

UC Irvine, People, Places, & Context: Workshop Program

April 12 – April 13, 2019
University of California, Irvine

Presented By:

Criminology, Law and Society Department - University of California, Irvine

Psychological Science – University of California, Irvine

Irvine Lab for the Study of Space and Crime - University of California, Irvine

*Development, Disorder, and Delinquency Laboratory – University of
California, Irvine*

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Thursday, April 11, 2019 SBSG 3260



**Explaining Crime and Criminal Careers.
A Situational Action Theory**



Dr. Per-Olof Wikström, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge

Date: Thursday, April 11th, 2019

Time: 12:30 pm – 2:00 pm

Location: Social & Behavioral Sciences Building, Room 3260

Per-Olof H. Wikström is Professor of Ecological and Developmental Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, and Professorial Fellow of [Girton College](#).

He is the director of the [Centre for Analytic Criminology](#) and the Principal Investigator of Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+). Professor Wikström's main research interests are developing unified theory of the causes of crime (Situational Action Theory), its empirical testing and its application to devising knowledge-based prevention policies.

His recent book publications include [Breaking Rules. The Social and Situational Dynamics of Young People's Urban Crime \(2012, with Dietrich Oberwittler, Kyle Treiber & Beth Hardie\)](#), *The Explanation of Crime: Contexts, Mechanisms and Development* (2006, editor together with Robert J. Sampson) and *Adolescent Crime: Individual Differences and Lifestyles* (2006, with David Butterworth).

His many awards include the *Sellin-Glueck Award* for outstanding contributions to international criminology from the American Society of Criminology, *Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford*, *Fellow of the American Society of Criminology*, and *Fellow of the British Academy*. In 2016 he was awarded the [2016 Stockholm Prize in Criminology](#).

Light refreshments will be served!

Please RSVP by Monday, April 8, 2019 at: <https://cls.soceco.uci.edu/webforms/rsvp-breaking-rules-dr-olof-wikstrom>



Friday, April 12, 2019 *SBSG 3260 9297*

09:00 – 09:30 AM: Welcoming Remarks by Dr. Michael Gottfredson

09:30 – 10:30 AM: Session I: Dr. Hipp

10:30 – 10:45 AM: Break I

10:45 – 11:45 AM: Session II: Dr. Wilcox

11:45 – 12:45 PM: Lunch

12:45 – 1:45 PM: Session III: Dr. Cauffman

01:45 – 02:00 PM: Break II

02:15 – 03:15 PM: [Graduate Student Presentations I](#)

02:45 – 03:00 PM: Break III

03:00 – 04:30 PM: Session IV: Dr. Gottfredson & Dr. Charis Kubrin

05:30 – 07:00 PM: Dinner

Saturday, April 13, 2019 *SBSG 1517*

10:00 – 11:15 AM: Session I: Dr. Wikström

11:15– 11:30 AM: Break II

11:30– 12:30 PM: Session II: Dr. Candice Odgers

12:30– 01:30 PM: Lunch

01:30 – 02:45 PM: [Graduate Students Presentations II](#)

02:45– 03:00 PM: Break III

03:00 – 04:30 PM: Concluding Remarks and Future Directions by

Dr. Michael Gottfredson & Group

Graduate Student Presentations I - Fri, Apr 12

Alissa Knowles - 3D Lab

EVADING DETECTION DURING ADOLESCENCE: THE ROLE OF CRIMINAL CAPITAL, CONTEXTUAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS

Many adolescents engage in crime, but not all youth are caught by law enforcement. Previous work highlights the importance of criminal capital, or assets that help individuals evade police detection. The current study uses data from a longitudinal study of first-time adolescent offenders to evaluate the contribution of criminal capital,

psychosocial and contextual variables in predicting re-arrest, among youth actively engaging in crime.

Iris Luo - ILSSC

HOW DO RETURNING PAROLEES AFFECT NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME RATES IN TEXAS?: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PRISONER REENTRY

A large body of literature documents that there is a marked increase in incarceration and people on parole in the United States over the past several decades. Empirical research has yet to sufficiently explore how people on parole returning to communities may affect neighborhoods as a whole and neighborhood crime rates in particular. Drawing on recent scholarship on mass incarceration, prisoner reentry, and macrolevel predictors of crime, this study examines a large sample of parolees returning to neighborhoods in five cities (Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio) in the state of Texas over a twelve-year time period (2000 - 2011) to investigate the relationship between returning parolees and neighborhood crime rates.

Cortney Simmons - 3D Lab

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Using data drawn from a study of serious juvenile offenders, the current study examined the predictors and consequences of experiencing solitary confinement while housed in correctional institutions. Youth who were younger at the age of their first offense, were involved in a gang prior to institutionalization, had higher levels of parent education, higher psychopathic traits, and reported greater victimization within the institution were more likely to be placed in solitary confinement. After accounting for individual characteristics, there were no significant differences in psychological well-being or delinquent behavior between youth who did and did not experience solitary confinement.

Graduate Student Presentations II - Sat, Apr 13

Bradley J. Bartos - SimLab

SCALING TRANSFORMATIONS AND STANDARDIZATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR TIME-SERIES MATCHING METHODS

Research examining crime, mortality, and other count outcomes, commonly employ population rates such as “per 100,000 residents” in order to compare the relative occurrence of an outcome across states, counties, and cities that vary considerably in size. Many standardization, or scaling, transformations can appear sufficient, and while per-capita rates – with a few adjustments – work quite well for health outcomes when every living human is exposed to the outcome, the appropriate denominator for motor vehicle thefts is much less clear. Using a state-level panel of motor vehicle fatalities between 1975 and 2015, the current study demonstrates the non-negligible differences various scaling transformations can produce in synthetic control group models.

Benjamin Forthun - ILSSC

NEIGHBORHOOD SPATIAL PERCEPTION IN LOS ANGELES

Using data from the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey, this project examines factors associated with resident neighborhood spatial perception (NSP). Initial analysis is focused on the association between individual and tract level characteristics and NSP. To highlight factors associated with greater difference in these perceptions, additional analysis is focused on tract level variance in NSP and the descriptive characteristics of tracts with low or high levels of variation.

Navjyot Gill - ILSSC

LEGACIES OF RACIALIZED POLICIES AND RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF KERN COUNTY

Over half a century after *Brown v. Board of Education*, the United States continues to face issues of racial and spatial inequality, residential segregation and unequal access to education. Recently, the Kern High School District faced a lawsuit which acknowledged that students of color were suspended and expelled at higher rates than their white counterparts; this spurred

debates among concerned parents and community organizers about the prevalence of high school boundaries, residential segregation and education in Kern County. This paper will(1) compare and contrast current educational, racial and spatial inequities and disparities across place and time, (2) examine how racially discriminatory laws and politics have carried into the present day, and (3) explore strategies utilized by concerned parents and community organizers across time.

Michelle Mioduszewski - ILSSC

HOW VALUABLE ARE CIVIL LIBERTIES? EVIDENCE FROM GANG INJUNCTIONS, CRIME, AND HOUSING PRICES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

This study assesses the impact of civil gang injunctions on crime and housing prices in the Southern California region, providing evidence on both the crime reducing benefits of these policies and the costs imposed on affected communities. We utilize a geographic regression discontinuity design and three datasets to answer this question: Zillow housing data, gang injunction attributes and shapefiles, and crime data from the Southern California Crime Study.

Christopher J. Bates- ILSSC

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