

Paper Abstracts

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PANEL 1: THEORETICAL MODELS OF VIOLENT OFFENDING

Men as Perpetrators of Multiple Murder in the Domestic Context. John Heeren, California State University, San Bernardino, & Jill Messing, University of California, Berkeley

This study investigates multiple murders committed by men that grow out of domestic violence. While the most common victims are the spouse and children, there are also other victims who may or may not have been known to the assailant. Previous research has most often been based on the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports or local and statewide samples of killers whose cases have been officially investigated and perhaps prosecuted. Both approaches have their strengths and weaknesses. The present study used national newspaper databases, Lexis-Nexis and Proquest, to locate 155 cases of such family murders between 1993 and 2003. In general, we find some common social characteristics in the sample and some typical patterns of how these episodes develop. The most significant element in these murders is their connection to losses occurring in the life of the offender. These are usually losses of ties to family through divorce or breakup, but may be magnified by the simultaneous erosion of the offender's economic position. The offender responds to these crises by calling upon traditional or patriarchal ideas about family roles, a reaction that culminates in murder. Also explored are issues of the offender's criminal history, mental illness, and the outcomes of these violent episodes.

Suicide by Cop: A Scientific Profile. Catherine E. Guzman, California State University, San Bernardino

Suicide by cop is relatively rare and has yet to be thoroughly understood. This paper develops a theoretical profile based on the extant scientific research on the topic. The profile contains more than 60 characteristics that are typically found before, during, or after cases of suicide by cop. These factors range from motivational aspects to behavioral and verbal cues that often precede cases of suicide by cop. Implications for use of the profile by law enforcement officials will be discussed.

Criminological Theory and Al Qaeda-Based Terrorism: Is There a Good Explanatory Fit? Sharla J. Cook, California State University, Sacramento

There is much academic discussion on the topic of terrorism but criminologists have been relatively quiet on the "crime of terrorism" and the possible application of criminological theories to terrorism. This paper represents an initial attempt to apply criminological theory to the problem of al-Qaeda-based terrorism. This paper examines three criminological theories, which can serve as the basis of an integrated criminological theory into the criminal behavior of al-Qaeda-based terrorists. These theories include: Sutherland's Theory of Differential Association; Akers' Social Learning (Differential Social Reinforcement) Theory; and Wolfgang and Ferracuti's Subculture of Violence Theory. This paper also presents information relative to al-Qaeda-based terrorist groups to demonstrate the application of the theories to the group.

PANEL 2: GANG AND HOMICIDE ISSUES

The Business of Illegal Gambling: An Observational Study of a Vietnamese Café in Southern California. Tomson H. Nguyen, University of California, Irvine.

Since the mid-1990s, a new type of a video poker machine appeared in Vietnamese cafés in southern California. These machines change from video game mode to gambling mode using a remote control, therefore making it difficult for law enforcement to detect gambling. This study was conducted to better understand the social structure and gambling procedures of one Vietnamese café in southern

California that uses these gambling machines. Data were collected throughout a 12-week period of covert observations. The findings detailed and described the gambling process and indicated that the social structure plays an important role in maintaining the café community.

Serial Killer Communication: Crime Scene Messages. Dirk C. Gibson, University of New Mexico; Tracy Krughoff, American University; Chad Perry, University of New Mexico-Valencia.

Serial murder is differentiated from other forms of multiple murder, like mass murder, on objective criteria like when the victims are killed. Mass murderers kill theirs all at once, while serial killers kill over time. There is another, more important difference, however; serial murders are inherently communicative crimes. The present study reports that many serial killers engage in crime-related crime scene communication. Three main types of crime scene rhetoric were observed: Notes, Wall writing, and Body messages. Notes have often been left at serial murder crime scenes and dump sites. They frequently taunted and insulted law enforcement, and/or the victims. Some attempted to justify the murder, while others predicted future such crimes. Wall writing has been noticed on several occasions, as have been messages left on other surfaces. The content of these messages has been similar to that of the crime scene notes. Several serial slayers have used the human body as a communication medium, either carving into or writing on corpses. Sometimes parts of bodies have been used in clever ways as signals or directions to find other concealed corpses. Based upon historical/critical analysis of a convenience sample of approximately 200 serial killers, the present study concludes that serial killer crime scene communication is a typical, common characteristic of such offenses.

Tagging Graffiti and Gang Graffiti: A Comparative Analysis. Sean Michael Magee, California State University, Long Beach and Timothy Kephart, Crime Prevention & Graffiti Consulting.

Graffiti can be dichotomized into two separate groups: Gang graffiti and tagging graffiti. This study examines the differences between the two types of graffiti. We focus on aspects of graffiti such as, motivation for putting up the graffiti, how the styles differ, and examine any encoded messages contained within the two forms of graffiti. The data collected for this study were gathered during a six-month time frame from a Southern California city in Los Angeles County.

PANEL 3: DRUG POLICY I

Vancouver's Safe Injection Site: Past, Present and Future. Neil Boyd, Simon Fraser University

This paper explores the relatively recent genesis of "safe consumption sites" and reasons behind the opening of such sites in Europe and Australia. A recent report on the 2-year program in Australia notes that while overdose deaths were averted within the facility, there was no corresponding drop in overdose deaths within the community at large. There was no increase in blood borne viruses within

the community, no increase in crime within Sydney, and no adverse economic consequences; community support was generally very positive. The major benefit was an increase in referrals of users to treatment resources. The first of its kind in North America, the Vancouver safe injection site opened in 2003. Within its first few months the site has attracted approximately 450 client visits per day, and has averted a number of potential overdose deaths. The results of Vancouver's experiment to date and possible futures for the site are examined.

Evaluation of Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces in California. Yvette Farmer, California State University Sacramento

Fifty-nine Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces representing 57 California counties were evaluated to determine the extent of integration and coordination among federal, state, and/or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors in facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations. The evaluation design employed both qualitative and quantitative measures obtained by examining progress reports, guiding focus group meetings, and conducting on-site interviews. Data analysis revealed the amount of investigational and prosecutorial activities completed over a three-year period as well as a number of best practices for and lessons learned by successful drug enforcement task forces.

Beyond Abstinence: Drug Policy Reforms in Cross-Cultural, Comparative Contexts. Glenda Kelmes, MA, University of California, Irvine

This paper analyzes the markedly different strategies of current drug policy reforms in the countries of Portugal, The Netherlands, the United States and Canada across ideological, socio-legal and socio-cultural contexts. While the illicit drug use policies of these countries remain in conformity with drug prohibition generally, and international conventions specifically, their use of the law (and legal subjectivity), public health care and criminal justice systems differ in revealing ways. As individual policy case studies, specific programs and practices are analyzed. A basis for comparison is derived from the focus on specific policy designs implemented at local or regional levels. Preliminary conclusions include a brief discussion concerning the implications of this social policy on drug users and democratic institutions.

The Effect of Proposition 36 on Crime in Orange County, California. John Worrall, California State University, San Bernardino

This paper reports the results of an event-count time series analysis of the effect of Proposition 36 on dispatch patterns in Santa Ana, California, and arrests and crimes reported in Orange County, California. Contrary to critics' claims, the results suggest that Prop. 36 has not led to an increase in crime. Rather, certain offenses such as residential burglary and under the influence appear to have declined since the legislation went into effect. Additional findings and implications are discussed.

PANEL 4: FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Allegations and Substantiations of Abuse in Custody Disputing Families. Soyoung Lee and Janet R. Johnston, San Jose State University

Serious multiple issues of child neglect, sexual and physical abuse, domestic violence, parental abuse of drugs and alcohol, and other criminal activity are typically brandished in custody disputes. To what extent are these allegations well founded, the correlates of chaotic and dysfunctional family relationships? Or are they merely symptoms of spitefulness and hostility, strategic ploys in the legal disputing? The data for this study were coded from clinical research records of 125 families referred from family courts for custody evaluation or custody counselling. Inter-rater reliabilities were calculated on a subset of n=41 cases coded a decade previously. Preliminary findings indicate that the most frequent allegations were of domestic violence, with the majority of those against fathers substantiated by some means, and half of those against mothers substantiated. Allegations of alcohol and drug use against fathers were the next most common, for mothers, substance abuse was alleged for a minority. Alcohol and drug use were substantiated in a little more than half of these cases for both men and women. With respect to child abuse, fathers were about equally alleged to have perpetrated neglect, physical and sex abuse, but seldom were these forms of abuse substantiated. Mothers were more likely accused of child neglect; less frequently alleged to have been physically abusive and rarely was sex abuse alleged. Some form of substantiation of child neglect or physical abuse by the mother was found in about 9% of cases and only in 3% of cases was there evidence that mother was responsible for child sex abuse. Intervention and policy implications will be discussed.

A Descriptive Study of Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence Incidents. Inger Sagatun-Edwards, Vanessa Haug, and Ravinderjit Khera, San Jose State University; and Scott Bonn, University of Miami

Teen relationship violence (domestic violence) and adolescent violence against parents and siblings (family violence) have become more prevalent in recent years. This paper reviews the literature in this area, and analyzes 66 case histories of juvenile relationship and family violence incidents, based on information contained in Juvenile Court files. The paper focuses on the family and delinquency history of the minors involved and the nature of the violent incidents. Specifically, we studied the relationship between the offender and the victim, who was the initiator and primary aggressor, whether there was a pattern of interactive violence, and the method of the violence and the degree of severity. Differences by gender and whether the incident involved domestic or family violence are also explored.

A Social-Ecological Analysis of Family Violence: Dallas, TX, 1999-2001. Michael T. Regan and Donald R. Dixon, California State University, Sacramento

This paper utilizes police data on family violence offenses over a three year period, data from the 2000 census, and geographic information systems (GIS) technology. Our goal is to identify areas of the city where family violence is a particularly pronounced problem and to conduct a social-ecological analysis of the offenses, the victims and perpetrators, and the areas where the crime is particularly pronounced, the "hot spots." Once the hotspots are identified we conduct a statistical analysis of the demographic and social characteristics of the victims and offenders, and a separate analysis of the areas identified as hot spots. The goal of this analysis is to assist decision makers to more effectively address this serious crime.

The Collaboration Between Domestic Violence Death Review Teams in California. Sylvia Valenzuela, CSU, Long Beach

In 1995, the California legislature authorized counties to establish Death Review Teams (DVDRTs) to assist local agencies in reviewing all domestic violence related homicides. The purpose of the DVDRTs is to generate annual reports that provide guidelines to assist county agencies in the prevention and reduction of such homicides. Currently, there is no consistency between reports generated by the 25 DVDRTs in California. This study compares the procedures used by the Orange County DVDRT to those used by Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, and Santa Clara counties. The purpose of this study is to highlight the need for broadened collaboration between county DVDRTs in order to generate a more consistent approach/emphasis to combating intimate partner homicide. The paper concludes with policy and program recommendations that will assist the county in the reduction and prevention of domestic violence related deaths.

Collaborative Efforts to Improve the Court's Response to Victims of Domestic Violence. Judge Leonard Edwards

This presentation will describe key results of one jurisdiction's implementation of the recommendations contained in *Effective Interventions in Domestic Violence & Child Maltreatment Cases: Recommendations from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Family Violence Department (The Greenbook)*. The implementation project involves domestic violence advocates, the Department of Family and Children's Services and the Superior Court of Santa Clara County. Along with other partners, (probation, attorneys, public health, substance abuse treatment providers, and others), this six-year nationally funded project has been developing best practices for cases where there is an overlap between child maltreatment and domestic violence.

PANEL 5: WOMEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Domestic Violence Victimization Among Female Arrestees. Cynthia Burke and Sandy Keaton, SANDAG

With National Institute of Justice (NIJ) funding, this research explored the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence among female arrestees. Results from the interviews with 181 arrestees will be presented during this session. Over three-quarters had been abused in their lifetime and of these, two-thirds had been abused in the past year. Further analyses that will be presented examined whether the types and severity of abuse were related to victim substance use and compared these victims to shelter clients in terms of their demographics and characteristics.

The Sex Crime Scenario: Exploring the Facilitators and Barriers Affecting the Way Women Report Sex Crimes.

Tracy Faye Tolbert, California State University, Long Beach

This study explored the facilitators and barriers affecting the way women report sex crimes. Interviews with twenty women, of varying social and demographic ascriptions, revealed three key themes affecting the reporting process. Four characteristics of protection emerged as facilitators: 1)

positive female role – models, 2) adult intervention, 3) kinship ties, and 4) stranger intervention. By contrast, the potential for reporting decreased, if socialized in environments where family members failed to offer protection. Six characteristics of social disorder emerged as barriers: 1) sexual coercion, 2) physical abuse, 3) prior sexual assault, 4) domestic violence, 5) alcohol, and 6) drug abuse. Facilitators to reporting emerged as social support networks manifested among family and friends, within law enforcement agencies, religious organizations, and academic environments. By contrast, barriers emerged when social support was weak within any variation of these networks.

African- American versus white Female Homicide Rates: An Assessment of a Potential Explanation. Shauntey James, Walsh University

Outlines the potential theoretical cross-section to enhance the knowledge of African-American versus white female homicide offenders. Combining the insights from the theoretical analysis of Wilson (1987, 1996), Ogle et al. (1995) and Simpson (1991), allows for a sound examination of African-American and white female homicide offenders. The cross-section of the three works will explore the variables of race, class and gender simultaneously in a research study. This will enhance an understanding of African-American and white women who kill under a variety of circumstances.

PANEL 6: THE MANY FACES AND PLACES OF INEQUALITY: GENDER AND RACE; LOCAL, AND INTERNATIONAL

Comparative study of effectiveness and racial disparity in police stop and search policies and practice at a local level – the UK and USA. Rebekah Delsol, Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, England

The 1999 Macpherson report of the inquiry into the death of Stephen Lawrence created a new conceptual framework for debates on race and criminal justice. The Report found evidence of widespread institutional racism, particularly in high discretion policing practices such as stop and search. Although there were a number of changes, debates over the use of stop and search have not been resolved in the UK. Similar debates are taking place in the USA. Although *Terry v. Ohio* regulated the use of stop and frisk, many of the issues related to racial profiling and disproportionality remain. This paper will examine how these issues are managed at a local level by drawing comparisons between the UK experience in this respect and that of 2 police forces in the United States. The aim is to address such issues as how far racial disparities arise from specific local crime fighting and reduction strategies; whether stop and search/stop and frisk is effective; and how its local management might promote or detract from its effectiveness and public acceptability. It also provides a theoretically informed account of concepts such as institutional racism, state racism, racial profiling, community and culture and relate them empirically to the practice of stop and search/stop and frisk.

Women Offenders and the Gendered Effects of Public Policy. Barbara Bloom, Department of Criminal Justice Administration, Sonoma State University, CA; Barbara Owen, Department of Criminology, CSU Fresno, CA; Stephanie Covington, Center for Gender and Justice, CA

Women are no longer invisible in the criminal justice system as they represent a growing proportion of all offenders under criminal justice supervision in the U.S. Drawing on findings from a National Institute of Corrections sponsored study, “Gender-Responsive Strategies: Research, Practice, and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders,” we maintain that public policy has ignored the context of women’s lives and that women offenders have disproportionately suffered from the impact of ill-informed public policy. Building on the pathway theoretical perspective, we find that in addition to the gendered impact of the war on drugs, policy changes in welfare reform, public housing, and other social policy arenas combine to create a disparate impact on women offenders. We conclude that addressing the realities of women’s lives through gender-responsive policy and practice is fundamental to improving outcomes for women offenders at all phases of the criminal justice process.

The Greatest Inequality: Militarizing the Policing of International Crime. Raymond Michalowski, Department of Criminal Justice, Northern Arizona University, AZ

On December 7, 2003 rockets and machine gun fire from an American A-10 attack fighter killed nine children playing marbles in the Afghani town of Hutula. The reason give for this attack was the attempt to destroy a Taliban fighter who was thought to have participated in attacks on foreign aid workers. This tragedy represents one of the many instances since the beginning of the U.S. "War on Terror" that large scale military rather than characteristic policing force has been used to "neutralize," i.e. kill, those suspected of criminal acts. Among the many forms of inequality found in the U.S. justice system, the greatest is the current divide that has been created between the due process (however flawed) given to U.S. citizen suspected of crimes, even heinous ones, and those suspected of crimes committed in the name of Islamasist rebellion. This paper explores the creation, expansion, and future implications of this divide. Particular attention is given to how the newest form of inequality in the control of crime, having or not having U.S. citizenship, is shaping not only how we seek to control criminals outside the U.S. border, but how these changes are affecting criminal justice operations within the United States, particularly with respect to both documented and undocumented foreigners.

The Cops in Brown and White: The mediating effects of fear of crime and neighborhood satisfaction on perceptions of law enforcement. Brenda L. Vogel, Department of Criminal Justice, California State University Long Beach, CA

With an increased focus on community policing, law enforcement agencies place great importance on how they are viewed by the citizens they serve. Literature suggests that perceptions of law enforcement, however, are divided along racial and ethnic lines. For the most part, members of minority communities have less favorable attitudes toward the police than Whites. It has been suggested, however, that these differences of opinion may be greatly reduced if other factors such as fear of crime and neighborhood satisfaction are considered. Using a sample of 885 randomly selected residents of a large, western city, this research considers how these factors influence perceptions of law enforcement among White and Latino/a citizens. If perceptions of the police are found to be largely the result of factors beyond the traditional activities of police agencies, then greater collaboration between law enforcement, the community and other city service agencies may be required to address the issues that ultimately sour citizens' opinions of the police.

PANEL 7: USES AND LIMITATIONS OF GIS

GIS and the Census: Ideas for Crime Analysts Assessing the Environments of Crime. Donald R. Dixon, California State University, Sacramento

This paper addresses ways that crime analysis units can utilize geographic information systems technology and Census data to more fully understand the social ecology of crime in their jurisdictions. Using a 5 year data set from Dallas, TX the paper addresses how to identify different areas where different crimes are particularly troublesome in large jurisdictions. Data from the US Census is particularly valuable, when combined with GIS analysis, in differentiating neighborhoods and in assessing environmental factors that may contribute to the incidence of crimes across the social-economic-demographic spectrum.

Graffiti as Intelligence for Law Enforcement. Timothy Kephart, Crime Prevention and Graffiti Consulting

Graffiti adorns walls in cities throughout the world. Most people see graffiti as an annoying eyesore that represents some form of urban blight. Conventional wisdom suggests that the immediate removal of graffiti is necessary in making a neighborhood cleaner and making the residence feel safer. Most cities attempt to remove graffiti as quickly as possible but by doing so often remove encoded messages that can greatly benefit law enforcement. A tremendous amount of intelligence information can be ascertained when graffiti is systematically documented and analyzed. This study highlights the various amounts of intelligence information that can be extracted from graffiti renderings that can assist law enforcement and prosecutors in various ways.

The Who and Where of Stranger Rape: Using Geo-Demographics in Offender Profiling.
D. Kim Rossmo, Department of Criminal Justice, Texas State University

This presentation discusses recent research on the geography of crime. Offender residence, victim residence, and crime location (including encounter, attack, rape, and release sites) were examined for the crime of stranger rape in the United Kingdom. All locations were geocoded. The influence of various crime scene behavioral variables on journey-to-crime distances were analyzed. Also tested were the relationships between Manhattan, Euclidean (crow's-flight), and route distance measures. These results were then integrated with findings from an analysis of the geo-demographic codes associated to the crime scene and offender residence areas. The implications of this research for geographic and offender profiling and crime linkage analysis are discussed.

Analyzing Crime Data: How Much Error is Acceptable? Gisela Bichler, Stefanie Balchak, and Jill Christie, California State University, San Bernardino

Efforts to diagnose the nature and characteristics of high crime areas lead many to explore the utility of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to study the geographic properties of crime. However, despite the critical importance of using accurate data when identifying geographic patterns and studying hotspots, few have explored the data quality issues inherent to crime mapping in detail. While software manufacturers provide some information about the process, many critical details are left out or are buried in technical, and sometimes proprietary, jargon. This paper provides these neglected details and demonstrates how the assumptions built into current versions of popular GIS software affect the address matching process. This detailed treatment of address matching is necessary as much information is lost during the interdisciplinary exchange of analytic techniques. Implications for crime analysis are discussed.

PANEL 8: GANGS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY I

Methodological Issues Associated with Conducting Comparative Research: The Eurogang Experience (or Lessons Learned from the Eurogang Program of Research).
Finn Esbensen, University of Missouri-St. Louis and Cheryl Maxson, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, University of California, Irvine

For the past six years, a multi-national group of researchers has met to develop a research strategy for conducting comparative research on gangs. In this presentation we will provide an overview of the Eurogang Program of Research; discuss specific methodological issues associated with conducting comparative analyses; and identify efforts to create common measures.

The Existence of "Evidence-based" Parent Training Programs in Orange County, CA.
Christie Gardner, University of California, Irvine

Systematic evaluation of delinquency prevention and intervention programs provide the fulcrum for the trend in "evidence-based" programming in the youth service delivery system. Recent comprehensive reviews of the program literature, longitudinal studies, and subsequent meta-analyses,

have provided information about the effectiveness of parent training programs for reducing juvenile delinquency and juvenile violence. However, in spite of this knowledge, we lack systematic assessment of the utilization of evaluation evidence in local service-delivery practice. We conducted a comprehensive survey of agencies that provide parent training programs for the probation department in Orange County, California. Our goal was to ascertain whether the parent training programs available to probationers and their families are funded based on research evidence or other factors. This presentation will report the results of this study, and discuss the implications for dissemination of research findings to practitioners and policy-makers.

Street Code Homicide: Differences in Situational Characteristics Related to Normative Codes of Violence. Susie Bennett, University of California, Irvine

The current paper considers the application of Elijah Anderson's sub-cultural construct known as "code of the streets" to the phenomenon of street gangs. Independently, street code and street gangs have been shown to contribute to the prevalence of violence yet have not been examined in relation to one another. An important consideration is whether the violence attributed to these phenomena is associated with similar or disparate situational characteristics. The supposition here is that in areas where normative codes of violence are pervasive, code characteristics should be distinctive from noncode characteristics and should remain apparent regardless of gang status. Homicide data from a high gang area of Los Angeles are used to test this assertion. Logit analysis provides mixed support and suggests that situational characteristics of code-related homicide are consistent with characteristics generally associated with gang homicide and that, for certain characteristics, gang affiliation is irrelevant. This paper is somewhat limited in its ability to truly capture the essence of street code, but illuminates the importance of continuing this line of research and ultimately combining gang and street code premises.

The Impact of Arrest on Personal Characteristics Related to Subsequent Delinquency. David Huizinga, University of Colorado

Previous examinations of the effect of arrest on subsequent behavior within the Denver Youth Survey and cross-nationally in a similar study in Bremen, Germany have been quite consistent. These various investigations have found that arrest has little impact on future offending and, when it does have an impact, that the effect is most likely to increase future offending. Similar findings are reported in the literature. This raises the question – why, in general, does arrest result in either no effect or an increase in offending behavior? As a partial answer to this question, this presentation examines the effect of arrest on variables presumed theoretically to be linked to future offending. Included are perceptions of the JJS as a "paper tiger", changes in self-concept, increased labeling by social institutions, modifications of beliefs about offending, as well as changes in peer groups and deterrence beliefs. Understanding how arrest and sanctioning affects these variables may provide information to assist in developing procedures that make arrest and sanctioning work more as a prevention of and a deterrent to (rather than an amplification of) future delinquent behavior.

PANEL 9: TEACHING AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Detecting, Documenting and Confronting Plagiarism: Using the Internet Effectively. Donald Dixon, California State University, Sacramento

As students become more technologically savvy and increasingly use the Internet for their research, the problem of plagiarism may become more pronounced. This issue has been a serious problem for

many years, but the emergence of the Internet has exacerbated it tremendously. In April of 2003, the Dallas County Community College District sponsored a nationwide teleconference entitled "Cheating and Plagiarism Using the Internet." The teleconference provided information on identifying, documenting and confronting plagiarism, and suggestions on how to prevent it. Using information from the teleconference I identified 31 instances of plagiarism (intentional and unintentional) in two of my classes in the Spring 2003 semester. This paper will present information from several sources on modern plagiarism, some practical ideas on how to identify plagiarism, how to "track it down" on the internet, and on using services such as "Plagiserve" and "TurnItIn." The paper concludes with some suggestions for individual faculty members, departments and universities on how to deal with, and how to help students avoid, plagiarism.

Best Practices in Police Ethics Training. Jerry Cederblom and Leigh Culver, University of Nebraska

Our paper presents the findings of an exploratory study of police officer ethics training, funded by the Police Professionalism Initiative (coordinated by Dr. Samuel Walker of the University of Nebraska at Omaha). One or both of the authors observed six police training academies, reviewed training materials from three additional academies, and attended a train-the-trainers course given by the Institute for Law Enforcement Administration. The authors identified several *best practices*—elements of training they observed that they considered exemplary based on criteria that are explained below. The overall finding of the study is that there are excellent materials and training techniques available to departments that seek to introduce ethics training into their curricula or to enhance the ethics training they currently offer. We present a brief discussion of the importance of police ethics training, a description of the study that was carried out, and a preliminary list of Best Practices. Additionally, we identify some problems that ethics trainers face and suggest some ways in which ethics training might be further developed and evaluated.

The Trials and Tribulations of Teaching Law Enforcement Students in a Non-Traditional, Accelerated Format. Chandrika M. Kelso and Thomas M. Green, National University, CA

The demand for higher education among adults has recorded a steady increase, with the target audience comprising of professionals (such as law enforcement officers) unable to pursue or engage in traditional educational programs. These working students seek non-traditional learning formats due to their career demands and personal and professional schedule conflicts. They prefer delivery models that create less disruption and have convenient class schedules and locations. A typical adult learner is free from reliance on parents or guardians, has family and work obligations and responsibilities, and comes to the classroom fully equipped with prior knowledge and experience, thus leading to more intense challenges to the instructor(s). This paper will report the results of a pilot study that compares the perceptions and expectations of (non-traditional) law enforcement students with those of civilian students in a similar non-traditional format. The presentation will examine the academic and personal challenges of educating law enforcement personnel in an accelerated, non-traditional university setting.

Creating Research Opportunities for Criminal Justice Students at the Undergraduate Level: Hurdles and Benefits. Cory Barga and George Hemeon, University College of the Fraser Valley

For a variety of reasons it has not been common for criminal justice students to be actively involved in research at the undergraduate level. This has been especially true in institutions offering only undergraduate studies. However, this need not be the case. This paper, by calling attention to the approach taken by the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University College of the Fraser Valley, focuses on what universities and colleges can do to create significant research opportunities for undergraduate students. The difficulties and benefits that go with creating such opportunities are reviewed.

Criminal Justice Education--Balanced or Biased? John Martin, University College of the Fraser Valley, BC

There have been numerous allegations made with respect to the existence of a liberal bias in higher education. Commentators and critics suggest this bias is reflected in hiring and promotion practices, campus culture, curriculum design, selection of readings and resources, and even, on occasion, grade assignment. Such a bias, if it exists, begs a number of questions with respect to educational and pedagogical ethics and may pose some unique issues for the state of Criminal Justice education. This paper surveys the various concerns surrounding this alleged bias, examines the quantity and quality of the evidence supporting such concerns and considers how the teaching and studying, and eventual practice, of Criminal Justice could be impacted by a potential culture of ideological bias.

PANEL 10: CORRECTIONS: IT'S NOT WHERE YOU'RE FROM, BUT WHAT YOU GET, AND WHERE YOU GO IS ANOTHER MATTER ALTOGETHER

Ho Hum, Another Success Story, or The Importance of Providing and Measuring Parole Services. Sheldon Zhang, San Diego State University, Valerie Callanan and Robert E.L. Roberts, CSU, San Marcos

The California Department of Corrections received funding from the Legislature to expand its Preventing Parolee Failure Program. Renamed the Preventing Parole Crime program, it more than doubled the number of program sites and increased the number of parolees served fivefold. Statistical analyses at both the aggregate and individual level strongly indicate that the program reduced re-incarcerations among its participants, mostly among those who completed the treatment services, which resulted in major cost savings. Incremental success was also evident with different levels of participation in the treatment programs. However, design problems in this study prevent us from drawing firm conclusions. Although the statistical analyses achieved significant control over differences between the program participants and the comparison group, the apparent effectiveness of the program may be due to selection effects and other sources of bias. This evaluation supports the argument for providing services to parolees to reduce their likelihood of recidivating. It also points to the need to design and implement correctional programs that will allow rigorous evaluations to increase confidence in the findings.

One-Year Return to Custody Rates of Men and Women Parolees from Prison-Based TC Treatment. Nena Messina, William Burdon, Garo Hagopian, and Michael Predergast, UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, CA

The purpose of this study is to identify critical factors that are related to the re-incarceration rates of men and women offenders who paroled from prison Therapeutic Community (TC) treatment programs. Extensive treatment intake interview data for 4,509 women and 3,595 men from 15 prison-based TCs in California was compared using chi-square analyses, t-tests, and logistic regression analyses. Intake data come from a five-year process and outcome evaluation of the California Department of Corrections' Prison Treatment Expansion Initiative. The return-to-custody data come from the CDC's Offender Based Information System (OBIS). Logistic regression analyses were conducted separately for men and women to indicate which factors were associated with a return-to-custody within 12-months from parole. Results show that drug-dependent men and women differ with regard to their employment histories, substance abuse problems, criminal involvement, psychological functioning, and sexual and physical abuse histories prior to incarceration. After controlling for these baseline differences between men and women, preliminary regression findings showed that psychological impairment was the strongest predictor of recidivism for both men and women. Preliminary findings indicate the need for a more comprehensive psychological assessment at intake to assess the diverse psychological needs of drug-dependent offenders.

Prison Privatization: Corrections Corporation of America's Role in the Iron Triangle. Donna Killingbeck, Western Michigan University, MI

This largely theoretical paper discusses, and attempts to integrate, several possible rationales regarding the privatization of punishment in modern society. I will discuss the theories of Durkheim, Garland, Foucault, Rusche and Kirchheimer, and Pashukanis, among others. I chose to examine the Corrections Corporation of America because it is one of the largest such companies in the United States. The goal of this study is to understand these theories better in the context of studying one private correctional business and to see what they have to say about the foundations, functions and effects of today's punishment mechanisms. I use these perspectives, and various critiques, to examine (a) the issues of cost effectiveness and (b) the increasing rates of imprisonment coupled with decreasing crime rates. I pay particular attention to profit motives and the concept of the "inner circle" that influences decisions about the present and future roles of corporate corrections. I draw three broad conclusions. One is that the studies of the privatization of prisons are seriously flawed, in

predictable ways. Another is that there is “an iron triangle” consisting of the federal bureaucracy, key members of congress and private industrial interests whose combined strength sides protects itself from external influence, regulation and public accountability. Finally I argue that the extensive, and often intensive, discourse on privatization obfuscates the far more important question about the fundamental role of imprisonment in American society.

PANEL 11: HISTORICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Punishment and History: Gender, Race, and Social Order in Nineteenth-Century Hawai'i. Marilyn Brown, University of Hawai'i at Hilo, HI

This paper examines the evolution of women's punishment in Hawai'i from the 1820s through the 1890s. I show how racial ideologies underscored the evolution of punishment in the 19th century indigenous kingdom, during the establishment of Western (especially American) religious, legal, economic, and political institutions. Following an initial period of moral reform of the Native Hawaiian, the emphasis of penal institutions turned to questions of economy and work. This evolving system of punishment relied on American institutions for its inspiration but responded to local relations of power and privilege. I demonstrate (using archival records) that women were present in courts and prisons in greater numbers during periods of moral transformation than in later periods when concerns of labor and economy were dominant. This paper contributes to the literature on gender and punishment, arguing that sanctions for women's deviance are likely to be harshest during periods of moral reform and conflicting values.

The Instability of Punishment – Part Two. John E. Berecochea, San Diego State University, CA

Surely, everyone at this conference knows that the stability of punishment thesis, as measured by the rate of imprisonment, is invalid, as witnessed by the frequent professional publications and media coverage of prison commitment rates and crowding. A previous study from this project provided a sophisticated statistical analysis of the stability thesis, showing just how invalid it has been in both the short and long term. This report takes that study one step further to show, in simple statistical ways, that who gets sent to prison also has varied substantially. The crimes of those imprisoned have changed, perhaps in surprising ways. While certain racial-ethnic groups have always been at higher risk of imprisonment, others have not. The percentage of women in prison has tended to increase over time, but trend in the rate of imprisonment for women has not always followed the same trend. While the validity of data on recidivists in prison is questionable due to changes in tracking criminal identities, the observed changes have been major. The measurement of recidivism after release has been made difficult by changes in release procedures, but again the rates have not remained constant. The changes in age, on the other hand, have been minor and they probably would not be surprising to anyone here today. This study is dedicated to my mentor — Shelly Messinger — without whom the data for this study would not been available.

Sentencing Outcomes: A Survey of Public Attitudes. Ritesh Narayan, Darryl Plecas and Aili Malm, University College of the Fraser Valley

The purpose of this study is to assess how different demographic variables impact public opinion in sentencing. The authors present the results of a survey in which 800 randomly selected residents from the City of Abbotsford, British Columbia, are asked to judge a series of criminal court sentencing scenarios. Using an analysis of variance for various demographic groupings, this study tests the hypothesis that the demographics of both the individual depicted in the scenario and the demographics of the respondent affect the public's rating of sentencing outcomes. Variables assessed include ethnicity, social status, gender, sexuality, and geography.

Would Justice Warren Recognize Today's Miranda? Alice H. Choi, California State University, Sacramento

When Justice Warren penned the majority opinion in *Miranda v. Arizona* in 1966 he was concerned about protecting the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. In May, 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a plurality opinion in *Chavez v. Martinez*, held that an interrogation did not violate the right against self-incrimination. *Chavez* relegated *Miranda* to a mere evidentiary matter. Recently, the California Supreme Court took notice with trepidation that some officers were systematically trained to intentionally violate *Miranda* since the tainted statements could nonetheless be admitted to impeach a defendant on the witness stand. As can be seen in this analysis of case law, the constitutional right against self-incrimination as embodied in *Miranda* has been diluted over the years by law enforcement and by the U.S. Supreme Court, and it is becoming irrelevant.

PANEL 12: JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

Youth Crime in Scotland: Fact and Fiction. Maureen Buist, Scotland University

Scotland, has its own parliament, the Scottish Executive, which is responsible for certain devolved matters such as transport, education, health and justice. Scotland also has its own system of juvenile justice, the Children's Hearing, which deals with young people aged 8-16 years. A panel of three lay people make the decision on young people involved in offending but it is an official, the reporter who first decides whether or not a young person requires compulsory measures. Decisions made by the panel have always been based on need and not deed, however this is something which is currently undergoing review following a decision on whether or not to impose compulsory measures all action plans must include details of how offending behaviour will be addressed. This change of emphases has emerged as a consequence of the Scottish Executive's efforts to address 'the problem' of youth crime. All 32 local authorities in Scotland must now undertake an Audit of Youth Crime and establish who is doing what. They must ensure there are services that address the needs of young people and address offending behaviour and at the same time measures to ensure that offending is dealt with at an early stage before it becomes persistent. The Social Work Criminal Justice Development Centre has undertaken six of these audits some for urban authorities and others for rural authorities. The paper highlights some of the problems in conducting an audit and the nature of the offences in which young people in these areas were involved. It will say something about the background characteristics of the young people and pose the question as to whether youth crime really is problem.

Resurrecting Radical Non-Intervention: Stop the War on Kids. Randall G. Shelden, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

About 30 years ago sociologist Edwin Schur wrote a book called "Radical Non-intervention: Rethinking the Delinquency Problem" where he provided a compelling critique of current juvenile justice practices and offered his own recommendations about what could be done. His basic thesis was: "leave kids alone wherever possible." In this book he presented an overview of the "labeling" perspective, which at that time was a relatively new method of looking at crime and delinquency. Schur maintained that many, if not most, behaviors youth engage in (including many labeled as "delinquent") are "part and parcel of our social and cultural system" and that "misconduct" among youth is inevitable within any form of social order. We pay a huge price, he charged, for criminalizing much of this behavior. He anticipated a growing problem that plagues us today: net-widening. Given recent "get tough" policies, highlighted by various "zero tolerance" efforts, it is my contention that much of what Schur said 30 years ago can be used today. This paper provides a summary of his book and expands upon some of his recommendations.

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections Staff Knowledge of the Juveniles We Are Charged with Rehabilitating

Kathie Putrow and John Vivian, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) Research & Development Section conducted a study of what ADJC secure school staff know about the juveniles they supervise. Information about the unique characteristics of each juvenile offender is critical to the principle of *responsivity*, or the proper matching of juveniles to programs and staff. The evaluation was based on a 20-item questionnaire administered to secure school staff and a comparison of their answers to those contained in official records. Relevant items covered school attendance, substance abuse history, and gang membership. The project presented ADJC with an opportunity to improve the specialized treatment given to the juveniles committed to our care and custody, and also, to implement some groundbreaking research.

PANEL 13: CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICING

On the Limits of Social Control: Structural Deterrence and the Policing of "Suppressible" Crimes. Robert J. Kane, American University

The present study examined the relationships between patterns of police arrests and subsequent variations in robbery, burglary, and aggravated assault in New York City police precincts from 1989-1998. Grounded in macro-level deterrence theory, and using a two staged fixed-effects statistical framework, the study found that while controlling for indicators of social disorganization, increases in arrest vigor (i.e., arrests per officer for violent crimes in each precinct) predicted decreases in robbery and burglary, but that the relationships were non-linear: as arrest vigor increased, robbery and burglary crime decreased; when arrest thresholds were reached, however, both robbery and burglary crime rates became positively associated with arrest aggressiveness. Conversely, variations in aggressive arrest patterns had no significant effect on aggravated assault, supporting the suppressible crimes arguments that primarily economically motivated crimes, and those that tend to occur in public settings, are most likely deterred by aggressive police practices.

Functional Variables for Job Satisfaction in a Medium-Size Police Department. D. Scott Canevit, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Research in police literature has been burgeoning regarding job satisfaction. Job satisfaction has been linked with intention to quit, worker productivity, as well absenteeism. An examination of job satisfaction was conducted on line police officers in a Southern mid-size police department using Hackman and Oldham's (1980) Job Diagnostic Survey. Demographic variables were not useful in predicting job satisfaction. However, it was noted that other forms of satisfaction – satisfaction with supervisors, satisfaction with co-workers, and satisfaction with pay – along with task environment variables were able to explain 54% of the variance. Overall, these other forms of satisfaction appear to be functions of general satisfaction, and an understanding of this may be useful in creating a positive work environment for police officers.

PANEL 14: DRUG OFFENDERS AND THE COURTS

One-Year Return to Custody Rates Among Co-Disordered Offenders. Nena Messina, William Burdon, Garo Hagopian, Michael Prendergast, UCLA ISAP

The extent to which therapeutic community (TC) methods meet the treatment needs of offenders with substance abuse disorders and co-occurring psychiatric disorders in prison is largely unknown. The purposes of this study were to generate profiles of

co-disordered drug offenders entering TC treatment in prison and to assess their post-release reincarceration rates, compared with drug offenders without psychiatric disorders. Extensive intake interview data for over 8,500 men and women who received treatment in one of 16 prison-based TCs in California was analyzed to produce profiles of co-disordered participants. Compared with non-psychiatric disordered drug offenders, co-disordered offenders had substantially more severe substance abuse and criminal histories, in addition to their psychiatric impairment, at treatment entry and were significantly more likely to be reincarcerated during the first year of their parole. The results suggest that prison treatment programs may need to use more comprehensive diagnostic assessments at intake and develop treatment approaches suitable to this population.

Alternative Justice Court: The Impact of the Court on Mentally Ill Criminal Offenders in Riverside County, California. Emily O'Neill, Presley Center for Crime and Justice Studies, University of California – Riverside

The high recidivism rate in the United States has led to the development of alternative justice courts, such as drug and mental health courts. These programs combine treatment with judicial supervision in lieu of prison sentences for criminal offenders. Riverside County's Mental Health Court is the first mental health court to accept felony offenders into a program of this nature. Preliminary results demonstrate that Riverside County has been successful in reducing recidivism among its clients. To date, the court has processed 743 cases. This paper focuses on the impact of the judicial supervision component on the recidivism rate of the Mental Health Court on two different experimental groups as compared to a control group.

The Drug Court Workgroup: A Comparative Study. Natalie Layman, Coconino Career Center, Arizona

This paper explores the drug court workgroup, which typically consists of the judge, prosecutor, public defender, probation officer, drug treatment counselor, and drug court coordinator. Observations and interviews were conducted in two jurisdictions. This paper examines the relationships that key actors develop with one another within the context of the courtroom and the discretionary power of individual workgroup members. The findings support the claim that drug court workgroups are different from traditional courtroom workgroups and are affected by individual, institutional, and structural factors.

Designing and Implementing a Dual Diagnosis Court. Judge Wendy Lindley, Superior Court of California, County of Orange

In Orange County, drug courts have significantly reduced the recidivism of addicted offenders, but the passage of Proposition 36 (SACPA) changed that picture as more hard-core offenders were in need of treatment. In addition, drug court judges found that both drug courts and the new SACPA court were excluding the mentally ill. This

presentation describes the development and implementation of a specialized court for the dually diagnosed in Orange County.

Specialized Courts: A Comparison of Dual Diagnosis and Mental Health Courts. Cory Lepage, California State University Long Beach

Following the initial success of drug courts, many jurisdictions have implemented other types of collaborative courts. Few jurisdictions, however, have faced the challenge of designing programs for mentally ill or dually diagnosed offenders. This paper traces the design and implementation of mental health and dual diagnosis courts in California. Interview data on the court processes of four similar courts in California is discussed to provide thematic categories of program implementation and success.

PANEL 15: NEW AND IMPROVED THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS : RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND TESTING OF EXPLANATORY MODELS

Correlates of Learning in Worry about Crime. Frank P. Williams III & Marilyn D. McShane, University of Houston, Downtown

Although earlier research on fear of crime has primarily been atheoretical, advancements in the definitions of related constructs and the methodological techniques associated with these studies has opened the door for theory testing. In this study, we build on previous work testing criminological theories for their contributions to an explanation of concern and worry about crime. Social learning fares particularly well and its strengths are further explored, particularly the effects of media and significant others in shaping perceptions of crime concern. Preliminary analyses indicate that most types of significant others are more important in the process than the media.

Incorporating a Theory of Cultural Evolution into Explanations of Dispute-Related Violence. Brian Paciotti, University of California, Davis

Theories based in the traditions of evolutionary psychology, socio-structural sociology, and rational choice provide often plausible explanations for interpersonal violence. Although based on different assumptions, these theories predict that various social and physical environments increases the likelihood males will compete violently. In contrast, cultural evolutionary theory stresses the importance of social institutions (culture) on behavior, and seeks to explain the mechanisms of social learning and cultural transmission. With attention to the dynamics of culture, this theory can explain dynamic patterns of behavior occurring over short to intermediate time scales, and that are not associated, at least directly, with “ecological,” or non-cultural changes. Theoretical perspectives are contrasted and evaluated with regard to pre-existing literature on violence and social control. Recommendations are offered with respect to the benefits of considering cultural evolutionary theory when analyzing interpersonal dispute-related violence.

The Growth of Criminological Theories. Jon Heidt, Simon Fraser University

In the last 50 years, an extensive array of theories has appeared in criminology, many generated by the discipline of sociology. With so many competing models surfacing, it is difficult to determine if theory growth is actually occurring in criminology. The question of growth is important to resolve because criminology, if it is truly a progressive form of social science, should be producing theories that are contributing to the accumulation of knowledge. To assess accumulation, a model of theory growth proposed by David G. Wagner was applied to several trajectories of sociological and social psychological theories within criminology. The findings of this research indicate that theory growth is

occurring in two different ways within criminology. First, there is evidence of traditional scientific theory accumulation in which new theories build upon the foundations of their forerunners. Second, it was found that perspectives are occasionally blended, and this fusion produces unique criminological theories. These findings provide guidelines on how to proceed with integration in criminology.

A Moral Theory of Crime. Michael Braun, University of California, Irvine

A moral theory of crime presupposes that individuals in society overwhelmingly agree on most moral issues. That is, rational persons normally agree to limit behavior that affects others in an evil or harmful manner. This position recognizes that people may disagree over what constitutes such behavior, but hopes to offer a framework in which effectual debate of the particulars can occur. This theory proposes that crime, in general, ought to be understood and defined as one's failure or refusal to recognize common agreements that already exist. Given that rational persons have the ability to deduce what constitutes moral behavior, this paper questions the mechanisms that lead offenders to reject or ignore the normative moral fabric that the rest of society accepts as valid. Utilizing data from a purposive, non-representative sample of previously incarcerated males, this paper illustrates links between criminal behavior, perceptions of injustice, and lack of circumspection in regard to the moral order. This paper offers a framework for practitioners to evaluate whether penological institutions are perpetuating criminality.

PANEL 16: GANGS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY II: SCHOOL FACTORS AND BULLYING

Risk and Protective Factors Among Prevention and Adjudicated Youth in San Diego. Cynthia Burke and Sandy Keaton, SANDAG, San Diego, CA

As part of a two-year evaluation, SANDAG researchers have collected risk and resiliency information from a standardized 60-item instrument from five distinct juvenile populations in San Diego County: girls in a gender-specific program, youth receiving services through Community Assessment Teams, drug court clients, probationers from an intervention program (ROPP), as well as graduated sanctions youth. These youth shared a number of risk and protective factors, but also differed in a number of ways. Analyses from the most recent Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, published in December 2003, will be presented during this session.

Bullied Youths Lash Out: Strain as an Explanation of School Delinquency. Lisa Hutchinson Wallace, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Justin W. Patchin, Michigan State University and Jeff May, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

School violence has become an important social concern in recent years. In particular, several sensational, seemingly irrational incidents have led juvenile justice professionals to question the efficacy of current efforts to address delinquent behavior in schools. Although many of the young perpetrators of these senseless acts claim that they have been the victims of repeated torment at the hands of fellow schoolmates, very little empirical literature has been devoted to this issue. The lack of empirical inquiry into the effects of bullying is indicative of our nation's apathetic approach to addressing issues of maltreatment at school. Further, very few theoretical explanations for this type of behavior have been offered. This paper will attempt to fill these rather important gaps in the literature. From the theoretical standpoint of Agnew's (1992) General Strain Theory, this study will explore the effects of delinquent peer victimization, bullying by peers, anger, frustration and isolation on students' delinquency within schools. School delinquency is measured by a ten-item index ranging from frightening other students to threatening them with a weapon. It is anticipated that strain theory will emerge as a potentially viable approach to understanding the ostensibly unexplainable phenomena of school violence.

The Relationship of Bullying to Other Delinquent Behavior. David Huizinga, University of Colorado

There is recent interest in the prevention of bullying and the development of anti-bullying programs, in part as a prevention strategy for violence. However, there is not a great deal of information about the relationship of bullying to other proscribed delinquent behavior, including other aggression and violence. Thus, is it uncertain to what extent bullying, especially when considered with other known risk factors, is itself a risk factor for subsequent violence. In addition, there is little information about risk factors for bullying, since most prevention programs have taken a suppression approach. Using developmental data from the Denver Youth Survey, this presentation examines (1) the prevalence of types of bullying during adolescence in a high-risk sample (2) the concurrent relationship of bullying to other forms of delinquency including violent behavior, (3) the relationship of bullying to subsequent delinquency and violence, and (4) the similarities and differences of risk factors for different types of bullying.

PANEL 17: THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE AND THE COURTS

A Therapeutic Jurisprudence Legal Structure in Re-entry Courts. David B. Wexler, University of Arizona and University of Puerto Rico

The apparent success of the drug treatment court movement, which deals with treatment at the ‘front-end’ of the criminal process, has led to recent proposals to transport the therapeutic jurisprudence and problem-solving approach to the ‘back-end’ as well: to incarcerated persons about to leave prison. One of the main problems has been that the U.S. legal structure ordinarily does not give the judiciary post-sentencing jurisdiction. This presentation will look at the re-entry court issue and will discuss provisions in the law of Spain and in the tribal codes of a few U.S. tribes that should be discussed by policy makers contemplating the creation of re-entry courts.

Assessment of Sex Offender Policies Using Police Data: A Therapeutic Jurisprudence Analysis. Leonore Simon and Jacqueline Anita Black, East Tennessee State University

Therapeutic jurisprudence (TJ) emphasizes the use of social science to study the assumptions and effects of legal policies on the well-being of participants in the legal system. This paper examines the disjuncture between sex offender policies and empirical evidence about sex crimes against women and children at the hands of family members and acquaintances. This study finds that the rate of sex crimes reported to the police is high and is comparable to the rate of robberies. In contrast to other violent felonies, 72% of sex crime victims are children, with 26% of females and 63% of males victimized under the age of 12. Compared to other violent felonies, sex crimes are less likely to involve strangers. Among adult females, 51% are kidnapped, 45% are seriously assaulted, and 15% are raped by intimates. Although arrest rates for sex crimes are low, rape of a child by a parent increases the probability of arrest whereas rape of an intimate, rape of younger victims, and other sex crimes committed by family members decrease the probability of arrest. Implications of findings for improving sex offender policies to better protect victims are discussed.

Reintegrative Shaming Theory. Anastasia Tosouni, California State University, Long Beach

Restorative justice programs as an alternative to a court process are slowly gaining attention in the United States. The theory of Reintegrative Shaming (Braithwaite, 1989) has provided the theoretical basis for the design and implementation of such programs. Family group conferencing in particular, is seen as the restorative response to youth crime that best supports the conditions of reintegrative shaming. Although there has been some evidence that for some types of offenses, these

programs do increase satisfaction for both victims and offenders, while reducing the potential for reoffending, little literature and even less research exists that applies the concepts of reintegrative shaming theory to delinquency. This paper examines Braithwaite's theory of Reintegrative Shaming in terms of its potential reducing effect on reoffending behavior and explains how specific variables are conceptualized and operationalized. The focus of this paper is the application of the theory of reintegrative shaming to violent youth offending. The central proposition of Reintegrative Shaming, its explanatory as well as its normative power, and the research and policy implications will be discussed. Finally, the paper argues for the significance of testing reintegrative shaming theory.

Community Service as an Indicator of Success in a Domestic Violence Court. Carrie J. Petrucci, California State University, Long Beach

Therapeutic jurisprudence encourages the use of social science methods to consider how legal rules, legal procedures, and legal actors impact legal outcomes. This study considers how a legal procedure, 24 hours of court-ordered community service, influenced court outcomes. In a domestic violence court in which the judge utilized therapeutic jurisprudence, 90% of offenders (N = 285) who completed community service went on to complete their domestic violence counseling and also recidivated less. The purpose of this study was to explore the timing of these three events further (community service, domestic violence counseling and recidivism) using survival analysis techniques to identify potential risk periods. Knowledge of when increased risk of recidivism occurs can suggest periods of greater risk, with clear impacts for victim safety. This can also be helpful to legal and treatment professionals to structure contacts with offenders, monitor cases, and modify interventions. Efficient use of resources can then be targeted toward the highest risk offenders.

PANEL 18: ADVISING AND ASSESSMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

A Holistic Approach to Education within a Large Major: The Role of Academic Advising in Criminal Justice. Sue Cote, California State University, Sacramento

This paper will describe a newly created academic advising program in a large major and discuss the impact this program has had and will have on current and future students and majors. Prior to Fall 2002, the Division of Criminal Justice at CSU, Sacramento did not have an organized advising program in which students are assigned a particular advisor and required to see that advisor on a regular basis. In Fall 2002, the Criminal Justice Student Service Center was created primarily to decentralize the current state of advising—which was situated primarily with one Undergraduate Coordinator who was responsible for advising 1,200-1,400 majors—and distribute the load across four primary advisors who would have the responsibility of advising the freshmen and transfer cohorts on an annual, rotating basis. This research is exploratory and designed to be an initial investigation and description of our current advising system. Discussion will focus on literature in the fields of advising and education. Student advising data and descriptive statistics will also be presented and will show the populations of students served as well as the number of students who seek advising in the major.

Pre-Law Advising in Criminal Justice: Accurate Advice and Dedicated Mentoring Produces Qualified Candidates Laurie M. Kubicek, California State University, Sacramento

This presentation is designed for criminal justice faculty and staff for use in advising students interested in the study of law upon completion of their undergraduate degree. The presentation will

feature a Power Point slide show detailing advising strategies, important dates and deadlines as well as admissions criteria for law school admissions. It will provide background information and access to additional resources for faculty advisors, lawyers and non-lawyers alike, who provide pre-law advice to students of criminal justice. I will provide a sample pre-law advising guide that I designed to assist students in planning their course of study within the discipline. In addition to a substantive advising guide and materials, the presentation will also detail the development of the pre-law advising program currently in place in the Division of Criminal Justice at California State University, Sacramento. Beginning in the spring of 2002 the Division began providing workshops and practice Law School Admissions Tests for pre-law students. The program grew very quickly and we have made the opportunities available to students from across the campus at CSU, Sacramento. Over 120 students participated in the spring semester programs. Currently 180 students receive bi-monthly e-mail updates regarding opportunities to plan and prepare for the application process. In addition to information about these programs, I will provide a summary of the survey data collected from the spring 2003 participants in the program. I will also speak about outreach programs for students of color and those who come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Assessing a Criminal Justice Program. Bruce L. Bikle, California State University, Sacramento

This paper reports on the planning, implementation and early results of a program to assess the graduates of the CSUS Criminal Justice Program. The CSUS Criminal Justice Division has approximately 1300 majors, with approximately one half of students being transfers to the program. The Assessment effort includes a pre test of students who have completed their lower division core courses, followed by an exit examination of students in their last year of study. Both examinations include both objective test items and writing samples administered on a Web CT platform. Discussion will focus on the issues raised and lessons learned in the assessment process.

PANEL 19: USING GIS TO TEST THEORETICAL MODELS OF CRIME OCCURRENCE

A Spatial Analysis of Arson Activity in the Lower Mainland Region of British Columbia. Andrea S. Curman, Simon Fraser University

Research in the area of Environmental Criminology has substantiated that the spatial and temporal nature of crime occurrence is neither random nor uniform; rather, it exhibits reliable patterns across crime types to the extent that such patterns are predictable. Literature on the crime of arson from an Environmental Criminology perspective is limited and spatial analysis studies, on arson specifically, are virtually non-existent in a Canadian context. Case files of convicted arsonists in British Columbia, Canada, were obtained from the RCMP and VPD, were assessed and the locations of the arsons documented and compared to where the offender resided at the time of the offence. The study's objectives are twofold; to provide a comparative spatial analysis of general arson activity between various jurisdictions in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia and second, to examine a tenet of Pattern Theory with regard to arson; do arsonists whose targets are uniform in nature, engage in criminal activity close to their residence within an awareness space? The findings reveal that an arsonist selects targets in areas that constitute familiarity and within which they reside. The crime site selection patterns identified with the arsonists corroborate findings in other literature regarding various other crime types.

Spatial Pattern Analysis of Robbery in Vancouver Between 1989 and 1996 Utilizing Geographic Information Systems. Sung-suk Violet Yu, Simon Fraser University

It has been repeatedly shown that there are temporal and spatial concentrations of crime. The research indicates that an offender has a greater chance of committing a crime near his or her home base, and may also travel to familiar places where more potential targets exist. Combined with awareness space and the distance decay model, it can be hypothesized that the areas where motivated offenders live,

spend time, or pass by frequently in their daily movements will tend to have more crime producing patterns. The purpose of this research was to examine whether there were spatial concentrations of robbery in Vancouver by mapping out the Vancouver police robbery data in selected years between 1989 and 1996. Using ArcView 3.2, Vancouver police robbery data were geocoded. For each of these years, more than 90 per cent of addresses had good match scores (75% to 100% match). After the completion of the geocoding, crime densities for each year were calculated. To illustrate the extent of the crime concentration, three-dimensional maps were created for each year. Once the crime hot spots were identified, Vancouver bus routes and rapid transit lines were superimposed to visually examine possible impacts of the public transportation systems on the hot spots. The Vancouver robbery maps showed that there were spatial concentrations of robbery in Vancouver, and the observed concentrations remained stable during the observed time period. A visual inspection of the maps yielded an observation that the hot spots were located where public transportation systems passed by, thus supporting the environmental criminology and routine activity perspectives.

Broken Windows: A Case-Control Analysis of Serious Crime. Katrina Baum, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Recent research on the broken windows thesis casts doubt on the theory and its subsequent applications in practice (Taylor, 2001; Sampson and Raudenbush, 1999). Given the tension between the purported success of the theory in practice and its uncertainty in the scientific community, the broken windows thesis demands further study. The underlying epidemiology of disorder predicting serious crime (Schuerman and Kobrin, 1986; Zimbaro, 1974) was revisited in this study. This study used a case-control design to study whether disorder, minor crime, and property crime could be used to predict whether communities become more or less violent in San Diego. Geographic information system (GIS) methods were used to aggregate violent crime events to the census tract level, so that potentially confounding socioeconomic variables could be controlled for in the logistic regression analysis. Findings from this analysis and their implications for policy and future research will be discussed.

Spatial Modeling of Marijuana Grow Operations in Vancouver, British Columbia. J. B. Kinney, A. Malm, D. Plecas, and N. Thompson, Simon Fraser University, University College of the Fraser Valley

British Columbia is recognized internationally for its beautiful scenery, profitable film industry, and plentiful natural resources; however, over the past decade, the province has become known for a new industry: illicit marijuana cultivation. While the issue is well attended by the news media, empirical research in this area is deficient. This paper offers to begin the process of systematic inquiry into "grow ops", and to further develop the current knowledge base regarding illicit marijuana grow operations in Vancouver, British Columbia. With this objective in mind, this study tests for potential spatial relationships between the specific locations of marijuana grow operations and their immediate surrounds, or urban backcloth. In addition to descriptive spatial analysis, the data are modeled while controlling for spatial autocorrelation using spatial autoregressive techniques. The authors see marijuana grows as an opportunity to test elements of what Sampson (1999) and others describe as social cohesion and social disorganization. The concepts of social cohesion and disorganization suggest a range of potential variables to model; of these, we find limited support for grow op locations being associated with measures of ethnic heterogeneity, but our autoregressive model suggests a need for an adaptation of social cohesion / disorganization constructs in explaining the location of marijuana grow operations for Vancouver, British Columbia. <http://www.sfu.ca/~amalm> ICURS Lab: <http://www.sfu.ca/~icurs>