marijuana in Colorado has brought challenges to dispensary proprietors, managers, and employees within the new billion-dollar industry. Dispensary owners and managers often must navigate around obstacles engendered by conflicting federal and state laws in how they operate their business, such as by only accepting cash payment. The current study analyzed surveys sent to dispensaries across Colorado in the summer of 2016. The surveys measured perceptions their fear of crime, employee theft, and victimization of either their business or employees. Policy implications are explored.

Measuring Legalization: An Analysis of Crime and Policing in the Vicinity of Pot Shops in Seattle

Joshua Chanin, San Diego State University

Julie Wartell, University of California, San Diego

In June 2014, the State of Washington issued twenty-four retail licenses for the legal sale of marijuana in the state. In addition to marking a significant alteration to the state's social, political, and economic landscape, the implementation of legalized marijuana has the capacity to affect both crime and law enforcement patterns. This paper will examine the relationship between marijuana legalization, crime, and law enforcement by considering two specific questions: (1) To what extent do legalized marijuana dispensaries either generate or attract crime; and in light of these crime patterns, (2) To what extent does a correlation exist between the location of marijuana dispensaries and the location, duration, and post-stop outcomes of pedestrian stops? To address these questions, we conduct a geospatial analysis of police calls for service and pedestrian stops conducted in the City of Seattle between July 1, 2015 and January 31, 2017. Implications for marijuana regulation and the implementation of legalization policy are discussed.

Weed, Death and Morality Contests: Legal Reform in Modern California

John Dombrink, University of California, Irvine

This paper presents an analysis of how recreational marijuana became ripe for legal reform in California in 2016, and how its path shared elements and diverged from the legalization of medical aid-in-dying in that state in the same time period. The paper will compare these two phenomena to the social and legal treatment of LGBTQ rights, and reproductive rights, to identify issues for their normalization and legal reform.

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Panel 33: Policing the Police? Use of Force, Body Cameras, and Policing

An Analysis of Social Media Discourse Around Police Use of Force

Peter A. Hanink, University of California, Irvine

In recent years, police use of force, especially when the civilian victims are members of racial or ethnic minority groups, has prompted protests from critics and counter-protests from supporters. At the same time, public conversation over contentious topics has increasingly shifted online, as social media platforms become an increasingly important venue for discourse. Little research has been done however to study the nature of the discourse on police use of force online. This study will address this gap by analyzing social media posts by groups critical and supportive of the police.

Examining the Link Between Adherence to Traditional Police Sub-Cultural Values and Resistance to Body-Worn Cameras

Natalie Todak, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Janne E. Gaub, East Carolina University

Research indicates police body-worn cameras (BWCs) can produce positive outcomes including reductions in use of force and increased citizen perceptions of procedural justice. To realize these outcomes, officers must buy in to the technology and use it properly. Two traits of the traditional police subculture, however, are secrecy and resistance to change, which could both generate resistance to BWCs. The purpose of this paper is to examine the link between traditional police subculture and resistance to BWCs among police officers. Data stem from surveys with 119 officers in a medium sized agency in the Northwestern United States one full year after the department deployed BWCs to the entire force. Using this extended time frame, any significant relationships between subcultural values and BWC resistance will imply long-term challenges for departments integrating BWCs and achieving the intended benefits of the technology.

The Psychological Impacts of Mass Media Coverage Following Law Enforcement Use of Force Incidents

Rebecca Hanna, Mount Royal University

This research examines the psychological impacts of social and mass media following use of force incidents by law enforcement personnel. Looking specifically at the Calgary Police Service and the impacts of use of force incidents by active duty officers, this ongoing research project delves into the psychological impacts of these events and how they can be mitigated. This research will combine both qualitative and quantitative research methods with a select number of interviews and a larger number of officer surveys. I expect to find that there is a psychological impact on officers following a wide spread publicized use of force incident and that this impacts how officers go about their day to day duties.

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Whom Do You Trust More, Police or Media? Public Perceptions of Police and Body Worn Cameras

Mari Sakiyama, Western Oregon University
William Sousa, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Police departments across the United States are increasingly using body worn cameras (BWCs) to improve transparency of police work, increase trust in policing, and enhance better relations between police and citizens. While there is general support for BWCs on police, some issues concerning privacy and subjectivity problems of video content can impact their opinions. In fact, Sousa et al. (2017) argue that although transparency might make police more accountable, the same transparency can expose citizens to public scrutiny as well. Based on a national survey of citizen opinions of BWCs, the present study focuses on public opinions concerning whether or not media should have access to videos. Results indicate that the public perceptions of whether the media should have access to the BWC videos vary on their views on whose privacy is being violated, BWCs' technological effectiveness, as well as the level of confidence in police. The implications of our findings for public policy and law enforcement practices are discussed.

Panel 34: Representing and Researching Gender, Sexuality, and Crime

Internationalization of Women Specialty Journals: Editorial Boards, Content Analysis of Articles, and Survey Editors

Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Bitna Kim, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

There is consensus that more comparative and international research is being conducted and published in the field of criminology and criminal justice. Journals are one publication outlet to assess changes that may have occurred. The internationalization of women specialty journals has not been fully explored. Using a content analysis of journals and articles published from 2010-2017, this study reports findings on authorship and article topics, and international composition of journal editorial boards in the three predominant women specialty journals in the field. In addition, this study presents the results of a recent survey of the editors of these women specialty journals in terms of their perceptions of the internationalization of the journals and strategies to augment submissions from scholars globally. Finally, recommendations to encourage greater internationalization of the women specialty journals are discussed.

Informed Consent: Autonomy Model Modernization Achieved Through Respect for Individual Liberty

Andrea Giuffre, Seattle University
David Patrick Connor, Seattle University

This paper will review contemporary literature regarding sexual consent in an American context and make recommendations for an "autonomous" legal model of consent. Literature concerning the philosophical debates of sexual consent, various contemporary models of consent, and the wide range of statutes criminalizing rape in the U.S. will be reviewed. Then, information about power structures, as they relate to the idea of consent, will be analyzed with

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reference to specific instances of moral, sexual disapproval in U.S. case law. Finally, general recommendations and policy implications will be discussed. An argument will be made to liberalize notions of consent in a legal context further than the common contemporary models of consent allow. This paper will focus on making recommendations to move past ideas of “sexual autonomy” so as to conceive of sex within general notions of “autonomy” in American law. General policy implications will be discussed in reference to streamlining current legislation on rape in the U.S., and making laws consistent with the new “autonomy” model.

Risky Business: The Dual Dangers of Criminological Ethnography on the Researcher and the Researched

Mari Kita, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

This paper explores the ethical and personal challenges involved in conducting criminological ethnography. Specifically, it investigates the power dynamics that dictate the experiences of the researcher and the researched depending on their gender, age, class, and race/ethnicity. Based on the twenty-month ethnographic study conducted in Japan on the families of offenders, this paper highlights the dual dangers of posing risks to study participants and simultaneously being in risky situations as a young female researcher. By focusing on the ways that women investigators navigate through a mine field of physical, emotional, and ethical dangers in field research, it also shows how researchers’ interactions with not only participants, but also intermediaries, guarantors, and gatekeepers can influence the research outcome in various ways.

99 Reasons and He Ain't One: A Content Analysis of Domestic Homicide News Coverage

Chelsey Lee, Simon Fraser University

Jennifer Wong, Simon Fraser University

Domestic violence is a widespread issue, with victims suffering emotional and physical harm and severe cases resulting in homicide. Media presentation of these extreme instances may impact public opinion and related policies. The current study considered the portrayal of domestic homicides in Canadian print news, using articles published in the Vancouver Sun between 2004 and 2015. A content analysis shows domestic homicides were portrayed as isolated incidents and perpetuated the notions of victim blaming and offender excusing, rather than in connection with a pattern of domestic violence. This portrayal may impact how domestic violence and homicides are perceived and addressed.

Panel 35: Analyzing Narrative and Media Representations of Crime

Criminal Justice in the Middlebrow Imagination: The Punitive Dimensions of Making a Murderer

Daniel LaChance, Emory University

Paul Kaplan, San Diego State University

Popular documentary representations of crime and punishment have traditionally fallen into two camps: programs that are critical of law enforcement agencies and those that are not. In this article, we show how programs that present themselves as critical of legal authorities can nonetheless reinforce the “law and order punitivism” that underlay the ratcheting up of harsh

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punishment in the late twentieth century. In a case study of the popular documentary *Making a Murderer*, we show how this can happen in three ways: the tendency of putatively critical texts to fetishize the question of a criminal defendant's innocence, adopt a "good versus evil" approach to players in the criminal justice system, and perpetuate a procedural rather than substantive vision of justice. Arguments are supported by discourse analysis of *Making a Murderer* and the discourse it inspired in an Internet forum.

From the Case Files of Cain and Abel: A Case/Content Analysis of the First Homicide
Tracy F. Tolbert, California State University, Long Beach

This paper presents a case/content analysis of the first murder. The saga, which involves Adam and Eve's first- and second born sons, Cain and Abel, reflects an ancient rivalry between the farmer and the nomadic shepherd. There are several issues to consider within the scriptures that bear examination. Why did Cain murder his brother? What is the significance of banishment, i.e., exile, as a form of punishment for an act of murder in the ancient world? And how has the abstract nature of this form of punishment impacted the definitive structure of crime and punishment in the post-modern world? Research into this area of criminology and criminal justice is significant because the Genesis saga establishes a basic framework for an analysis of the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and manner in which variables such as race, and social class, impacts the way predatory crimes, and subsequent punishments, are defined in the modern world.

Isolating Insanity: Island Prisons, Mental Illness, and the Experience of Shutter Island
Jen Rushforth, San José State University

For decades, the American public has taken the existence of prisons for granted; they are ever-present, yet also absent from everyday life. Both Angela Davis (2003) and Gina Dent (2003) describe this phenomenon as a saturation of prison imagery in American culture. This largely unconscious consumption of carceral imagery has desensitized the American public to the conditions within prisons and the treatment of prisoners. This mass inundation of prison imagery has in part played a role in giving rise to the prison industrial complex. This paper seeks to contextualize the presence of prison imagery in the media and the treatment of mentally ill prisoners within Martin Scorsese's 2010 film *Shutter Island*, with special attention to factors such as isolation, contrasts between prison wards, and the complementary usage of music.

You Can't Handle the Truth: Examining Film Portrayals of the Criminal Courtroom
Workgroup

Lauren M. Block, University of Nevada, Reno

It has been well-established that the film industry plays an important role in shaping the public's perspective of the Criminal Justice System. Since film depictions of the CJS are often exaggerated or inaccurate and the public has minimal interaction with our criminal court system in comparison to other institutions of the CJS, these depictions can be especially damaging to the public's perceptions, attitudes, and opinions of the members of the criminal courtroom workgroup. The purpose of the current study was to examine film portrayals of judges, prosecuting attorneys, and defense attorneys and their decision-making during cases,

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working relationships within the workgroup, and interactions with courtroom outsiders to identify the main themes being depicted for public consumption. To examine these portrayals, an ethnographic content analysis was utilized to study a selected sample of films that depicted a fictionalized story, included a member of the criminal courtroom workgroup as the main character, and were released in the United States between the years of 1950 and 2015.

Panel 36: Prisons and Corrections

Diminishing Returns? Early Release from Probation Supervision and Public Safety Risk

Katherine Ginsburg Kempany, Arizona State University

John R. Hepburn, Arizona State University

Marie L. Griffin, Arizona State University

Eric Hedberg, National Opinion Research Center

An increasing number of probation agencies have adopted early-release-from-supervision strategies designed to motivate probationers to greater compliance with the conditions of probation. There is a largely untested assumption underlying these programs of accelerated-release: those probationers who are released early have demonstrated by their compliant behavior that they are lower-risk probationers whose early release from supervision represents minimal threat to public safety. Using a sample (n=5904) of adult probationers in Maricopa County, AZ, this study uses post-release recidivism data for full term and early-release probationers to explore the extent to which early release represents an increased risk of public safety during the specific time span when the early-released probationer could have continued under probation supervision. Research findings and conclusions are discussed in terms of the incapacitative effects of continued supervision and direct policy implications.

From Procedural Justice to Situational Justice in Prison: The Context of Staff-On-Inmate Conflict

Rebecca Trammell, Metropolitan State University of Denver

For this paper, I present a case study of prison employees (n=43) who discuss their interactions with inmates. I focus on whether or not they use the basic principles of procedural justice in order to legitimize their position and the rules of the institution. Those in my case study explain that using respectful language and an open dialog with the inmates reduces the chance of violence. However, some interviewees describe harsh language and threats used against the inmates. I identify this as “situational justice” where they force the inmates to comply by threatening them with harsh punishment. The choice to use respect is dependent on whether or not inmates question their authority. I argue that training needs to focus on helping prison workers present themselves as legitimate authority figures rather than authoritarians.

Male Identities in a Correctional Facility

Mark Magidson, University of California Irvine

The current study uses in-depth interviews with 9 incarcerated male youth and fifteen staff in a private correctional facility to analyze the life experiences of juveniles who are currently in the justice system and explore the impact of correctional facilities on the identity of male juveniles. Furthermore, this research explores how an all-male private youth correctional facility influences the gendered identities of incarcerated juveniles.

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Reflections on Incarceration and Race from the Trenches

Kim Richman, University of San Francisco

The impact of race on every part of criminal justice process and corrections has been well documented. Less frequently considered, however, are the myriad ways that race and incarceration interface at a variety of stages of incarceration and reentry, aside from the context of racial violence or outcome-driven projections of recidivism. In over a decade of work in prisons, however, I have seen that the relationships between race and incarceration are far more fluid and diverse than are often accounted for in single-factor research designs. This paper examines the interplay of race and incarceration in three settings: first, in prison life including intake, housing, and gangs; next, in prison rehabilitative programs; and finally, in the process of re-entering society after incarceration. Integrating important insights on racial formation in prisons by Goodman, and the role of race in reentry by Pager, among others, it includes first hand observations from thirteen years running in-custody rehabilitative programs and working with formerly incarcerated people post release.

Panel 37: Rethinking Victims' Rights

Victim Compensation: A Child of Penal-Welfare or Punitive Carceral Policies?

Carina L. Gallo, Holy Names University/Lund University

Mimi E. Kim, California State University, Long Beach

In the post-war period, many countries advanced toward more rehabilitative and welfarist ideals. These ideals, did, however, not center on crime victims. This was soon about to change. This paper examines and compares the rise of victim compensation programs in the 1960s and 1970s in the United States and Sweden. The study builds on legislative material connected to the first victim compensation programs in the two countries. The tentative results show that the arguments behind the first Swedish victim compensation programs were aligned with rehabilitative and welfarist ideologies. Taxes funded the programs and restitution was seen as a state responsibility. The bill underlying the reform explicitly stated that the state should exercise caution in requiring offenders to pay restitution since a large since a large compensation burden could hinder his or her rehabilitation. This compares to the introduction of crime compensation and a focus on victim's rights as a turn away from penal-welfarism and towards increasingly punitive carceral policies in the United States.

Victim Dichotomization, Fear, and the Problem Frame

Jennifer Wong, Simon Fraser University

Kelsey Gushue, Simon Fraser University

On October 19th, 2007, six people were murdered in a penthouse suite in Surrey, BC - a city located in Metro Vancouver. The shooting is the deadliest gang-related murder to ever occur in BC, coined by the media as the "Surrey Six Slayings" (S6S). While four of the victims were in some way associated with the drug trade, the remaining two victims can be described as classically innocent bystanders. The current study extends previous research by analyzing the influence of victim characteristics on the development of a problem frame using the S6S to provide context. All newspaper articles in the Vancouver Sun mentioning at least one of the Surrey Six victims and published between October 19th 2007 and December 31st 2016 (N =

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210) were analyzed using thematic analysis. We argue that the extensive coverage of the S6S provided an opportunity for the media to develop a problem frame that dichotomized victims and, consequently, generated fear amongst the public.

Victim Support and the Welfare State

Carina Gallo, Holy Names University/Lund University
Kerstin Svensson, Lund University

This paper examines the origins of Swedish victim support programs. It is based on an analysis of Victim Support Sweden's national archive (1984-2016), which is an extensive collection of rich documents, such as letters, member magazines, and minutes from board meetings and working groups. We have also done retrospective interviews with key actors in the organization. The results of the project show that victim support programs were established in Sweden in the 1980s, even though there were no crime victims calling for support. But there was a political interest that justified the development. We argue that victim support programs played a twofold role in a shifting Swedish welfare state. First, victim support programs could fill a function in the decentralization and privatization of the Swedish welfare state that began in the 1980s. Second, victim support programs reframed men's violence against women from a structural to an individual problem, by regarding women as crime victims, and not women, primarily.

Victims' Rights and Penal Parsimony: A Challenge to Victims as Agents of Punitiveness

Marie Manikis, McGill University

The following paper examines recent policies, empirical and normative findings that relate to victim participation in the criminal justice process across common law jurisdictions. Based on these developments, it proposes a complementary model to Roach's model of criminal justice by challenging the idea that victims are necessarily agents of punitiveness or that they need to operate within restorative justice frameworks to advance non-punitive aims. Indeed, according to this new complementary model, victims can and have contributed to non-punitive as well as parsimonious aims within the criminal justice process.

Naturalizing Violence: Criminal Proceedings involving Indigenous Women Victimized by Sexual Assault

Julie Kaye, University of Saskatchewan

This presentation explores three intersecting cases of colonial gender violence and the ongoing dehumanization of Indigenous women in the context of settler-colonial criminal justice proceedings in Canada. At a time when the Canadian government is committed to implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and when significant steps are being taken to address the social problem of sexual violence, the presentation draws on critical analyses of recognition politics (e.g. Coultard 2014; Simpson 2014) to explore the ongoing systemic and material treatment of Indigenous women within a settler colonial justice system. The paper explores the naturalization of targeted forms of colonial gendered violence by examining the treatment of Cindy Gladue, Angela Cardinal, and a Cree woman identified as A.B. in trial transcripts (*R v. Barton*; *R v. Blanchard*; *R v. Wagar*). In each case, the normalization of violence against Indigenous women is

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demonstrated towards victimized individuals and justified through colonial discourses of “for their own good.”

Panel 38: Reentry, Recidivism, and Desistance

Examining Persistent Offender Using Administrative Data

Dale Ballucci, Western University

Haan Michael, Western University

The Statistical Information on Recidivism Scale (SIR) is used in Canada by parole authorities to assess the likelihood of recidivism amongst federally-sentenced offenders being released. This device was originally developed in the 1970s and was re-validated using data from 1984 (Bonta et al. 1996). The re-validation showed that the SIR was still an effective tool to use to predict recidivism, but its efficacy had diminished somewhat. Since 1984 there have been significant changes in the profile of offending (e.g., break and enter is no longer the most common offense), and those in prison. In this paper, we undertake a more nuanced approach to developing an actuarial measure of recidivism using more advanced statistics (e.g. Bayesian approaches), while also aiming to deliver a device that was more user friendly like that which is widely used in England and Wales. We aim to replicate the development of OGRS using the rich data that is currently available in Canada to validate this paying particular attention to its predictive validity with serious, violent and prolific offenders

Examining the Effects of Halfway Houses on Criminal Recidivism

Chelsey Lee, Simon Fraser University

Jennifer S. Wong, Simon Fraser University

Jessica Bouchard, Simon Fraser University

Kelsey Gushue, Simon Fraser University

Halfway Houses (HHs) are community-based programs that provide supervision, and often include rehabilitative/re-integrative programming, for offenders. HHs are less restrictive than closed custody facilities, but provide a more intensive level of supervision than traditional probation and parole. This meta-analytic study is the first to systematically review and analyze the evidence on HHs on measures of criminal recidivism. The effect sizes from 10 independent studies are reviewed and pooled together. The pooled overall (mean) effect of all 10 studies was conducted, as well as separate analyses for the outcomes of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. Moderator analyses were also conducted to examine the methodological, intervention, and participant characteristics that are related to stronger (or weaker) intervention effects. The effects of halfway houses are discussed in terms of informing evidence-based policies and practices with a focus on concerns of public safety and offender reintegration.

Lifer Reentry and Community Reintegration: An Analysis of Paroled Lifers in Los Angeles

David Pitts, University of California, Irvine

Susan Turner, University of California, Irvine

One in five prisoners is currently serving a life sentence with the possibility of parole. As prisons have become increasingly overcrowded, policy efforts have emerged that encourage release for long-term prisoners. These policy shifts have resulted in the release of thousands

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of ex-lifers over the past five years, an unprecedented number of long-term prisoners reentering communities across the U.S. Despite these trends, the research literature on prisoner reentry focuses almost exclusively on those who have spent relatively little time behind bars. Although ex-lifers are less likely than others to recidivate, some research suggests that they may be more likely to experience challenges in gaining employment, reestablishing social networks, and adapting to new technology. Empirical research is therefore needed on the reentry programs that best meet ex-lifers' needs. This paper uses data from interviews with a sample of paroled ex-lifers in Los Angeles to understand their reentry needs and examine the factors associated with successful community reintegration.

Programmatic Moderators of CBT Correctional Treatment for Whites and African Americans
Georgia Spiropoulos, California State University, Fullerton

A recent experimental evaluation of a cognitive behavioral intervention (Reasoning and Rehabilitation) reported significantly greater reductions in recidivism for White male parolees than African American male parolees. These results prompted the present examination of whether specific program conditions may have differentially impacted program outcomes (returns to prison) for White (n = 141) and African American (n = 318) participants. Discrete-time event history analysis tested for race interactions revealing that the gender of the facilitator, the number of facilitators, and sizes of the classes differentially affected success rates for African Americans compared with Whites. African American participants achieved more favorable outcomes with female facilitators than male facilitators, and when class sizes and the number of facilitators conformed to program guidelines.

Panel 39: Law and Order? Social and Media Representations of Crime and Criminal Justice
"Everyday Systemic Violence": The Canadian Media's Portrayal of Violence against Indigenous Women
Korrie A. Grant, Simon Fraser University

The devaluation of Indigenous women and girls established since colonialism has normalized the everyday systemic violence experienced in and outside of their culture, and contributed to the RCMP's 1,181 cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls (MMIWG) from 1980 to 2014. This qualitative content analysis examines how media representations of violence against Indigenous women and girls have been portrayed since the VPD's first tip on Robert Pickton in 1998 to the launch of the 2015 National Inquiry into the MMIWG. A purposive sample of 184 articles from three local newspapers reveal three related trends: 1) the cycle of distress and label of disposable victim experienced by Indigenous women and girls; 2) the indifference and violence perpetrated against Indigenous women and girls at the hands of the criminal justice system, government, media, Indigenous communities, and the public; 3) and the excuses given to explain away the MMIWG. Together, these themes indicate that Canadians have failed to learn the role our apathy plays in the deaths of the MMIWG.

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Canadian Police Procedurals: Street Justice or Playing it by the Book?

Sarah Britto, University of Regina

Vanessa Sprentz, University of Regina

The police occupy important practical and symbolic roles in our society. Media representations of police officers can shape public perceptions of the police, which has the potential to influence the ability of police to effectively carry out their duties on a day to day basis. Scholars have argued that crime dramas portray police in a positive light, while also normalizing behavior that violates civil rights, but none of these studies have examined Canadian television programs. This study will use content analysis of two of the most popular recent Canadian Police Procedurals - 19-2 and Rookie Blue - to examine how police interactions with suspects are portrayed on popular television with a specific focus on charter right violations.

Exploring the Media Representations of Indigenous Murder Victims in Canada

Latasha M. VanEvery, Wilfrid Laurier University

To date, a large body of research shows that media can significantly influence both public perceptions of crime and justice issues and criminal justice policy. Generally, media representations of Indigenous people in Canada are often characterized by racism, stereotypical assumptions, and inaccurate accounts of the event being captured. As a result, there are concerns that public perceptions of Indigenous people and Indigenous issues will be inaccurate and based on biases and stereotypes. The purpose of the study discussed in this presentation is to examine media framing of Indigenous people and issues in Canada. Specifically, this study examines how Indigenous murder victims are framed and represented and constructed in Canadian news media. The present study will employ a qualitative ethnographic content analysis of newspaper articles and televised news coverage of two criminal cases reported in Canadian media - Tashina General and Colten Boushie. This presentation will outline my research objective and any preliminary findings thus far in addressing the gaps in research.

Panel 40: Analyzing and Predicting Patterns of Crime

An Analysis of Coroner's Data in Examining Deaths in Custody

Farzana Kara-MacAlister, Simon Fraser University

Deaths in custody is a contentious issue that has garnered increasing attention in recent years. In various jurisdictions, Coroners are responsible for investigating all in-custody deaths. Methodologically, researchers interested in examining this phenomenon have generally relied on Coroners' records as a valuable data source. This study analyzes the utility of Coroners' data in researching deaths in custody. While there is considerable utility in using Coroners' data, there are limitations as well. These limitations will be addressed and directions for future research will be discussed.

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Drunk Driving Patterns Across First-Time and Multiple Offenders
Victoria Terranova, University of Northern Colorado

First-time and multiple drunk driving offenders are identified as characteristically different (DeMichele, Lowe & Payne, 2013; DeMichele, Payne & Lowe, 2016; Jacobs, 2013). Multiple drunk driving offenders are also likely to engage in problem drinking and driving across short-term time intervals (Moller, Haustein & Prato, 2015). The current study examines the short-term offending trajectories of a sample of drunk driving offenders, as well as the characteristics and likelihood that first-time and multiple drunk driving offenders will engage in future offending. Implications for policies aimed to reduce drunk driving recidivism are discussed.

The Influence of the Longos-Surenos Civil Gang Injunction on Patterns of Association in Long Beach
Jason Gravel, University of California, Irvine

In November 2010, Long Beach City Prosecutor Doug Haubert and LBPD's Chief Jim McDonnell announced the implementation a new massive civil gang injunction (CGI) targeting the North Side Longos and members of gangs associated with the Surenos—a collection of Hispanic gangs believed by law enforcement to be controlled by the Mexican Mafia. The injunction restricts several behaviors such as loitering, displaying gang symbols (e.g. clothing, colors, signs), and public interactions between gang members, among other behaviors. The present study examines the influence of the injunction on patterns of association using social network analysis of police records of group events (i.e. arrests and field interviews) over six years. Results suggest that the injunction had a negligible influence on gang-related shootings and violent crime more generally. However, the analysis of group events reveal that gang members were less likely to be stopped in the company of others after the implementation of the injunction.

The Philadelphia Predictive Policing Experiment
Jerry Ratcliffe, Temple University

The Philadelphia Predictive Policing Experiment was the largest randomized, controlled field experiment in predictive policing to date. Running for six months (2015-2016) in the sixth largest city in the U.S., the experiment tested three different operational responses to software algorithm predictions on both violent and property crime. Awareness districts simply made patrol officers aware on roll call, marked car districts added a dedicated patrol vehicle, unmarked districts focused a plain-clothes car on the predicted grids, and control districts provided the counterfactual. This presentation outlines the results of the experiment.

Panel 41: New Wine in Old Wineskins? Spotlight on California Criminal Justice Reform
Is Freedom for Sale? Experiences of Indigent Defendants within California's Money Bail System
Anjuli D. Peters, Pitzer College

While academic engagement in pretrial detention exists, little work has thoroughly examined the arbitrary nature of the California's bail system. My research project works to remedy this

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gap by analyzing the experiences of indigent defendants within California's bail system. My research focuses its attention on California, where in 2016, 66 per cent of people in jails were awaiting trial or sentencing. Topics of examination include racial and socioeconomic disparities, the expenses of jail overcrowding, and consequences of pretrial detention. Through the incorporation of interviews and courtroom observation, this paper then analyzes the experiences of indigent defendants within California's bail system. Areas of examination include legal representation, issues with technology and interpretation services, and the manner in which the judge conducts the hearing. I also feature interviews with individuals involved in assisting indigent defendants with pre-trial procedures.

Justice for Those Who Serve: Evaluating Veterans Treatment Court in San Diego County

Kelsie A. Telson, San Diego State University

Problem-solving courts have been introduced as alternatives to the traditional criminal justice court model. Of the alternative courts available, veterans treatment courts (VTCs) have increased nationwide over the last decade. Despite this growth, formal research examining the impact of these courts on recidivism is inconsistent across jurisdictions. Utilizing data collected in San Diego County, California from 2014 to 2017, this study will conduct an impact evaluation concerning recidivism among VTC participants. Descriptive and multivariate analyses will be applied to compare veterans in the VTC program to their counterparts in the traditional court system. A secondary analysis will compare VTC participants to a control group of individuals processed by traditional courts during the same time period. Study findings will help determine the efficiency of VTC in San Diego County, and may provide support for the expansion of these courts into other jurisdictions.

A Multilevel Analysis of the Impact of CA's Prop. 47 on Drug Crime Policing

Matt Barno, University of California, Irvine

In 2014, California voters approved Proposition 47, which reduced virtually all non-violent drug crimes from felonies to misdemeanors. Subsequent research on Proposition 47 has primarily focused on the measure's impacts on crime and recidivism rates. By contrast, Prop. 47's influence on drug crime enforcement has yet to receive scholarly attention. Criminologists and sociolegal scholars have long been concerned with the use of police discretion in the context of drug crime enforcement. However, no study has yet examined how police discretion might operate in the context of reform measures like Prop. 47. This study seeks to fill this gap by analyzing how Prop. 47 impacted drug crime policing in California. Using multilevel modelling, the study examines the racial, structural, and organizational factors that influenced how city police agencies in California adjusted their drug crime enforcement levels in response to Prop. 47. The results suggest that these variables might exert a different type of influence in the context of criminal justice reform relative to the era of mass incarceration.

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Panel 42: Evolving Strategies in Policing

Active Shootings and the Bloodshed Hypothesis: A Series Hazard Analysis

Jason Kissner, Fresno State University

Some observers have theorized that a “bloodshed effect” might hold in the active shooting context such that active shootings with higher casualty counts are more likely than active shootings with lower casualty counts to generate subsequent active shootings. This article tests the bloodshed hypothesis by applying a statistical model to 146 active shootings gathered by the New York City Police Department's counter-terrorism unit. Theorization regarding the hypothesized bloodshed effect is also offered, and independent variables include measures of age, whether the active shooter committed suicide, the number of active shootings in the two weeks preceding shooting events, and a trend variable. Consideration is also given as to whether the bloodshed effect mediates the contagiousness of active shootings.

At the Intersection of Typology and Trajectory: Studying Change Among Police Agencies in America

John Hipp, University of California, Irvine

Rylan Simpson, University of California, Irvine

Police agencies in the United States have exhibited considerable change over the past quarter century. Studying such change has been the focus of some empirical work, including our own, whereby we constructed and described typologies of police agencies at various points in time using data from six waves (1993, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2007, and 2013) of the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) data series. Building on our previous, cross-sectional analyses, we employ a series of new longitudinal analyses to analyze within-agency change over a 20-year period. Specifically, we identify and interpret potential trajectories of typological change among American police agencies from 1993 to 2013 using latent class analysis. We conclude by discussing the implications of our findings from both theoretical and practical perspectives.

Geographic Information System and Big Data Policy Applications for Policing Strategies

Roger J. Chin, Claremont Graduate University

Jake Campbell, Claremont Graduate University

This research examined a contentious stop-and-frisk crime prevention policy at a large metropolitan police department in the United States. The study conducted an in-depth exploration of more than five million contacts between police officers and the public from 2003 through 2014, and the data was analyzed from a quantitative and geospatial perspective. This research will determine to what extent race, ethnicity, and gender had a significant role in whether police officers stopped an individual, if disparities existed, and whether disparities from the contacts were comparable or disparate. Additionally, while some agencies are already diligent in implementing Geographic Information System (GIS) to ameliorate criminal activities, many functions in GIS are beneficial for law enforcement agencies in other ways. This analysis will also examine how incorporating different GIS tools and Space Time Cube could reduce the animosity between police officers and the communities they serve, while improving legitimacy, accountability, and transparency.

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Panel 43: Research Salon: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice Research

Breanna L. Boppre, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Cassandra A. Boyer, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Jessica Huff, Arizona State University
Matthew P. West, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Melissa Rorie, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

The purpose of this interactive roundtable is to instigate discussion on contemporary methodological issues in criminology and criminal justice. Presenters will briefly offer critical reflections on problems encountered in research along with their potential solutions. Specific topics include hypothesis testing, feminist qualitative methods, activism in scholarship, and translational research. The format of this roundtable will be open and dynamic discussion among all participants. We plan to facilitate self-reflection and encourage feedback from diverse perspectives to jointly develop potential solutions to these issues.

Panel 44: Stalking, Trafficking, and Controlling Behavior

Human Trafficking, Around the World and in Our Local Community

Haley Tolerton, Sonoma State University
Ryan Wolfer, Sonoma State University
Sherri Davenport, Sonoma State University

Human trafficking has been going on since the dawn of man. From slavery now to prostitution, people have been deceived and forced into working for no or little money. This project explores the various stages of human trafficking, public policies, collaborating agencies and the funding sources for victim advocacy. Our paper focuses on the local resources available that aid the victims with prevention and reintegration services within Sonoma County.

Stalking Victimization Among Asian American Students

Fawn T. Ngo, University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee

In the U.S., stalking has been demonstrated to be a significant social and public health issue. Interests in the crime of stalking since the late 1990s has culminated in a sizable body of literature. However, to date, little is known about the extent of stalking victimization among Asian Americans because prior studies on stalking tend to combine Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders into one racial group. Additionally, relative to other racial groups, samples of Asian American/Pacific Islander in prior studies were very small. Yet, anecdotal evidence from focus groups and nonrandom samples of Asian American women indicate that intimate partner violence is a major concern for this group of women. This study seeks to address the gap in the stalking scholarship by examining the tactics, frequency, duration, and consequences of stalking victimization using a sample of Asian American college students. This study focuses on college students because compared to the general population, college students have higher risks of stalking victimization.

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Types of Controlling Behaviour in the Intimate Relationship as Measured by the 2014 Canadian GSS

Alexandra Lysova, Simon Fraser University

Controlling behaviours in the intimate relationship (sometimes called as psychological or emotional abuse) often include economic deprivation, jealous and possessive behaviour, insults and name-calling, and threats and intimidation. Controlling behaviours can also indicate the context of violence according to the Johnson typology. Johnson has argued that there were two distinct forms of intimate partner violence (IPV) based on the use of controlling behaviours: intimate terrorism (IT) and situational couple violence (SCV). This study measured the prevalence of IPV among both male and female victims according to the Johnson typology and found that 65% of cases of IPV in the current relationship could be classified as SCV and 35% as IT. However, a much higher number of men (28,000) reported severe physical violence in the context of intimate terrorism compared to women (16,000) (22% and 19% respectively). These findings are discussed in terms of their implications for practice, policy, and future research.

Settler Colonialism and Anti-Trafficking: Indigenous Resistance of Colonial Domestication

Julie Kaye, University of Saskatchewan

This presentation challenges the separation of anti-trafficking debates into international versus domestic emphases and explores the tangled ways in which anti-trafficking policies reflect and reinforce a settler-colonial nation-building project. Representations of Indigenous women as “domestically trafficked” begs the question of how Indigenous women's experiences are portrayed in anti-trafficking discourses. In particular, what happens when Indigenous women are conceptualized as “domestic”? Based on my recently released book, *Responding to Human Trafficking: Dispossession, Colonial Violence and Resistance among Indigenous and Racialized Women*, the presentation draws upon theories of post- and settler-colonialism, Indigenous feminist thought, and fifty-six interviews with people in counter-trafficking employment across Western Canada to critically examine anti-trafficking in context of settler-colonialism. The presentation points to new framework for critical analyses of anti-trafficking and other rights-based and anti-violence interventions.

Panel 45: Policing and Communities

A Community-Oriented Policing Taxonomy

Lisa M. Dario, Florida Atlantic University

Vaughn J. C., Florida Atlantic University

There is no policing strategy in recent times that compares to the popularity of community-oriented policing (COP), and certainly none whose name alone generates as much buzz. Despite this promise, COP has been vaguely defined and, consequently, haphazardly implemented. A recent systematic review of COP has found that these strategies have positive effects on measures of citizen satisfaction, perceptions of disorder, and police legitimacy. A term that is now firmly ingrained in academic and practical policing lexicon, COP needs to be fleshed out in order to specify both theoretical and policy considerations. We seek to offer clarity on this concept and strategy by proposing a taxonomy that delineates the hierarchical nature of community-oriented policing. The taxonomy put forth is derived from qualitative

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assessment of a nationally representative sample of law enforcement agencies' mission statements (N = 2826). Results indicate that there are five distinct tiers in the community-oriented policing construct. We conclude with theoretical and policy implications.

How Homeless Residents Experience Policing Activity in Downtown San Diego, California

Megan Welsh, San Diego State University

Mounah Abdel-Samad, San Diego State University

This paper presents findings from an ongoing study of street homelessness in downtown San Diego. We draw on data from brief, structured interviews (n=195), focus groups (n=23), and in-depth, semi-structured interviews (n=20) with homeless individuals to assemble a deeper understanding of interactions between homeless individuals and police officers, a relatively under-studied aspect of both police work and the experience of being homeless. Importantly, we also present data on and consider the implications of homeless individuals' perceptions of homeless outreach teams, which function as a police-social service hybrid program. Participants' experiences align with the post-industrial or "new economy" theory of policing (Sharp, 2014) and the concept of sociospatial exclusion (Von Mahs, 2013). Our data illuminate the ways in which the policing tactics used to manage San Diego's ongoing homeless crisis serve to further deepen the marginalization of this already vulnerable population.

Policing and Restorative Justice: An Evolution of Practice or an Ill-Advised Application?

Kyle T. Meditz, Arizona State University

The present climate of citizen-police relations makes assessing best practices paramount to reducing conflict and increasing legitimacy. This exploratory study utilizes past literature to highlight the progression of police roles overtime and identify characteristics of "good policing." We hypothesize that the application of restorative elements into police training, practice, and policy may improve efficiency, overall performance, and ultimately, legitimacy. Using prior research, a synthesis of this debate is provided and inferences are made about the potential benefits and pitfalls of applying restorative justice to the policing context. Despite concerns about the intrusive nature of police participation in formal restorative justice practices, such as circles or conference, this paper argues that more is stood to be gained by all stakeholders when implemented cautiously. Broader implications for embedding restorative practice in everyday police interactions as well as plans for future empirical testing are discussed.

Strengthening Relationships and Trust through Community-Police Dialogues

Brenda Vogel, California State University, Long Beach

Nicholas M. Perez, California State University, Long Beach

Trinh Nguyen, California State University, Long Beach

Recent state funding has allowed a police agency in a large city in the Southwest U.S. to host three groups of community members in multi-session community-police dialogues. These 3-hour events (six hours' total) allow community members to share a meal with three to four officers and discuss various concerns and issues relevant to their lives. The goal of these dialogues is to enhance the relationship between the public and the officers and facilitate

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stronger connections in the community. The current research project aims to evaluate empirical data collected at these dialogue events. Using pre- and post- data from dialogue participants, analyses were conducted to determine the effects of attending a community-police dialogue on trust, respect, and other attitudes toward the police department. With recent nationwide debate and controversy over use of force, public mistrust, and accountability, these findings will be discussed with emphasis on the value of these dialogues in improving community trust of the police and strengthening community-police relationships.

Panel 46: Researching Experiences of Victimization and Offending

From Obscenity to Child Pornography: An Analysis of Canadian Court Cases

Jennifer E. Kusz, Simon Fraser University

Historically, pornographic material, featuring either women or children, was criminalized under the obscenity provisions, found in s.163 of the Criminal Code. However, an analysis of legal cases indicates there was a shift from focusing on obscene material to focusing specifically on pornography that depicts children. A discussion of the shift in priorities from obscenity to child pornography, with the enactment and enforcement of the child pornography provisions in 1993, and the subsequent legal cases that followed, is analyzed from a moral panic theoretical framework. This discussion includes a consideration of the rise of the Internet, which, arguably, contributed to the proliferation and increased availability of pornographic material. Relevant Canadian legal cases that have dealt with questions regarding the obscenity provisions, and the subsequent shift towards child pornography in a post-Butler era are examined from this theoretical lens.

IPV and MA: Determining Patterns

Veronica M. Martinez, Fresno State University

It is documented that one in three women in the U.S will experience Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in her lifetime. Studies have found victims of IPV are vulnerable for a plethora of negative effects such as depression, anxiety and substance abuse. Unrelated studies have found mothers who suffer from depression, anxiety and substance abuse are more likely to use physical abuse (as defined by law) as discipline. The act of a female guardian using physical abuse is called Maternal Abuse (MA). As reports for IPV and MA increase, it is difficult not to consider if there may be a connection between the two. Due to the lack of research investigating MA by a victim of IPV, it is the purpose of this study to investigate if there are any patterns of MA by victims of IPV.

A Participatory Observation of Diversion-Mandated Treatment of Female IPV Offenders

Desire Anastasia-Cartwright, Metropolitan State University of Denver

The state of Colorado mandates court-ordered treatment for offenders of intimate partner violence (IPV) which is guided and evaluated through standards overseen and monitored by The Colorado Domestic Violence Offender Management Board (DVOMB). The risks and needs of offenders are identified by the Domestic Violence Risk and Needs Assessment (DVRNA) which is an instrument designed to assess risk of future IPV as well as allow for treatment matching. This study involves the participatory observation of a 'low intensity treatment' program for female offenders who have a DVRNA raw score of zero or one with

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no significant or critical risk factors. Offenders receiving this level of treatment have not shown a pattern of ongoing abusive behavior and attend group clinical sessions once per week until they have reached completion. Observations of this type of treatment program are qualitatively analyzed to better understand why females utilize IPV in heterosexual relationships and what can be done to minimize the use of violence and/or abuse in relationships.

Assessing Disparity Amongst Female Offenders; A Cumulative Disadvantage Approach
Kelsey L. Kramer, Arizona State University

Prior research on cumulative disadvantage has mainly focused on male offenders, indicating that young black male defendants are sentenced more harshly than any other group due to a variety of predictors (Steffinsmeier, Ulmer & Kramer, 1998; Sutton, 2013; Stolzenberg, D'Alessio, & Eitle, 2013; Kutateladze, Andiloro, Johnson, & Spohn, 2014). However, the extant literature has virtually ignored sex-specific analyses (Brennan, 2006). To address this void and to expand current knowledge on female offenders, as well as cumulative disadvantage, I examine a sample of about 17,000 female felons. Both theoretical and research implications will also be discussed.

Panel 47: Juvenile Justice

Comparison of Training Schools between the U.S. and Japan
Miyuki V. Arimoto, Western Oregon University

The current Juvenile Act in Japan was established in 1948 under the guidance of SCAP (Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers)-or GHQ (General Headquarters) in Japan, based on *parens patriae* and the U.S. juvenile court system. This has led not surprisingly to the fact that in spite of the obvious cultural differences between the two countries, there are a number of similarities in approaches to responding to juvenile crime between the United States and Japan. However, significant operational differences are found between the two nations. In this paper, comparison of training schools between the U.S. and Japan including types of residential placement and treatment programs will be examined for similarities and differences and reasons for the differences explored. The paper is based on a recent survey of juveniles in all training schools in Japan and looks comparatively at the institution as it plays out in the two cultural contexts.

Consequences of Suspension: How School-Level Characteristics Shape Later Delinquent Behavior

Finn-Aage Esbensen, University of Missouri - St. Louis
Jennifer O'Neill, University of Missouri - St. Louis
Lee A. Slocum, University of Missouri - St. Louis
Stephanie A. Wiley, Simon Fraser University

Despite numerous studies documenting increases in student misbehavior following exclusionary school discipline, many schools continue to suspend students at alarming rates. As schools continue to mete out such punishments, it is important to understand how school context shapes the effects of suspension to determine what schools can do-if anything-to reduce detrimental outcomes. This study focuses on two characteristics of school

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environments to explain variation in the effects of school punishment on delinquency and other outcomes: communal school organization and punitive environments. Communally organized schools are characterized by informal social relations, shared norms and values, and collaboration. Meanwhile, punitive school environments are characterized by distrust and rely heavily on monitoring and surveillance. We utilize student, administrative, and school level data across 31 middle schools to assess whether the individual-level relationship between suspension and delinquency varies by school-level characteristics that capture communal and punitive environments.

Effects of Existing Generational Classification of Immigrants and Immigrant Children in Research

Omar Melchor-Ayala, Western Oregon University

Literature accumulated over the last couple of decades to assess overall criminal offending patterns among immigrant youth lack of consistency in how studies define, measure, and classify immigrant generational status. Regardless of breadth of the literature, the lack of operational consistency and accuracy has impeded the basic accumulation of congruent information about immigrants, and has made it difficult to distill clear and conclusive patterns in findings across these studies. In terms of our cumulative knowledge, policy, and popular ideology, the issue of immigrant categorization-especially the first-generation, is important because it adds further confusion to the already divided popular and political opinion on the topic. Although questions regarding immigrants, their assimilation, adaptation, and outcomes are among the most pressing in social research today, they all presuppose a valid, reliable, and clear operational definition of generation and in this study, I explore the problems with current definitions.

The Coupling of Schools and Jails in Hawai'i

Sanna King, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

The coupling of schools and jails in Hawai'i is not always blatantly apparent. Some youth are arrested at school, others are arrested off campus and brought back to campus in handcuffs, while others have more indirect experiences with discipline and punishment that puts them at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. This paper comes out of a five-year qualitative study examining youth punishment in Hawai'i, particularly the coupling of schools and jails. I argue that a coupling of schools and jails is occurring in Hawai'i, but not predominantly through direct arrests. I argue that youth are being pushed out through disciplinary actions such as suspensions, expulsions, disengagement with curriculum, challenges at home and with peers, and mental health challenges. I also examine the role of innovative programming in schools and jails that provide youth necessary support services that have positive outcomes, such as school reengagement, graduation, completion of community service hours, and improving conditions of confinement.

The Naughty Boy's School: Decolonized Juvenile Corrections in Post-Colonial Ghana

Vivian Djokotoe, Western Oregon University

This paper explores juvenile detention as an adaptive response to juvenile offending in Ghana in accordance with cultural norms. It examines the broader philosophy underlying the

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country's deployment of juvenile detention as a legitimate response to petty crimes; why, for instance, all of the inmates are male and incarcerated for petty offenses. Using interviews with prison officials, and personal observations of the operations of the juvenile detention facility in Accra, this study highlights the role detention plays in the lives of Ghanaian children, especially boys, and the implications of using this form of response to this problem. I conclude by arguing that within the constraints of limited child welfare resources in most developing countries, the juvenile detention center in Ghana is an innovative approach to addressing the country's problems with youth violations in a distinctively different form from their imperialist intentions and may well provide a model for how other post-colonial developing countries grappling with similar lack of resources might deal with this problem.

Panel 48: Assessing the Dangerousness and Impacts of Policing

Assessing Dangerousness in Policing: An Analysis of Officer Deaths in the U.S., 1970-2016

John Shjarback, University of Texas at El Paso

Lisa Dario, Florida Atlantic University

Michael D. White, Arizona State University

Researchers have devoted significant attention to the study of police officers line-of-duty deaths, and there are multiple annual data collections devoted to capturing these tragic events. However, studies often do not include cases where the death occurred as a result of an accident or other non-felonious circumstances. The near-exclusive focus on felonious victimizations limits our understanding of the dangerousness of the policing profession in the United States. The current study addresses this research gap through an examination of all officer line-of-duty deaths in the United States over a 47-year period (1970-2016) using the Officer Down Memorial Page (ODMP). First, the authors explore long-term trends in total, felonious, and non-felonious officer deaths over the last nearly 50 years. Second, the authors conduct a temporal decade-by-decade investigation that examines trends in incident-level characteristics over time, and compares long-term trends among felonious and non-felonious deaths.

Plural Policing and Mental Health Calls for Service: An Ethnographic Analysis

Carrie B. Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

Jennifer Lavoie, Wilfrid Laurier University

In response to the increasing mental health calls for service and decreasing police budgets, police services in Canada are adopting new collaborative approaches, such as Mobile Crisis Response Teams, and technologies, such as Mental Health Screeners, to address police responses to people in mental health crisis. Drawing on ethnographic field observations with a mid-size urban police service in Canada, we explore the pluralization of policing and the changing landscape of contemporary policing in Canada. Our analysis explores the benefits and impediments to collaborative responses among police, social services and emergency department workers in response to mental health apprehensions.

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Police Mental Health: Survey Results from the Vancouver PD & Abbotsford PD Mental Health Surveys

Lisa H. Kitt, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

The importance of the mental health of police officers has been ignored for far too long. In recent years in Canada, due to media of officer suicides, increased attention is being given to member mental health and wellness. In 2015, the Vancouver Police Union commissioned a study designed to provide baseline mental health data of their members. In 2017, Abbotsford PD requested a similar survey. This author, a Registered Psychologist specializing in first responder trauma and mental health, constructed a survey of clinical and non-clinical scales to measure post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression, burnout, and stigma. Some qualitative questions related to mental health and wellness were also included. Results of the surveys will be shared and implications and recommendations for prevention and treatment will be highlighted. This discussion will focus on what individuals can do to promote wellness in themselves and also what is needed from a cultural and organizational perspective to promote resilience.

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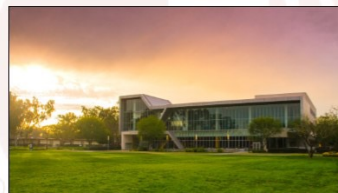
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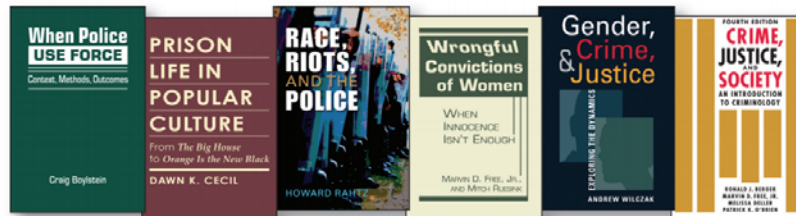
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