



*A Member of
The Texas State University System*

CJ Faculty Research Notes

*Sam Houston State University
A Member of The Texas State University System*

Fall 2010

*Congratulations to:
Dr. Gaylene Armstrong
and
Dr. Todd Armstrong
for being granted
tenure and to
Dr. Holly Miller
for promotion to full
professor*

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The Impact That Mentoring has on Juvenile Offender Outcomes

By: Howard Henderson

Since the inception of the juvenile justice system, its underlying premise has been that delinquent youth must have positive examples by which to model their behavior. In hopes of reducing juvenile recidivist activity, the recent proliferation of mentor-based delinquency programs have attempted to pair positive adult mentors with the most at-risk youth. This resurgence of allegiance to behavioral modeling has given rise to the increased funding of such programming within the last decade. Reports have indicated that there have been at least \$100 million in yearly congressional appropriations since 2004. It has also been shown that an estimated 3 million youth are participating in some form of an official, structured, mentoring relationship. Despite such fiscal allocations and significant youth participation, research examining the impact of such programming is limited, at best.

By examining the current academic focus on juvenile delinquency, it becomes apparent that the recognition of the community-based prevention model has come full circle and once again dominates the literature on criminology and the institution of justice. Research examining the impact of mentoring on juvenile delinquency has focused on a host of behavioral outcomes at the mercy of dismal samples sizes and non-randomized groups. In an attempt to address the limitations of previous juvenile mentoring program evaluations, Henderson is conducting an impact of the Jefferson County Inspire, Encourage, and Achieve program (IEA and Ben's Kids) on randomly assigned juvenile probationers. The IEA/Ben's Kids program is a holistic model which provides youth with a supportive network of unpaid mentors and community volunteers who encourage, motivate, and influence youth to refrain from at-risk situations that lead to increased incidences of delinquency. Program mentors include local citizens from the private and public sector, such as attorneys and community educators. Parents of IEA participants benefit from referrals for counseling, parent education, parental support groups (inclusive of child supervision with structured activities), provisions for social service assistance, and referrals to community resources.

New FacultyDr. Brian Boutwell

Dr. Brian Boutwell joined the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University in August 2010. He graduated from Florida State University in 2010 with a Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice. He also earned a M.S. in Criminology and Criminal Justice and a B.S. in Criminology and Psychology from Florida State University. His research and teaching interest include behavioral genetics, evolutionary psychology, criminological theory, gene-environment interactions, genetic/biological correlates of antisocial behavior, life-course/developmental criminology, and applied quantitative analysis. His work has recently appeared in *Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, and *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*.

His research agenda employs a biosocial and behavioral genetic perspective to examine the close interplay between biological and environmental factors in the production of antisocial behaviors. Boutwell's publications have dealt with a number of issues related to biosocial criminology, including the ways in which genes and the environment work in tandem to produce antisocial behaviors, the role that genes play in the creation of adolescent victimization, whether genes influence levels of self-control and delinquent peer affiliation, and the impact of prenatal nicotine exposure on the emergence of antisocial behavior in early childhood. These studies have produced publications in a number of journals, such as *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, as well as in journals outside of criminology, such as *Biodemography and Social Biology*, and *International Journal of Environmental and Public Health Research*.

Within the biosocial framework, he has also examined various issues related to the concentration of antisocial behaviors in certain families. One of his most recent first-authored publications, appearing in *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, examines the intergenerational transmission of low self-control and the various mechanisms that can account for it. One of the more unique papers that he has published dealt with the biogenetic underpinnings of delinquency abstention. Very little criminological research has been directed toward examining the potential causes of why some adolescents abstain from engaging in delinquency. To examine the genetic and environmental origins of abstention, he analyzed genotypic data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health.) The results of the study produced the first evidence identifying two specific genes that are empirically related to delinquency abstention. The findings of the paper were published in the journal *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*.

More recently, Boutwell has begun to conduct research on the link between exposure to environmental toxins in childhood and the emergence of externalizing behavioral problems early in the life-course. A current manuscript, for example, examines the effects of lead exposure on both behavioral problems and language acquisition in a sample of three year old children. Another study employs a behavioral genetic research design to test the effects of corporal punishment on externalizing behavioral problems in children. He has previously taught classes in human behavior and is currently teaching a course in criminological theory.

Dr. Matt Nobles

Dr. Nobles comes to the College of Criminal Justice at Sam Houston State University after serving as an Assistant Professor at Washington State University in Pullman, where he was named Outstanding Criminal Justice Professor in 2009. Previously, Nobles was an adjunct instructor and research analyst at John Jay College of Criminal Justice at the City University of New York, a graduate instructor at the University of Florida, and a GIS & Crime Analysis Intern at the Gainesville Police Department in Florida. His areas of research expertise include interpersonal violence, gun policy and communities and crime.

This fall at SHSU, he will continue to promote an active research agenda in addition to teaching an undergraduate course in cybercrime and a master's level class in Critical Analysis, featuring problem solving, crime analysis, and Geographical Informationing Systems (GIS).

He was awarded a Ph.D. in Criminology, Law & Society, with a doctoral minor in Urban and Regional Planning, from the University of Florida at Gainesville in 2008. He also received his Master's in Criminology, Law & Society as well as a Bachelor of Arts in criminology and a Bachelor of Science in psychology from the same university.

He has published articles in several top peer-reviewed journals of criminology, including *Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime Mapping*, *Security Journal* and *Criminal Justice & Behavior*. He has also contributed to several books and other publications, including *Race, Ethnicity, and Policing: New and Essential Readings* and *The Praeger Handbook of Victimology*.

A frequent presenter at conferences, Nobles participates annually in the American Society of Criminology, the Western Society of Criminology, and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. He has also presented research at several other national and regional conferences, such as the National Institute of Justice Mapping & Analysis for Public Safety and The Florida Society of Social Sciences Research Forum.

Nobles has worked with community partners, as well as serving as a technical consultant for the Neighborhood Watch Program for GIS data for the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office in Florida. He also co-authored a needs assessment on student perceptions of campus victim services for the University of Florida Office of Victims Services with fellow SHSU CJ faculty member, Kate Fox, in 2008.



Faculty Research Reports

Juvenile Offender Outcomes Continued from pg. 1

The present study examines the impact of mentoring on juvenile probationers involved in the IEA/Ben's Kids program. Pre-tests and post-tests were administered to the juvenile probationers randomly selected to the mentoring program (i.e., had a mentor) and to the control group (i.e., on waiting list to receive a mentor) of youth who received the routine probation services. Measures were included in order to assess the juvenile's outlook on life and program expectations, mentor perception of youth's degree of change, as well as the documented interaction between the juvenile probationers', their mentors and probation officers.

The Research Division of the Correctional Management Institute of Texas (CMIT) provided funding for this randomized examination of the impact that mentoring has on juvenile offender outcomes, mentor/mentee match characteristics, and program fidelity. The study was coordinated by Dr. Gaylene Armstrong, Associate Professor and Research Director of CMIT. This study was part of CMIT's initiative to engage in program evaluation under the guise of evidence-based practices seeking to dismantle the veil between research and practitioners.



Meta-analysis of the Use of GIS in Policing

By: Larry Hoover

Three faculty - Dr. Yan Zhang, Dr. Solomon Zhao and Dr. Larry Hoover - were successful in obtaining a "Campbell Collaborative" award to assess the effect of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) upon police crime intervention programs. Assisting the faculty have been doctoral research assistants Seksan Khruakham, Yung Lien Lai, Hoon Lee, Joongyeup Lee, Ling Wu, and Yi-Chun Yu.

Funding for Campbell Systematic Reviews on topics related to policing are sponsored by the British National Policing Improvement Agency, and administered through the Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy at George Mason University. Systematic Reviews focus on areas where there is a known body of empirical research. The Systematic Reviews must follow the Campbell Collaboration process for review development and publication.

While GIS is widely reported to be an effective technology in policing, limited empirical assessment has been conducted. Among the few empirical studies, hot spots policing has attracted the most interest. A recent Campbell Systematic Review of hot spots policing concludes that "focusing police efforts at high activity crime places can be effective in preventing crime." GIS is obviously a critical component of the "focusing process."

A Campbell Review exceeds literature compilation. Documents are systematically assessed regarding the validity of empirical analysis. A short list of research reports survives the rigorous review process. This list is then subjected to a statistical analysis to compute effect sizes from repeated-measures designs, matched-group designs, ANOVA factorial designs, and others. The goal is to provide the best evidence available regarding how much difference GIS makes in police interventions, and, obviously, under what conditions.



The Criminal Mind: Offender Decisions- Making and Rehabilitation

By: Jeff Bouffard

Dr. Jeff Bouffard received his Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of Maryland, College Park in 2000. He also has an MA in Clinical Psychology from St. Michael's College in Vermont, where he spent several years working as a psychologist with adult and juvenile inmates. His teaching and research interests include Community Corrections, Offender Rehabilitation, Crime and Delinquency Prevention, Criminological Theory and Program Evaluation Methods. In addition to studying Rational Choice and Self Control Theories, he has conducted several evaluations of drug courts and treatment programs, offender re-entry programs, and restorative justice and community service programs. He has published numerous peer-reviewed articles in scholarly journals such as *Crime and Delinquency*, *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Interpersonal Violence*, and *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*.

Bouffard's recent work on criminological theory has focused on the relationship between self control, social bonds and offender decision making. One recently accepted study examines the role of the social bond on the expression of self control within the criminal decision-making process. Another recently published article demonstrated that individuals' perceptions of the certainty and severity of the potential consequences of crime varied based on the manner in which these potential consequences are solicited from them. Finally, another recently accepted article continues Bouffard's interest in the role of emotions on the content and process of offender decision making. This study documented that while heightened levels of sexual arousal did not reduce the perception of the potential costs of sexually coercive behaviors, they did influence these kinds of decisions by focusing the individual's attention on potential benefits of this behavior. Because of his work in this area, Bouffard has been invited to attend a conference in Amsterdam in the spring of 2011, sponsored by the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement on the topic of "Affect and Cognition in Criminal Decision Making."

Bouffard and his research assistants (Melissa Petkovsek and Kevin Steinmetz) are also about to launch a large-scale test of Rational Choice Theory. This study will compare the decision making processes of university students to those of actual criminals (a seldom studied sample among rational choice tests using hypothetical scenarios) to determine if what is known about the theory from student samples applies to "real" criminals' decision making. He is also preparing several manuscripts for potential publication, derived from last year's campus-wide survey about guns and crime on campus, with his co-authors Dr. Bill Wells, Dr. Matt Nobles and Mike Cavanaugh.

In addition to research on various criminological theories Bouffard is also working on several evaluations of correctional rehabilitation programs, including an evaluation of jail-based re-entry services in Texas (with both Drs. Todd and Gaylene Armstrong), and an evaluation of the effectiveness of a "Driving Under the Influence" (DUI) court in Spokane County, Washington. Bouffard recently published (along with Dr. Travis Franklin and Katie Richardson, Valdosta State University) a study of the effectiveness of two hybrid DUI courts in North Dakota. He was also recently tapped as a consultant on a project to develop a searchable database of evidence-based programs in criminal and juvenile justice, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.



Statistics, Sneaky Crimes, and Survey Research

By: Scott Menard

Dr. Scott Menard's current research involves ongoing interests in quantitative methods and statistics, self-reported illegal behavior, and substance use in a longitudinal, intergenerational, life course perspective. In the area of statistics, he has a recent book on logistic regression analysis, and a forthcoming paper in *Social Forces* (one of the top three journals in sociology) on standardized logistic regression coefficients. This paper describes the rationale behind the use of standardized coefficients in linear and logistic regression, when they should (and should not) be used, and how best to calculate them. Standardized coefficients in both linear and logistic regression give us a way to quantify the importance or strength of an independent variable's influence on a dependent variable, particularly when we are using variables which are not all measured in the same units (centimeters, kilograms, dollars, numbers of crimes). While there is general agreement on how to calculate standardized coefficients in linear regression, this topic is at the cutting edge of work in logistic regression.

A second forthcoming paper in the journal *Deviant Behavior*, written with Robert Morris (Ph.D. in Criminal Justice at SHSU, 2007), Dr. Jurg Gerber, and Herbert Covey, examines the distribution and correlates of crimes of trust. Much of the criminological literature focuses on the crimes of the young, primarily "street" crimes of assault, theft, vandalism, and public order offenses like prostitution and the sale and use of illicit drugs. Most of these offenses are primarily crimes of youth, whose prevalence declines with age. Crimes of trust are characterized by a combination of financial gain for the perpetrator, and an attempt by the perpetrator to avoid detection not of the perpetrator her/himself, but detection of the fact that a crime has been committed. In crimes of trust, the perpetrator typically deliberately engages in face-to-face contact with at least one or more of the victims of the offense in an attempt to gain their trust, then uses that trust to commit crimes such as credit card and tax fraud, income tax evasion, and workplace theft and embezzlement. This category of crime includes, but is not limited to, many individual level white collar crimes. Crimes of trust, unlike "street" crimes, are characteristic of middle adulthood rather than adolescence and young adulthood, and are not associated with sociodemographic variables in the same ways as street crimes.

His ongoing projects primarily focus on the patterns and explanations for licit and illicit substance use and other forms of illegal behavior over the life course and across generations. Most of this work involves the National Youth Survey Family Study, a longitudinal study whose focal respondents were 11-17 years old in 1976-77, and who were most recently interviewed in 2003, along with their parents, spouses or partners, and children age 11 and older. Projects underway include tests of different criminological theories on this sample; an examination of elderly offenders and victims; the distribution of police contact across the life course and intergenerationally; and, building on a recent report to the Crime Victims Institute here at SHSU, an examination of patterns of victimization intergenerationally and across the life course. Several papers coming out of the most recent grant on this project are being prepared by graduate students for presentation at the American Society of Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences meetings this coming academic year.



Killing the President

By: Will Oliver

Dr. Will Oliver recently published two books, the first is an update of his *History of Crime and Criminal Justice in America* with Carolina Academic Press and the second is a new publication co-authored with Nancy Marion for Praeger Publishers titled *Killing the President: Assassinations, Attempts, and Rumored Attempts on U.S. Commanders-in-Chief*. One of his research areas is the intersection of presidents and crime policy which was the focus of his Ph.D. Dissertation, "The Law & Order Presidency" at West Virginia University. In conducting recent research on presidents and crime, he discovered that while there are multiple books on the Lincoln and Kennedy assassinations, there are few on the assassinations of Presidents Garfield and McKinley, and none that provide each assassination and attempted assassination into a chapter format. Therefore, he, along with his co-author Nancy Marion from the University of Akron, decided to write one.

The book is organized into twelve chapters. The first ten focus on the assassinations and attempted assassinations of American Presidents. These chapters include the assassinations of Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and Kennedy, and the attempted assassinations of Presidents Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman, Gerald R. Ford (twice and only a month apart), and Ronald Reagan. Each chapter opens with a quick introduction of the actual assassination then details the history of both the President and the assassin (or would-be assassin) up to the time of the assassination attempt. The chapters then detail the assassination or assassination attempt in detail, followed by a review of the aftermath of the event. This includes information pertaining to trials (if there was one), the history of both the President and assassin after the event and a discussion in regard to what changes came about for the United States Secret Service in regard to protecting the President in the future.

The eleventh chapter focuses on presidential assassination attempts where the president was not in immediate threat of danger, but more than someone simply protesting the president or leaping the White House fence. These include the assassination attempts of President-Elects Lincoln ("The Baltimore Plot") and the current President Barack Obama. It also includes the nine attempts on sitting presidents, consisting of Kennedy, Nixon, Carter, Clinton, George W. Bush, and Obama. In addition, the attempted assassination of former President George H. W. Bush is also included in this chapter. In all, the chapter reviews 12 assassination attempts.

The final chapter details the rumors of presidential assassinations that have circulated since the presidents' death. Eight presidents have died in office, four by assassination (Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and Kennedy) and four by natural causes (Harrison, Taylor, Harding, and F.D.R.). Of the four that died by natural causes, Harrison gave the longest Inaugural address on a cold and blustery day and was dead within a month. F.D.R. had numerous ailments toward the end of his life and although initially rumors circulated that he may have been assassinated, they never took hold. The last two, Taylor and Harding, since their death there have been rumors that have continued to circulate that they were assassinated, the former for political reasons centered on the issue of slavery and the latter by the hands of his own wife due to the political scandals that were denigrating his good name. While these are merely rumors of assassination, they deserved coverage due to the sustained longevity of those rumors.

The book is complimented by 19 photographs depicting some aspect of the assassinations and attempts, and the cover, designed by Praeger Publishers is eye-catching if not a little disturbing. Oliver's book is available through Praeger Publishers or through Amazon or Barnes & Noble.



Houston Enhanced Action Patrol (HEAP)

By: Larry Hoover

In February 2010 the Houston Police Department (HPD) and SHSU launched an experiment to measure the effects of deploying limited additional police patrols to chronic high crime locations. The project came to be known as HEAP (Houston Enhanced Action Patrol). The research team includes Larry Hoover, Ling Ren, Bill Wells, Solomon Zhao, and Yan Zhang.

The HEAP endeavor followed a collaborative effort between the Police Research Center and HPD to evaluate the Crime Response Unit (CRU). The CRU, staffed by sixty officers, is deployed on a rotating basis to emerging hot spots. The CRU engages in true saturation of an area – fielding ten to fifteen patrol units at once, all focusing on a small area. Predictably, the SHSU research team found that this level of saturation produces immediate drops in crime. But saturation of this magnitude is expensive. Additionally, the CRU is moved every month to a different area of the city – so the long term impact on chronic high crime neighborhoods is minimal. The policy issue is whether some crime reduction can be achieved with far less resources. Stated differently, will deployment of only a few extra patrol units be cost effective? The project has two primary goals:

1. Generate practical information which HPD can use in making patrol deployment decisions, including the optimal number of additional patrol units that should be deployed and the optimal amount of time that additional patrol resources should be sustained to reduce crime in high crime locations.
2. Add to the body of knowledge about the effects of hot spots policing that would be shared broadly with academic and police practitioner audiences.

HPD made a commitment to follow a controlled deployment schedule that allowed the implementation of a quasi-experimental design with both control geographic areas and control time frames. Over the past two decades, research has consistently demonstrated that hot spots policing can be effective, but many important questions remain unanswered. Most pointedly, there is no systematic evidence regarding the optimal duration of saturation patrol, the level of “dosage” (number of patrol units) necessary to produce an effect, or residual effects following cessation of saturation patrol. This project will help fill gaps in this knowledge base.

The design attempts to identify patrol effects on crime on the order of weeks rather than across months. We decided to examine this time frame (i.e., weeks) after our assessment of the effect of the Crime Response Unit indicated near immediate impact, and because of the lack of existing academic studies measuring short term effects. CRU officers frequently reported to us that shortly after they were deployed to a high crime area, the active offenders knew they were there and after about 2 weeks CRU officers reported “things slowed down.” In addition, the academic literature has essentially ignored short-term effects of police deployments to hot spots. We selected a research design that would allow us to do the following:

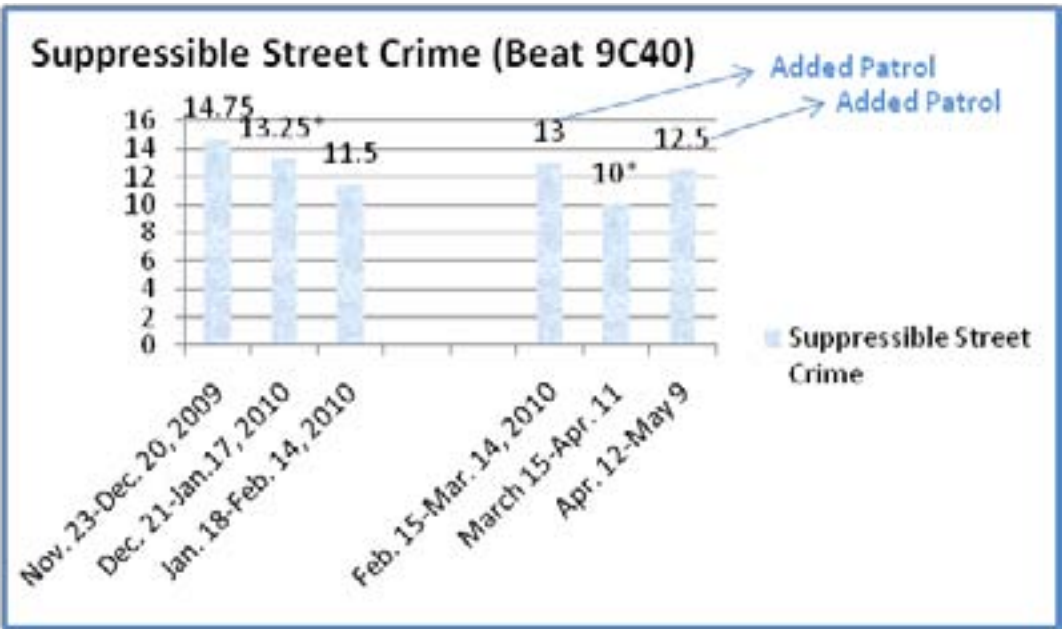
1. Isolate the effects of limited additional police patrols on crime. The dosage is defined as two additional patrol units during the evening hours, seven days a week, focused upon an approximate two square mile area (1.5 miles by 1.5 miles, about half a beat).
2. Determine how long additional patrols had to work in a location before meaningful crime reductions would be observed.
3. Determine how long it would take for crime to rebound, if at all.

Houston Enhanced Action Patrol (HEAP) Continued from pg. 8

4. Determine if crime exhibited long-term and continuous declines if patrols were rotated in and out of locations.

The type of design we selected is built on an interrupted time series model with switching replications, combined with matched controls. This type of design uses an intervention in some set of experimental cases and then pulls the intervention away from these original experimental cases and puts it into another set of treatment cases. In the case of the HEAP design, some experimental areas have additional patrols reintroduced as many as three times. The design is made even more complex because of our objective of determining how long additional patrols would have to work in a location to have an impact. This meant it would be necessary to vary the length that patrols would work in a location (i.e., 4, 8, 12, and 16 weeks). To determine the residual effects, it is also necessary to vary the time period between the original treatment and its reintroduction (i.e., patrol is withdrawn, but reintroduced in 4 versus 8 versus 12 weeks).

To avoid overwhelming HPD resources and creating difficulties in monitoring the intervention, a decision was made to launch the intervention in two phases. Phase I was launched in February 2010; Phase II was launched in May, and will continue through December. Analysis examines the influence of additional patrols on five categories of crime - violent crime, property crime, disorder offenses, drug offenses (arrests), and suppressible street crime. Disorder crimes were identified as curfew/loiter, DWI, drunkenness, gambling, liquor law violations, simple assault, vagrancy, vandalism, vice crimes, and runaways. UCR Part I offenses believed to be amenable to impact by the additional proactive patrols, commonly called suppressible street crime, were analyzed separately. These offenses include robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and thefts from motor vehicles (i.e., BMW's). A sample of the analysis is provided below, assessing the effect of additional patrol in Beat 9C40. Comparisons are made both in terms of rates immediately preceding the intervention, and during the same time period of the intervention the year before.



Self-reported Juvenile Delinquency in Hangzhou, China

By: Ling Ren

Ling Ren is currently working with Dr. Vince Webb and Dr. Solomon Zhao on a project examining self-reported juvenile delinquency in Hangzhou, China. This project is a joint research endeavor of the College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University (SHSU) and Zhejiang Provincial Juvenile Delinquency Institute. The upward trend in juvenile crime in recent years in China has coincided with the rapid economic growth and social change. There has been a lack of systematic and empirical research to examine the prevalence and incidence of juvenile delinquency and factors associated with them in China. The primary objectives of this project are three-fold: (1) to test the feasibility of using self-report methodology to assess juvenile misbehavior in Chinese settings; (2) to describe the prevalence and incidence of juvenile offending and victimization among 7th-9th graders in different types of schools (e.g., public vs. private vs. special schools for the children of migrant population); and (3) to examine the importance of individual-level characteristics, school and neighborhood context for self-reported delinquency and victimization (e.g., school types, social bonding, self control, life style, and routine activities).

The research site is Hangzhou with a population of about 6 million. As the capital city of Zhejiang province, Hangzhou has experienced rapid growth over the past three decades. In fact, the city is a vivid reflection of the social and demographic changes in the coastal area in China where the economic boom has been the most noticeable. Similar to the demographics of the city, the student population in Hangzhou is noticeably diversified. The survey instrument used in this study is borrowed from the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) study. ISRD is a well developed and tested self-report survey of juvenile delinquency. Originated from the first large scale ISRD-1 on the prevalence, incidence and correlates of youth crime conducted in 1991-1992 in 12 European countries and the U.S., the ISRD-2 is a refined version and has been used in more than 30 countries, including the United States from 2006 to 2008. The instrument was translated into Chinese and pre-tested among the 16 Chinese exchange students at SHSU in October 2009. Based on their feedback, the modifications were made to the original version of the ISRD instrument in order to better fit the Chinese social, cultural, and language context.

Multi-stage cluster sampling technique was employed for the sample selection. Consequently, nine middle schools located in five core urban districts in the city were selected. Among them, five are public schools, three are private schools, and one is a special school for the children of migrant workers. In each of the selected schools, three classes were randomly selected from the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades. The data was collected in January 2010 and 1,043 students completed the survey.

Data entry was completed at SHSU and the preliminary results were produced in an executive report. A presentation entitled "A Preliminary Effort to Test the Feasibility of Using Self-Report Methodology to Assess Juvenile Delinquency & Misbehavior in Chinese School-based Sample Using ISRD Instrumentation" was delivered in the European society of Criminology annual conference in Liège, Belgium in September 2010.



Spice – "Legal High" or Dangerous Drug?

By: Sarah Kerrigan

"Spice" appeared on the Asian and European markets in 2006 and is now a popular legal alternative to marijuana in many parts of the United States. In September 2010 the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) announced that it would pursue emergency scheduling of the compounds found in Spice and similar products. Numerous Spice products are available in head shops, the Internet, convenience stores and gas stations. Products are sold under a variety of names including Blaze, Dream, Genie, Hard Core, K2, Magma, Serenity, Spice and Ultra Chronic.

These products are officially sold as "incense" (not for human consumption). However, they are clearly marketed as smokable products similar to marijuana. Spice has the reputation of being a potent herbal intoxicant. Users report cannabis-like effects but the listed ingredients are botanical in nature and include substances such as blue lotus, dwarf skullcap, red clover, Siberian motherwort and others. Some users report effects that last longer and are more potent than those experienced with THC (Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol), the principal active component of marijuana.

The THC-like effects of Spice and related products are due to a number of synthetic cannabis-like compounds ("cannabimimetics"). A plant-derived matrix that is otherwise innocuous, is fortified with these synthetic substances, creating a synthetic THC-like drug that is legal in most states, including Texas. The drugs work by binding to CB1 and CB2 cannabinoid receptors in the brain. Most were developed by the pharmaceutical industry several years ago as part of an effort to identify CB2 receptor agonists that might be used for the treatment of traumatic brain injury. However, their ability to bind to CB1 receptors and produce effects and intoxication similar to THC is very attractive to drug users. Numerous adverse reactions to Spice and similar products have been reported to Poison Control Centers across the U.S. and there are significant traffic-safety related concerns due to the impairing effects of these drugs. Very little is known about the pharmacology or toxicology of these drugs, although anecdotally the synthetic compounds may produce more paranoia among users than the "natural" counterparts found in cannabis. To date, only Kansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Hawaii, Arkansas, Illinois and Mississippi have passed laws to control these drugs. Emergency scheduling by the DEA would make these drugs illegal under federal law.

Emily Young, a graduate student in the MSFS program is currently working with Kerrigan on the detection of cannabimimetics as part of her capstone project. A preliminary method of analysis has already been developed and used on Spice products purchased in Huntsville and provided to Dr. Kerrigan by law enforcement agencies in Texas. The SHSU Regional Crime Laboratory (RCL) will be offering this as a service in the near future in readiness for these products being regulated under the Federal Controlled Substances Act in coming months.



Victimization of Jail Inmates and College Students

By: Kate Fox

Dr. Kate Fox joined the College as an Assistant Professor in 2009. Her main areas of research and teaching interests include crime victimization (particularly stalking and intimate partner violence), gangs, corrections, fear of crime, theory, and research methods.

She recently administered surveys to over 2,000 inmates incarcerated throughout 14 jails in Florida in an effort to study the differences between gang members and non-gang members. Her survey included a variety of questions about the inmates' crime, victimization, self-control, and perceptions of neighborhood disorganization. Fox has published several articles from these data and she is currently working on papers that focus on the theoretical effects of self-control, control balance, and social disorganization. These papers aim to answer policy-relevant questions such as: Are gang members victimized more often than non-gang members? Does self-control vary between gang members and non-gang member offenders? Do perceptions of social disorganization predict offending or crime victimization? Can control balance theory explain the relationship between gang membership, crime, and victimization?

Based on this project, she has recently published an article in the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* that highlights the "top ten lessons learned" from conducting research with jail inmates. This article discusses the challenges of obtaining data from incarcerated samples and offers practical advice for newer researchers who are interested in collecting original data from inmates. For example, the lessons target a variety of challenges that could arise from research with inmates, including: obtaining access to correctional agencies, keeping good records, maintaining positive relationships with correctional officers and inmates, understanding the rules of the correctional facility, dealing with low response rates, scheduling and rescheduling data collection procedures, anticipating unexpected situations, understanding the accuracy of inmate self-report data, and maintaining relationships with correctional agencies after data collection.

Using these jail inmate surveys, she is also currently studying the extent to which gang members are more or less afraid of crime compared to non-gang members. This paper examines several research questions, including: (1) Are adult offenders afraid of property, personal and/or gang-related crime? (2) Do crime perpetration and victimization among offenders affect their fear of crime? (3) Do perceptions of factors related to social disorganization (disorder, diversity and collective efficacy) affect offenders' fear of crime? and (4) Does the impact of these factors vary by gang status? Interestingly, although ex-gang and – especially – current gang members believed themselves to be more likely to be victims of property, personal, and gang crime, these groups reported being less fearful of these crimes compared to non-gang members.

Another one of her recent research projects involves the effects of taking a victimology class on students' victim blaming attitudes. She collected pre-test and post-test surveys from students taking a victimology course and compared them with surveys from students who did not take the course. Her findings show that the victimology students were significantly less likely to blame victims and these students also gained significantly more knowledge over time compared to the students who did not enroll in the course.

Victimization of Jail Inmates and College Students Continued on pg. 13

Victimization of Jail Inmates and College Students Continued from pg. 12

She has also conducted several web-based surveys that asked college students a number of questions about their experiences with stalking, intimate partner violence, and sexual assault victimization. A paper published in *Justice Quarterly* looks at stalking using a life course perspective and examines the onset, frequency, duration, and seriousness of offending and victimization among men and women. One of her recent projects involves testing whether social learning theory can explain stalking perpetration and victimization.

Fox's works have recently appeared or are forthcoming in *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, and the *Journal of Criminal Justice*. Over the past five years, she has taught courses on crime victimization and research methods and currently teaches "Victimology" as online and face-to-face courses.

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Assessing the Risk of Intimate Partner Violence

By: Glen Kercher

There has been a dramatic transformation over the past 20 years in the response to intimate partner violence. These changes are apparent in criminal justice processing, the availability of social and advocacy services, the provision of emergency medical services, and from public opinion. Agencies working with victims and offenders have adopted a number of mechanisms to identify high risk cases in order to respond appropriately to safeguard the victim and reduce the re-occurrence of violence. Kercher and Dr. Cortney Franklin examined these issues in a study funded by the Crime Victims Institute. The central purpose of this report was to identify the predictors of intimate partner violence and to assess the accuracy of different approaches and models in predicting risk of future harm or lethality to victims. These findings have broad implications for law enforcement, victim services, and prosecutors. Seven instruments were evaluated on the basis of their ability to predict future violence. A hierarchy was developed based on predictive accuracy, and actuarial instruments were found to be the most accurate. These findings were distributed to state elected officials, judges, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and victim service providers across the State.

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SHSU Regional Crime Laboratory (RCL) in The Woodlands Can Begin Criminal Casework

By: Sarah Kerrigan

The SHSU RCL now meets the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD-LAB) – International standards, according to an independent on-site assessment conducted in September 2010. In order for a crime laboratory to meet the ASCLD-LAB International criteria, they must comply with ISO 17025 from the International Organization for Standardization.

Article 38.35 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure requires Department of Public Safety (DPS) accreditation of crime laboratories in order for evidence or testimony resulting from a forensic analysis to be admitted in a criminal case. DPS recognizes existing accrediting agencies for this purpose. ASCLD-LAB is the major accrediting body for crime labs in the United States.

The RCL employs ten full time staff and has the capacity to handle between 5,000-6,000 cases per year. Initial project development and facility construction were overseen by Drs. David Webb and Sarah Kerrigan (who now serves as Laboratory Director). Mike Manes, M.S., SHSU alumnus and former director of the Brazoria County Crime Laboratory, oversees operations as the RCL Laboratory Manager.

The RCL completed construction in October 2009, began hiring scientific and support personnel in January 2010 and in September 2010 received provisional accreditation. This new development allows the laboratory to begin criminal investigations and serve state and local law enforcement agencies. This is the first step towards full ASCLD-LAB accreditation which is anticipated next year. This requires the laboratory to demonstrate compliance with the ASCLD-LAB International ("ISO") standards once again, following yet another on-site assessment once it is actively engaged in criminal casework.



Investigating Multiple Aspects of Intimate Partner Violence

By: Cortney Franklin

Dr. Cortney Franklin is currently working on several projects in conjunction with the Crime Victims' Institute and in collaboration with Dr. Glen Kercher and doctoral student, Tasha A. Menaker. Using data from the 2007 Texas Crime Victimization Survey, she has co-authored a study on the impact of family-of-origin violence and intimate partner conflict that is currently under review at *Victims and Offenders*. While a relatively developed research literature has established the effect of the intergenerational transmission of intimate partner violence (IPV), not all recipients of family-of-origin violence grow up to be abusers/victims. That said, few studies have investigated additional correlates among subsamples of subjects. This study investigated the role of demographic, relationship, and lifestyle factors in differentiating adult victims and abusers from their counterparts, all of whom reported some form of childhood corporal punishment and/or parental violence. Additional projects in progress using the 2007 data include an investigation of formal and informal helpseeking behaviors among IPV victims, and an analysis of feminist theory and status inconsistency among adult intimate partnerships as it pertains to IPV.



Ballistics Intelligence and Investigations

By: William King

Dr. William King, an associate professor at the College of Criminal Justice, received a \$341,807 grant from the National Institute of Justice to study the use and effectiveness of a national database of forensic ballistics evidence. The National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN), operated by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, is the only database that allows a nationwide comparison of ballistics evidence to determine if different crimes are connected to a single firearm. The research will study how the database is used across the system and how detectives specifically utilize ballistics information in their investigations, such as identifying suspects or leveraging information. King plans to interview investigators from 10 different agencies as well as survey NIBIN managers and users during the study. The study also will investigate why some law enforcement agencies do not use the system and identify the system's successes and challenges. Finally, the study will identify best practices for improving the effectiveness of the database.

King's recent publications address police officer misconduct (*Criminology & Public Policy*, 2009), methods of assessing crime lab performance (*Forensic Science Policy and Management: An International Journal*, 2009), the disbanding of local police agencies (*Crime & Delinquency*, forthcoming), and the detection of deception in field settings (*Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management* 2010).



Gang Victimization

By: Glen Kercher

There is considerable research that shows that gang membership is associated with offending behavior. Research has also shown that offending behavior increases the risk of criminal victimization. Young people join gangs for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is for their own protection. It is unclear if victimization is a precursor to joining a gang, or if it is consequence of that affiliation.

Dr. Kercher and Dr. Kate Fox conducted a gang member victimization study funded by the Crime Victims Institute. Structured interviews were conducted during the summer of 2009 and concluding during the spring of 2010 with incarcerated gang members (n=84) and non-gang members (n=133). All participants had been incarcerated for less than two years and were queried about their experiences during the two years prior to coming to prison. Questions were asked about personal victimization, crime perpetration, and for gang members, the reasons they joined a gang. Among other things it was found that gang members were overwhelmingly more likely to be crime victims than were non-gang members. Further analysis will focus on motivations for joining a gang and the influences of different types of neighborhoods on victimization.



Examining Racial/Ethnic Disparity in State and Federal Courts

By: Travis Franklin

Dr. Travis Franklin is currently working on a series of studies that examine the effect of race and ethnicity on judicial sentencing decisions (such as the incarceration and sentence length decisions), both in state and federal courts. Following the completion of an analysis which demonstrated the relative leniency afforded Asian offenders in state courts (forthcoming in *Crime & Delinquency*), current efforts continue to focus on punishment outcomes for understudied groups. Franklin's most recent analysis examines the sentencing of Native American offenders in the federal courts. The examination of this group is particularly important considering their history of oppression and the continued prevalence of negative stereotypes targeting Native Americans (e.g., the "drunken Indian" stereotype). Findings from this analysis demonstrate that Native Americans are sentenced more harshly than their White, Black, and Hispanic counterparts, with the most punitive treatment reserved for young, Native American, male offenders.

Additional analysis are currently ongoing to examine the nature of judicial discretion with regard to race/ethnicity and sentencing decisions. For example, one study aims to identify whether the lenient treatment afforded Asian offenders is conditioned by the seriousness of the offense committed. According to the "liberation hypothesis" judicial sentencing decisions are less confined as the offense becomes less serious. Unfortunately, no study has yet to examine the merits of this argument in the context of sentencing for Asian offenders. Since the same limitation applies to the sentencing of Native Americans, a second study examines more closely the conditions under which Native Americans receive more punitive treatment than offenders of other racial/ethnic groups.

Takin' it to the Streets

By: Phillip Lyons

Dr. Phillip Lyons has a forthcoming chapter focusing on treatment and rehabilitation in the juvenile justice system stemming from his career-long scholarly interest and work in child mental health policy. He also has articles being reviewed for publication focusing on cultural differences in the expression of psychopathy—work on which he collaborated with one of his students, Siny Tsang. He also continues to work with police and other criminal justice agencies in translational research—transforming scholarly research into practice.

Recent Faculty Publications

Alvarez-Rivera, L. & **Fox, K.** (2010). Institutional Attachments and Self-Control: Understanding Deviance Among Hispanic Adolescents. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38(4), 666-674.

Armstrong, G. & Freeman, B. (forthcoming). Examining GPS Monitoring Alerts Triggered by Sex Offenders: The Divergence of Legislative Goals and Practical Application in Community Corrections. *Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Armstrong, T. & Katz, C. (2010). Further Evidence on the Discriminate Validity of Perceptual Incivilities Measures. *Justice Quarterly*. 27(2), 280-304 .

Armstrong, T., Lee, D. & **Armstrong, G.** (2009). An Assessment of Scales Measuring Constructs in Test of Criminological Theory Based on National Youth Survey Data. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. 46(1), 73-105.

Barua, V., Worley, R. & **Mullings, J.** (2010). Rape Lore in Correctional Settings: Assessing Inmates' Perceptions of Sexual Coercion in Prisons. *Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice*. 7(1).

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Bouffard, L. (forthcoming). Exploring the Utility of the Concept of Entitlement in Understanding Sexual Coercion. *Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Bouffard, L. (forthcoming). Period Effects in the Impact of Vietnam-Era Military Service on Crime over the Life Course. *Crime & Delinquency*.

Bouffard, L. & **Bouffard, J.** (forthcoming). Understanding Men's Perceptions of Risks in a Date Rape Scenario. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Boutwell B. & Beaver, K. (2010). The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Self-Control. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 47(2), 174-209.

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Fowler, S., Blackburn, A., Marquart, J. & **Mullings, J.** (2010). Inmates Cultural Beliefs About Sexual Violence and Their Relationship to Definitions of Sexual Assault. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*. 49(3), 180-199.

Recent Faculty Publications Continued

- Fox, K.** & Lane, J. (2010). Perceptions of Gangs Among Prosecutors in an Emerging Gang City. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38(4), 595-603.
- Fox, K.**, Lane, J. & Akers, R. (2010). Do Preceptions of Neighborhood Disorganization Predict Crime or Victimization? An Examination of Gang Member Versus Non-Gang Member Jail Inmates. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38(4), 720-729.
- Franklin, C.** (forthcoming) An Investigation of the Relationship between Self-Control and Alcohol-Induced Sexual Assault: Extending Schreck's Victimization Hypothesis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.
- Franklin, C.** (2010). Physically Forced, Alcohol-Induced, and Verbally Coerced Sexual Victimization: Assessing Risk Factors Among University Women. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 38(2), 149-159.
- Franklin, T.** & Fearn, N. (forthcoming). Sentencing Asian Offenders in State Courts: The Influence of a Prevalent Stereotype. *Crime and Delinquency*.
- Franklin T.** (2010). Sommmunity Influence on Prosecutorial Dismissals: A Multileve Analysis of Case- and Country- Level Factors. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38(4), 693-701.
- Garner, R.** (2011). *Constructing Effective Criticism: How to Give, Receive, and Seek Productive and Constructive Criticism in Our Lives*. The Woodlands, TX: Prescient Publishing.
- Henderson, H.**, White, E. & Tapia, N.(2010). Religious Freedom and Controlled Substances: A Legal Analysis. *Criminal Law Bulletin*. 46(2), 304-322.
- Henderson, H.**, **Wells, W.**, Maguire, E. & Gray, J. (forthcoming). Evaluating the Measurement Properties of Procedural Justice in a Correctional Setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.
- Hill, J., **Oliver, W.** & Marion, N. (2010). "Shaping History" or "Riding The Wave"? President Bush's Influence on the Public Opinion of Terrorism, Homeland Security, & Crime. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38, 896-902.
- Hoover, L.** (2010). Rethinking Our Expectations: A Research Note. *Police Practice and Research*. 11(2), 160-165.
- Hoover, L.**, Jang, H. & **Joo, H.** (forthcoming). Evaluation Of Compstat's Effect Upon Crime: The Fort Worth Experience. *Police Quarterly*.
- Jackson, R., Petrikovics, I. Lai, E., & **Yu, J.** (2010). Molecularly Imprinted Polymer Stir Bar Sorption Extraction and Electrospray Ionization Tandem Mass Spectrometry for Determination of 2-aminothiazoline-4-carboxylic Acid as a Marker for Cyanide Exposure in Forensic Urine Analysis. *Analytical Methods*. 2(5), 552-557.
- Kim B., **Gerber, J.** & Richard, D. (2010). Listen to Law Enforcement Officers: The Promises and Problems of Police – Adult Probation Partnerships. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38(4), 625- 632.
- Kim, B., **Titterington, V.**, Kim, Y. & **Wells, W.** (forthcoming). Domestic Violence and South Korean Women :The Cultural Context and Alternative Experiences. *Violence & Victims*.

Recent Faculty Publications Continued

- King W.**, & Dunn, T. (2010). Detecting Deception in Field Settings: A Review and Critique of the Criminal Justice and Psychological Literatures. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*. 33(2), 305-320.
- King, W.**, Katz, C., Giangrasso, D. & Herrera, P. (2010). Improving Homicide Case Closures in the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. *Crime & Justice Analysts*. 1-16.
- King, W.** & Maguire, E. (2009). Assessing the Performance of Systems Designed to Process Criminal Forensic Evidence. *Forensic Science Policy and Management*. 1(), 159-170.
- Lai, Y. & **Zhao, S.** (2010). The Impact of Race/ Ethnicity, Neighborhood Context, and Police/ Citizen Interaction on Residents Attitudes Toward the Police. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38(4), 685-692.
- Lee, H. & **Vaughn, M.** (2010). Organizational Factors that Contribute to Police Deadly Force Liability. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. 38(2), 193-206.
- Lee, H. & **Gerber, J.** (2009). 'We Just Do What We think Is Right. We Just Do What We Are Told: Perceptions of Crime and Justice of North Korean Defectors. *Asia Pacific Journal of Police & Criminal Justice*. 7(1), 21-48.
- MacMillan, S. & **Vaughn, M.** (forthcoming) Weighing The Evidence: Neuroimagergy Evidence of Brain Trauma or Disorder in Courts. *Criminal Law Bulletin*. 46(3), 59-77.
- Marion, N., Smith, C. & **Oliver, W.** (2009). Gubernatorial Crime Control Rhetoric: A Study in Symbolic Politics. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. 20(4), 457-474.
- Nobles, M.**, **Fox, K.**, Piquero, N. & Piquero, A. (2009). Career Dimensions of Stalking Victimization and Perpetration. *Justice Quaterly*. 26(3), 476-503.
- Nolasco, C., **Vaughn, M.** & **del Carmen, R.** (2010). Toward a New Methodology for Legal Research in Criminal Justice. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. 21(1), 1-23.
- Oliver, W.** & Hilgenberg, J. (2010). *A History of Crime and Criminal Justice in America, 2nd Edition*. Durham, NC: Carolina Press.
- Oliver, W.** & Marion, N. (2010). *Killing the President: Assassinations, Attempts, and Rumored Attempts on U.S. Commanders-In-Chief*. Santa Barbra, CA: Praeger.
- Pratt, T., Gau, J. & **Franklin, T.** (forthcoming). *Key Ideas in Criminal Justice and Criminology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Ren, L.**, **Zhao, S.** & Lovrich, N. (forthcoming). Local Political Structures & Violent Crime in U.S. Cities: Patterns of Association in a Longitudinal Panel Study. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*.
- Rodriguez, J., Pirtle, D. & **Henderson, H.** (forthcoming). Crime and Delinquency: Latinos in the United States. *International Journal of Crime, Criminal Justice, and Law*.
- Roth, M.** (2010). *Global Organized Crime*. Oxford, UK: ABC-CLIO, LLC.
- Roth, M.** (2011). *Crime and Punishment Edition 2*. Florence, KY: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.

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Roth, M. & Sever, M. Cutting Off the Hand That Feeds It: Countering Terrorist-Financing in the 21st Century . *Uluslararası Güvenlik ve Terörizm Dergisi Cilt. 1(1)*, 59-77.

Sakai, J., Boardman, J., Gelhorn, H., Smolen, A., Corley, R., Huizinga, D., **Menard, S.**, Hewitt, J. & Stallings, M. (2010). Using Trajectory Analyses to Refine Phenotype for Genetic Association: Conduct Problems and the Serotonin Transporter (5HTTLPR). *Psychiatric Genetics. 20(5)*, 199-206.

Tapia, N. & **Vaughn, M.** (forthcoming). Legal Issues Regarding Medical Care for Pregnant Inmates. *Prison Journal*.

Titterington, V. & Reyes, N. (2010). Elder Homicide in Urban America: An Exploratory Analysis of Chicago, Houston and Miami. *Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice. 6(3)*, 228-249.

Wells, W., Katz, C. & Kim, J. (2010). Firearm Possession Among Arrestees in Trinidad and Tobago. *Injury Prevention. 16(5)*, 337-342.

Wells, W., Ren, L. & DeLeon-Granados, W. (2010). Reducing Intimate Partner Homicide: The Effects of Federally-Funded Shelter Availability in California. *Journal of Criminal Justice. 38(4)*, 512-519.

Yun, I., **Kercher, G.** & Swindell, S. (2010). Fear of Crime Among Chinese Immigrants. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice. 8(2)*, 71-90.

Yun, I., Swindell, S. & **Kercher, G.** (2009). Victim Services Delivery: A Comparison of Rural and Urban Communities. *Southwestern Journal of Criminal Justice. 6(2)*.

Yu, J. & Lai, E. (2010). Molecularly Imprinted Polymers for Ochratoxin: A Extraction and Analysis. *Toxins. 2(6)*, 1536-1553.

Zhao, S., Lawton, B. & **Longmire, D.** (2010). An Examination of the Micro-Level Crime-Fear of Crime Link. *Crime and Delinquency. (available online)*.

Zhao, S., Ren, L. & Lovrich, N. (2010). Budgetary Support for Police Services in US Municipalities: Comparing Political Culture, Socio-Economic Characteristics & Incrementalism as Rival Explanations for Budget Share Allocations to Police. *Journal of Criminal Justice. 38(3)*, 266-275.

Zhao, S., Ren, L. & Lovrich, N. (2010). Police Organizational Structures During the 1990s: An Application of Contingency Theory. *Police Quarterly. 13(2)*, 209-232.



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Bouffard, J., Bouffard, L., Brody, D., Lutze, F. & Kunzi, T. Evaluating the Effectiveness of an Expedited Court Docket for DUI Offenders. 2010 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Conference, San Diego, CA.

Bouffard, J., Nobles, M., Wells, W. & Cavanaugh, M. Estimating the Impact of Lifting the Ban on Carrying Concealed Weapons on a College Campus. 2010 Western Society of Criminology Conference, Honolulu, HI.

Johnson, M., **Tackett-Gibson, M.** & **Kercher, G.** 2009. Gender Victimization Risk. American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Kercher, G. 2009. Police Response to Intimate Partner Violence. Asian Association of Police Studies, Taipei, Taiwan.

Kercher, G. & Kuo, S. 2009. Understanding Hispanic Women Victims in Texas. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Boston, MA.

Kelly, J. & **Yu, J.** 2010. Analysis of Non-Toxic Ammunition by Double Shot Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (DY-PY GC/MS). The 62nd Anniversary Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Science, Seattle, WA.

Lutze, F., Falconer, S. & **Bouffard, J.** 2010. Comparative Study of Washington State's Re-Entry Housing Pilot Project. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Conference, San Diego, CA.

Rufino, K., **Kercher, G.** & Johnson, M. 2009. College Student Victimization: Risk and Protective Factors. American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Stafford, K., Jackson, R., Simons, K., **Yu, J.** & Petrickovics, I. 2010. Analytical Method Development for Determining the Biomarker, 2-Aminothiazoline-4-Carboxylic Acid (ATCA), in Mice Liver After Cyanide Exposure, The 62nd Anniversary Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Science, Seattle, WA.

He, N., Marshall, I. & **Ren, L.** 2009. School of Crime Victimization, Delinquency and Immigrant Youth: An Analysis of US ISRD-2 Data. Presented at the American Society of Criminology annual meeting in Philadelphia, PA.

Ren, L., Webb, V. & **Zhao, J.** 2010. A Preliminary Effort to Test the Feasibility of Using Self-Report Methodology to Assess Juvenile Delinquency & Misbehavior in a Chinese School-based Sample Using ISRD Instrumentation. Presented at the European Society of Criminology annual conference in Liège, Belgium.

Ren, L., Zhao, S. & **Hoover, L.** 2009. The Impact of Houston Crime Reduction Unit on Violent and Property Crimes in Four Patrol Districts. Presented at the American Society of Criminology annual meeting in Philadelphia, PA.

Ren, L., Zhang, Y. & **Zhao, S.** 2009. A catalyst for change? The impact of Katrina evacuees upon crime patterns in Houston. Presented at the American Society of Criminology annual meeting in Philadelphia, PA.

Zhang, Y., Zhao, S., Ren, L. & **Hoover, L.** 2009. Spatio-temporal Interaction of Urban Crime in Southwest Houston. Presented at the American Society of Criminology annual meeting in Philadelphia, PA.



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