

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

Criminal Justice Research in the Context of Social Justice Movements

SCHEDULE & LOCATION OF EVENTS

2021 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 23rd – Friday, September 24th

Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

Chicago, Illinois

www.mcja.org

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

2021 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 23rd – Friday, September 24th
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

Criminal Justice Research in the Context of Social Justice Movements

Thursday, September 23rd

8:00 – 5:00	Registration
8:00 – 10:15	Welcome Coffee
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:45 – 1:00	Panels
1:00 – 2:45	Lunch
2:45 – 4:00	Panels & Executive Board Meeting
4:30 – 5:30	Poster Session
5:00- 6:30	Welcome Reception – Sponsored by Routledge

Friday, September 24th

8:00 – 5:00	Registration
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:30 – 12:45	Lunch Sponsored by Peregrine Academic Services & Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
1:00 – 2:15	Panels
2:15 – 2:30	Afternoon Break
2:30 – 3:45	Panels
4:00 – 5:00	General Business Meeting & Awards Ceremony
5:00 – 5:15	Break
5:15 – 6:15	Keynote Address: Dr. Cara Rabe-Hemp
6:30 – 8:30	Presidential Reception

Friday, September 24th

Welcome Coffee and Registration

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
8:00 am – 10:15 am
State Rooms Pre-function Space

PANEL 01

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
10:15am – 11:30am
Grand Room

Research on Correctional Outcomes

CHAIR
Breanne Pleggenkuhle
Southern Illinois University

PROBATIONER VOICES: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND IMPORT

Breanne Pleggenkuhle
Southern Illinois University

Rachel Rearden
Southern Illinois University

Scholars generally agree that community plays an important role for persons under correctional supervision, as a way to reintegrate and promote desistance. However, we hear less from the voices of persons under supervision regarding community participation and value. Using qualitative interviews from persons under probation supervision, the current study explores the dynamics of community involvement. Findings indicate probationers have lesser priorities and opportunity to engage with the community, indicating a deficit in this aspect of post-conviction experiences. We discuss policy implications, particularly as to how supervision can enhance broader community experiences.

USING ECOSYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE AND THE ECO-MAP TO NAVIGATE RE-ENTRY WITH OLDER ADULTS

Vivian Miller
Bowling Green State University

Bethany Horner
Wright State University

Jessica Williams
University of Texas at Arlington

Julie Bryant
University of Texas at Arlington

Jacquelyn Burns
Bowling Green State University

Among those involved in the criminal justice system, older adults (55+) are at great risk for poor health, severe persistent mental illness, and accelerated aging. This population has a range of needs, thus complicating re-entry and reintegration. Guided by ecological systems theory and ecosystems perspective, this paper presents the eco-map tool and a case study. Findings suggest this tool may be effective for use with older adults, as there are a lack of specific older adult reentry services. Moreover, this tool can aid the older adult and service provider in strategizing which social system gaps to capitalize on for reintegration.

LIFE SENTENCES IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS

Cassia Spohn
Arizona State University

One of the most consequential, yet understudied, aspects of the American legal system is the imposition of life sentences. This is especially true in the federal system, where all life sentences are life without the possibility of parole sentences. In this paper I examine the factors that affect eligibility for a life sentence and, among those eligible for life, the imposition of a life sentence. Results reveal that Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than Whites to be eligible for a life sentence but that the imposition of a life sentence, given eligibility, is not affected by the offender's race or ethnicity.

PANEL 02

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
10:15am – 11:30am
Conrad Room

Responses to Victimization and Trauma

CHAIR
Julie Hibdon
Southern Illinois University

VICTIMIZATION AND VICTIM'S PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL COHESION, TRUST, AND INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Stacy Wittrock
Southern Illinois University

Julie Hibdon
Southern Illinois University

Joseph Schafer
Saint Louis University

Victimization can have negative consequences for the victim and their community. For some, victimization may change their perceptions of social cohesion and informal social control, resulting in withdrawal and avoidance behaviors. These negative perceptions and protective behaviors can amplify the victimization experience and result in a reduction of collective efficacy in the community. Theory and research on victimization has been primarily focused on urban communities and the extent to which this work can be applied to rural communities is unclear. To better understand rural victimization experiences, this study examines the relationship between victimization and victim's perceptions in rural communities.

AN INCLUSIVE AND INDIVIDUALIZED RESPONSE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME WITH DISABILITIES: THE ADULT ADVOCACY CENTERS' MODEL

Susan Kahan
Adult Advocacy Centers

Presenters will provide a look into the Adult Advocacy Centers (AACs). The Adult Advocacy Centers are the first centers that will be equipped to provide holistic, accessible and trauma-informed services to adult crime victims with disabilities in a universal and multi-sensory environment. The AACs will work in partnership with state, regional and community agencies to coordinate a response that promotes the safety and well-being of all individuals. To provide these services, the AACs will facilitate multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) within local communities. A deeper look into this unique approach to victim services will assist participants in understanding best practices for survivors.

HUNGER STRIKES AND DIFFERENTIAL CONSCIOUSNESS: IMPURE CONTESTATION, HUNGER, AND THE BUILDING OF SYMBOLIC FUTURES

Becca Chalit Hernandez
Colorado State University

This paper extends conclusions about hunger strikes as constituting a contradictory means of empowerment. Hunger strikers in immigrant detention engage in impure discursive repertoires which can be understood best through the notion of differential consciousness. While hunger strikes act as an impure means of resistance, they also prefigure opportunities for impure modes of discursive contestation. Through analysis of social media, detainee letters, and press releases, I elucidate how differential consciousness allows detained hunger strikers and their supporters to build legitimate authority within recognizable relations while building space for alternative logics — drawing on hegemonic discourses to construct alternative possibilities.

PANEL 03

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room

Mental Health and Young Scholars

MODERATOR
TBD

Presenters TBD

Abstract TBD

PANEL 04

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
11:45am – 1:00pm
Grand Room

Exploring History and History in the Making

CHAIR
Brandon Kooi
Aurora University

AERIAL INVESTIGATION AND THE FOURTH AMENDMENT IN LEADERS OF A BEAUTIFUL STRUGGLE V. BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT (2021): “HARD TIMES IN THE CITY”

Tom "Tad" Hughes
University of Louisville

Recently the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals decided *Leaders of a Beautiful Struggle v. Baltimore Police Department* (2021). The case explored the constitutionality of sustained wide-spread aerial surveillance by police using fixed wing aircraft. The court found that such a practice was a search under the Fourth Amendment and when conducted in the absence of warrant violated the Amendment. This presentation will first explore the social and historical context surrounding the surveillance program. Next, we will examine the case's procedural posture, as well as its holding and rationale. Last, the legal and administrative policy implications will be discussed.

THE LAW DOES NOT PROTECT MY INTERESTS IN A PANDEMIC: THE ROLE OF LEGAL CYNICISM IN DEFYING COVID-19 MITIGATION GUIDELINES

Cheyenne Weaver
Temple University

George Burruss
University of South Florida

Richard Moule
University of South Florida

Chae Jaynes
University of South Florida

At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, government officials debated about public health mitigation protocols. The Centers for Disease Control eventually recommended eight measures to the public. At the same time, U.S. citizens protested various institutions of control following the killing of George Floyd. In a survey of 600 American adults about following CDC guidelines, we asked about legal cynicism, or rejection of laws because one feels the system is illegitimate. Using structural equation modeling, we found legal cynicism increased defiance of COVID-19 mitigation strategies, controlling for other relevant factors. Theoretical and policy implications for public health are discussed.

AUGUST VOLLMER- LINKS TO CHICAGO AND THE MCJA

Brandon Kooi
Aurora University

Gus Vollmer is known as the father of the police professionalization movement. With his middle school education, he also became a proponent for criminal justice higher education, initiated the American Society for Criminology in his Berkeley living room, helped forge the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences with a former student, and created the first Police Administration Program at the University of Chicago.

PANEL 05

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
11:45 am – 1:00pm
Conrad Room

Interventions for Substance Use

CHAIR
Andrew J. Myer
North Dakota State University

NONVIOLENT DRUG OFFENDERS AND DEFICIENT DRUG COURT SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM

Travis Miller
American Intercontinental University

The drug court system set out a plan years ago with a narrow view of reducing recidivism. Since 1994 the Clinton administration has set in motion the deficient programs and solutions provided by the drug courts to curb nonviolent drug offenders. Studies from the Ohio Criminal Justice System, the 6th largest prison system in the country, give evidence of successful and unsuccessful solutions. The discussion will target the main issue with nonviolent drug offenders and reveal that the only crime committed here is an addiction to drugs, resulting in complicated mental health concerns and the assistance of reintegration into society.

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN ACCESS TO AND MOVEMENT THROUGH DRUG TREATMENT COURT

Alyssa Sheeran
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Amanda Heideman
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Prior literature has offered some insight into the influence of race and ethnicity on drug court success, however, much of the focus has been on outcomes (program completion, recidivism) rather than disparities at earlier stages (referral-to-admittance). This study evaluates the Milwaukee County Adult Drug Treatment Court to examine whether racial/ethnic disparities exist at several stages of the drug court process: (1) referral to admittance, (2) likelihood of graduation, and (3) risk of recidivism. Results determined racial/ethnic disparities in the likelihood of admission and likelihood of graduation but revealed no racial/ethnic disparities in the risk of recidivism.

EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF A PRISON-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM FOR FEMALE INMATES

Matthew Makarios
University of Northern Iowa

Andrew J Myer
North Dakota State University

Although substance abuse remains a serious problem for many female prison inmates, evaluations of incarceration-based substance abuse programs for females are lacking. This research examines the impact of a substance abuse program developed for the Kansas Department of Corrections by the University of Cincinnati's Corrections Institute. A matched pairs design was used to compare female substance abuse program participants to prison inmates who did not receive the treatment. Results reveal that the program participants were less likely to be returned to prison than their matched counterparts. Implications are discussed.

PANEL 06

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
11:45am – 1:00pm
State Room

Non-Traditional PhD Careers

MODERATOR
TBD

Presenters TBD

Abstract TBD

Lunch Break

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021

1:00 pm – 2:45 pm

Local Restaurant List

PANEL 07

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021

2:45pm – 4:00pm

Grand Room

Police Legitimacy and Police Reform

CHAIR
Christopher Donner
Loyola University

ADHERENCE TO THE POLICE CODE OF SILENCE: RECRUITS' PERCEPTIONS DURING ACADEMY

Christopher Donner
Loyola University-Chicago

Jon Maskaly
University of North Dakota

The police code of silence is a unique form of police misconduct. Its prevalence is significant, and its consequences are substantial. Thus, it is important to examine the nature of the code of silence in an effort to reduce its occurrence and harm to society. To that end, data analyses are performed on a multi-agency sample of 718 police recruits. Specifically, analyses are conducted on both pre-academy and post-academy panel data to assess changes in recruits' perceptions of code adherence over time as they begin their immersion into the police culture.

IMPACT OF PROPENSITY TO TRUST ON THE PERCEPTION OF POLICE: AN INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK OF LEGITIMACY PERSPECTIVE

Sung Lee
University of Southern Indiana

Jina Lee
Grand Valley State University

Tyler's procedural justice model has been the focus of police legitimacy research for the past 30 years. The current study examined whether the propensity to trust impacts peoples' perception of procedural justice, trustworthiness, trust, obligation to obey, and cooperation. Using the Integrated Framework of Legitimacy (Hamm et al., 2017), the current research explored whether individual trait differences matter by using Korean college students (n=2188), aged 19 to 28. We conclude that when it comes to citizens' perception of police, propensity to trust positively and significantly impacts procedural justice, trustworthiness, trust, and obligation to obey. However, it fails to impact cooperation.

POLICE ETHICS: DETERRING UNCONSTITUTIONAL POLICING

Thomas Martinelli
Institute for Intergovernmental Research

With the hiring and retention crises in policing today, training, supervising and disciplining officers in character and policy adherence is more critical than ever. As foundations, The President's Task Force for 21st Century Policing and current industry standards demand that training modules revisit sanctity of life standards, de-escalation considerations and oath keeping in law enforcement. This paper addresses the nuances of Constitutional Policing norms and expectations coupled with SCOTUS

caselaw to empower next generation officers, and middle managers, to do the noble thing.

Executive Board Meeting

Attendance restricted to Executive Board members only.

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021

2:45pm – 4:00pm

Conrad Room

PANEL 08

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021

2:45pm – 4:00pm

State Room

ROUNDTABLE: ***Wrongful Convictions amid the*** ***2020 Social Justice Protests***

MODERATOR

Nicky Jackson

Purdue University Northwest

Paige Blake
Boston University

Lauren Doyle
University of Michigan

Marc Elcock
Iowa Judicial Branch,
Magistrate: District 5B

Shirin Gutierrez
Purdue University Northwest

Brandon Kooi
Aurora University

Quinn Nolan
University of Michigan

Dylan Spector
University of Michigan

This roundtable discussion centers on research related to wrongful convictions and how this research attaches to reform movements that arose from the 2020 social justice protests. The common factors leading to a wrongful conviction have included witness misidentification, false confessions, forensic errors, police and prosecutorial misconduct, ineffective defense attorneys, and perjured testimony. Faculty and students will lead the discussion surrounding these contributing factors and ask participants to contribute with their own questions and research.

Poster Session

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021

4:30pm – 5:30pm

State Rooms Pre-function Area

POSTER: OPEN SOURCE DATABASE FOR INDIANAPOLIS GUN VIOLENCE

Mary Hampo
IUPUI

Beca Stockman
IUPUI

Bailee Lucas
IUPUI

Beginning in February 2019, a team of researchers created and has maintained an open-source database of all media-reported instances of fatal and non-fatal gun violence in Indianapolis, Indiana. This new dataset provides basic information about each gun violence incident, such as perpetrator and victim demographics and shooting location, along with contextual information, such as whether the location was residential or commercial and suspected reason for the shooting. The purpose of this database is to provide community partners with a better understanding of gun violence in Indianapolis, with the ultimate goal of identifying means to address the growing crisis.

POSTER: TRUMP'S APPELLATE COURT JUDGES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

David Jones
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

In his single term as president, Donald Trump put much emphasis on appointing federal court judges as a way of affecting public policy. This paper will examine decisions (with a particular emphasis on Courts of Appeals judges) to seek to determine what impact they had in the area of criminal justice

POSTER: AN EXPLORATION OF POLICE VIOLENCE AND MISCONDUCT AGAINST CHILDREN

Jordan Parker
Bowling Green State University

This study informs the public about law enforcement officers who have been arrested for crimes against children. Prior research has revealed that officers can commit various crimes and that no one individual or demographic is immune to police violence or misconduct. Using data from Stinson's (2021) data set of police crime across the United States, this sample consists of 1,719 criminal arrest cases where police officers were arrested for a crime involving an individual aged 17 or younger during the time of victimization. This poster presents data on the details of the crimes and case dispositions since 2005.

POSTER: ARE WE PROTECTING OUR TRANSGENDER INMATES?: A POLICY ANALYSIS OF STATES WITH THE LEAST AND MOST PROTECTIONS FOR TRANSGENDER INMATES, 2017-2021.

Rachel Rearden
Southern Illinois University

Roughly 4,000-160,000 trans-inmates exist within the United States. Trans individuals are among the highest group likely to be victimized and discriminated against, especially within prisons. In recent years, contradictory policies have been created to detail how to supervise and care for transgender inmates. This study utilizes public policies from State Department of Corrections to examine the five states with the least amount of PREA compliance and the five states with the most compliance as of 2017 (Malkin & Dejong, 2019) to compare recent developments in transgender policies and continued adherence to PREA guidelines. Policy implications, including consequences for states without compliance, will be discussed.

POSTER: THE DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS OF SEX WORK VERSUS SEX TRAFFICKING IN OKLAHOMA

Amanda Rebman
University of Central Oklahoma

This project aims to gather knowledge about the understandings and perceptions of sex work and sex trafficking among various social service providers in Oklahoma. Through qualitative interviews and grounded theory method, the data will be utilized to form themes which will be applied to current theory or the basis for developing a new theory.

POSTER: BENCH VS. JURY TRIALS: SENTENCING AND CONVICTION OUTCOMES FOR CRIMINALLY CHARGED POLICE OFFICERS (2005-2016)

Bethany Sagar
Bowling Green State University

Chloe Wentzlof
Bowling Green State University

Philip Stinson
Bowling Green State University

The purpose of this study is to compare conviction and sentencing outcomes between bench and jury trials for nonfederal sworn officers arrested from 2005-2016. Using Stinson's (2021) data set for police officers who have been arrested across the United States, the sample consists of 538 cases where police officers were tried by bench and 1,885 cases where police officers were tried before a jury. This poster presents data on details of the arrested officers, criminal case disposition, crime type, and sentencing outcome.

Welcome Reception

Sponsored by Routledge

Thursday, September 23rd, 2021
5:00 pm – 6:30 pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

Friday, September 24th

PANEL 09

Friday, September 24th, 2021
10:15am – 11:30 am
Conrad Room

Exploring Criminal Gangs, Groups, and Organizations

CHAIR
J. Michael Vecchio
De Paul University

HOW STABLE IS THE EFFECT OF GANG MEMBERSHIP ON DELINQUENCY OVER TIME? AN ANALYSIS OF REPEATED CROSS-SECTIONAL DATA FROM HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ONE STATE, 2001-2017

Adam Watkins
Bowling Green State University

The existing evidence overwhelmingly indicates that gang membership is associated with an increased risk of delinquency. This evidence largely comes from studies that assessed the effect of gang membership at one point in time or over a limited time frame. This research instead examines the relationship between gang membership and delinquency using repeated cross-sectional data from high school students in Massachusetts. These data were collected biennially from 2001 to 2017. The current findings address whether the effect of gang membership has eroded over time, a possibility raised in the literature given the changing dynamics of youth social interaction.

HOW DO WE CHARACTERIZE STREET-ORIENTED YOUTH GROUPS?

Hannah Klein
Lewis University

What does it mean to be in a gang or a street crew? One size does not fit all when researchers discuss street-oriented youth groups. While some groups control drug markets in particular areas other groups may be smaller with younger members that just happen to live in the same neighborhood. Using survey data of more than 200 street-oriented youth, latent class analysis is used to determine different typologies of gangs with six group types identified. The research has important policy implications as each type of gang may have different violence prevention strategies that work.

THE COLLECTIVE TRAJECTORY: A RECRUITMENT PATHWAY TO MEXICAN DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS

Piotr Chomczynski
University of Lodz, Poland

Roger Guy
SUNY-Oswego

Elena Azaola
*Center for Advanced Studies and
Research in Social Anthropology*

While drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in Mexico have undergone rapid expansion recently, it is unclear how new members enter their ranks. Through ethnographic work in the impoverished neighbourhoods of Tepito, Iztapalapa, and Tacubaya in Mexico City, and interviews with cartel members (N=64), we explore the social context of recruitment into DTOs. Our analysis suggests that recruitment is an interactive collaboration between a recruiter, and a novice involving jointly shared group experiences that we term, a collective trajectory (CT). This concept is useful in explaining recruiting by cartels in underclass communities affected by the long-term presence of organized crime.

PANEL 10

Friday, September 24th, 2021
10:15 am – 11:30am
Grand Room

Building Strong Practitioner- Researcher Partnerships

MODERATOR
TBD

Presenters TBD

Abstract TBD

PANEL 11

Friday, September 24th, 2021
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room

Examinations of Criminal Justice Practitioners

CHAIR
Eric Lambert
Indiana University Northwest

JOB DEMANDS AND RESOURCES IN EXPLAINING INDIAN CORRECTIONAL STAFF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Eric Lambert

Indiana University Northwest

Hanif Qureshi

Haryana Civil Secretariat

James Frank

University of Cincinnati

Mia Abboud Holbrook

University of Nevada-Reno

Chelsea Hines

University of Nevada-Reno

In light of the importance of correctional staff, research on how work environment variables affect them. Most of this research to date has involved staff at Western correctional facilities, particularly the U.S. The current study explored how the Job Demands-Job Resources Model explains organizational commitment (an important work attitude) among Indian correctional staff. The current job demands studied were fear of victimization, role overload and the job resources were instrumental communication, job autonomy, quality supervision, and job variety. All four of the job resources had positive effects on organizational commitment but neither job demand had significant effects.

CROSSING THE THRESHOLD: ORGANIZATIONAL AND COMMUNITY CORRELATES OF FEMALE AND MINORITY REPRESENTATION AMONG U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Joanna Frazier

University of Central Florida

Matthew Matusiak

University of Central Florida

The current research explores the relationships between female and minority officer representation and elements of organizational structure, practices, and community context. These relationships are viewed through the lenses of representative bureaucracy and structural contingency theory. Employing Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics and American Community Survey data, these relationships were explored through a series of Ordinary Least Squares regression models. Findings suggest that organizational structure continues to serve as a barrier to female and minority officers. Additionally, relationships between practices and context vary for females and minorities, suggesting a greater need for unique recruitment and retention programs.

CORRECTION EMPLOYEES' OPINIONS ON MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT) FOR INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS

Rebecca Konkol
*University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee*

Tina Freiburger
*University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee*

Tori Knoche
*University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee*

The current study examined employee attitudes on medication assisted treatment (MAT) for individuals incarcerated at the Milwaukee County House of Corrections (HOC). Surveys were collected from 129 HOC employees prior to the implementation of a MAT program at the jail to assess employees' level of agreement with the program. Additional data were collected on employees' agreement with punitive attitudes, job positions, and demographics. Results suggest overall approval of MAT, with results varying by race, job position, and agreement with punitive attitudes.

PERCEPTIONS OF JOB DANGEROUSNESS VS. EXPERIENCE-BASED THREAT OF HARM ON WORKPLACE OUTCOMES AMONG COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL

Gayle Rhineberger
University of Northern Iowa

Kristin Mack
University of Northern Iowa

The purpose of this study is two-fold. We seek first to assess predictors of both perceived dangerousness and experienced-based threat of harm. Second, we assess the differential impact of dangerousness and threat of harm on the negative workplace outcomes of burnout (emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment), secondary trauma, job stress, and job satisfaction. We found both overlapping and distinct predictors of dangerousness and threat of harm. We also found that higher perceptions of job dangerousness predicts lower job satisfaction, while higher threat of harm predicts greater emotional exhaustion and secondary trauma.

Lunch

Friday, September 24th, 2021
11:30am – 12:45pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

*Sponsored by Peregrine
Academic Services & Academy of
Criminal Justice Sciences*

SIMPLIFYING LEARNING OUTCOMES REPORTING

Christina Perry
Peregrine Academic Services

Consider the following student learning outcomes:

- Students will describe the role and function of law enforcement, corrections, juvenile procedures, probation, parole, and the courts in society.
- Students will demonstrate understanding of the legal and governmental systems governing the criminal justice system.

Assessing these intended outcomes can be simplified by integrating standardized testing for incoming and graduating students. Armed with usable data, administrators can set targets for continuous improvement and use external benchmarking to report on outcomes achievement. This talk will cover best practices in creating and integrating standardized tools for institutional assessment requirements.

PANEL 12

Friday, September 24th, 2021
1:00 pm – 2:15 pm
Conrad Room

*Useful Things I've Learned as a
Journal Editor and/or Grant
Reviewer*

MODERATOR
TBD

Presenters TBD

Abstract TBD

PANEL 13

Friday, September 24th, 2021
1:00 pm – 2:15 pm
Grand Room

***THEMATIC PANEL: Drivers of
Probation Revocations: Findings
from the Reducing Revocations
Challenge***

CHAIR
Eric Grommon
IUPUI

PROBATION REVOCATION DRIVERS IN COOK COUNTY ILLINOIS

David Olson
Loyola University-Chicago

Amanda Ward
Loyola University-Chicago

Loyola University and the Cook County Adult Probation Department (Chicago) used a multi-method design to examine rates, patterns, and ways to reduce probation revocations. The Cook County ART analyzed case-level data for all 26,580 probation cases closed between 2017 and 2019, interviewed 24 justice system stakeholders, and surveyed 39 probation officers. Findings indicate that, despite high rates (74%) of probationers having violation petitions filed, a small portion (10%) experienced revocation. Factors that had the strongest influence on revocation included a new arrest on probation, probationer risk-level, and the area of the county and specific courtroom where the case was supervised/sentenced.

PROBATION REVOCATION DRIVERS IN MONROE COUNTY INDIANA

Miriam Northcutt-Bohmert
Indiana University

Michelle Ying
Indiana University

Evan Lowder
George Mason University

Troy Hatfield
*Monroe County Circuit Court
Probation Department*

Indiana University and Monroe County Circuit Court Probation Department used multiple methods to identify probation revocation drivers. The Team analyzed administrative records for 4,300 clients ordered to probation between 2014 and 2019, case file records for nearly 300 clients whose patterns of noncompliance increased the probability of revocation, and 32 surveys and 25 interviews of justice system professionals. Findings indicate that most clients become noncompliant at least once during their supervision term. Less than half receive a formal petition to revoke supervision and 17% of these clients had their petition result in a revocation.

Eric Grommon
IUPUI

PROBATION REVOCATION DRIVERS IN RAMSEY COUNTY MINNESOTA

Lily Hanrath
Robina Institute

The Robina Institute used a combination of legal and policy review, 2016 administrative data (N=3,005) and interviews of relevant justice actors (N=44) to identify drivers of revocation. Heckman selection models were used to estimate the likelihood of a violation and of a subsequent revocation. Interviews focus on the pathway to revocation and potential factors driving revocation. Findings suggest that revocations result from a complex set of factors and acts of discretion by actors at multiple points in the probation pathway. Violations took different paths when they involved misdemeanors versus felonies, new crimes versus technical violations, or different racial groups.

PANEL 14

Friday, September 24th, 2021
1:00 pm – 2:15 pm
State Room

Approaches to Understanding Violence

CHAIR
William Wakefield
University of Nebraska - Omaha

COMPARING THE SPATIO-TEMPORAL TRENDS IN HOMICIDE AND NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS ACROSS TWO CRIME SPIKES

Richard Sadler
Michigan State University

Chris Melde
Michigan State University

Mallory O'Brien
Michigan State University

In this paper, we leveraged a crime database for Milwaukee, WI spanning 2006 to 2021, geocoding every homicide and non-fatal shooting to its reported location. We ran kernel density analysis on each dataset to derive the relative density of incidents, and used ESRI's emerging hot spot analysis tool to examine the spatial pattern of homicides and non-fatal shootings across two crime spikes that occurred in Milwaukee in 2015 and 2020-2021. Lastly, we identified 'islands' with relatively fewer lethal shootings inside gun homicide hot spots, exploring reasons for their differentiation.

IS IT WORKING? A SECOND LOOK AT A "VIOLENCE INTERRUPTER" PROGRAM: ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION

William Wakefield
University of Nebraska-Omaha

Scott Sasse
University of Nebraska-Omaha

The recent development of a treatment program in a large Midwestern city to address the perpetrators of violent behavior is the subject of this presentation. The non-profit agency requested a follow-up two-year research and assessment evaluation of the first four years of this aggressive program. The results of a second year of the program are presented here with a comparative analysis and discussion of numerous questions to be addressed during the third year of evaluation plus a look at the influence of the COVID pandemic on operations and outcomes

CRAZY KILLERS: EXAMINING THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER IN CRIMINAL MINDS

Anna-Marie Malley
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Katarina McGuire
Eastern Kentucky University

Despite the prevalence of having a mental disorder, the persistent stigma can make gaining access to resources and functioning to societal standards problematic. The mentally ill are often labelled and feared as "crazy," "difficult," and/or "violent." This is often reinforced through popular media like film and television. Police procedural dramas can be examined to reveal how such portrayals can perpetuate mental illness stigma. We will be exploring Criminal Minds to see how the hit show explains mental illness and how its portrayal of mentally ill offenders may be creating self-fulfilling stereotypes that have real world consequences.

Afternoon Break

Friday, September 24th, 2021
2:15 pm – 2:30 pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

PANEL 15

Friday, September 24th, 2021
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Conrad Room

New Perspectives on the Use of Force in Law Enforcement

CHAIR
Natalie Kroovand Hipple
Indiana University

ON-DUTY FATAL POLICE SHOOTINGS: PATTERNS OF OFFICERS CHARGED WITH MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER, 2005-2020

Chloe Wentzlof
Bowling Green State University

Philip Stinson
Bowling Green State University

The purpose of this study is to inform the public about patterns of on-duty fatal police shootings that result in criminal homicide charges against law enforcement officers. This study examines the 120 on-duty fatal shootings that resulted in 128 nonfederal sworn law enforcement officers being charged with murder or manslaughter in the United States in the years 2005-2020. Summary information will be presented on the arrested officers, victims, and details of the incidents. Mixed-methods will be used to analyze patterns of this information and identify common themes among these shootings.

THE USE OF FORCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION POLICING: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE

Natalie Kroovand Hipple
Indiana University

Campus policing poses unique challenges for officers, and there is little empirical research informing campus policing policy and practice. We analyzed use-of-force incident records and police officer focus group data involving the Indiana University Police Department over a three-year period. The data reveal that use-of-force incidents most commonly occurred off-campus; most subjects were males not affiliated with the university; and alcohol was usually a factor. Subject resistance actions and officer responses are discussed. We conclude with real-world policy applications, presenting an opportunity for urban police departments to look to campus policing as a model of transparency around use-of-force incidents.

RACIAL DISPARITY IN POLICE KILLINGS: AN ANALYSIS OF 2014 UNITED STATES LETHAL FORCE DATA

Michael Laughlin
Greenville University

A purpose of this research was to create a reliable database concerning law enforcement use of lethal force and evaluate whether the decision to use lethal force is impacted by micro-level (officer) race-based considerations. Looking exclusively at 2014, the following was found: African American victims were overrepresented and Caucasian victims were underrepresented in use of lethal force. There is low evidence of micro-level discriminatory decision making in lethal force. Findings do not support that the disparity in lethal force outcomes is strongly influenced by race as a factor in the decision to use lethal force.

PANEL 16

Friday, September 24th, 2021
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Grand Room

THEMATIC PANEL: Policy and Practice Solutions to Reduce Revocations: Findings from the Reducing Revocations Challenge

CHAIR
Lily Hanrath
Robina Institute

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM COOK COUNTY ILLINOIS

Megan Volker
Cook County Adult Probation

Jordan Boulger
Cook County Adult Probation

David Olson
Loyola University-Chicago

Cook County Adult Probation Department (CCAPD) and Loyola University representatives will discuss the recommendations that evolved out of the ART, which range from providing decision makers with regular feedback regarding aggregate probation outcome measures to modifying practices and approaches regarding how information is presented at violation of probation hearings. The panelists will also discuss the opportunities and challenges to effective implementation from an operational, organizational, and structural perspective.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM MONROE COUNTY INDIANA

Troy Hatfield
Monroe County Circuit Court Probation Department

Miriam Northcutt-Bohmert
Indiana University

Michelle Ying
Indiana University

Evan Lowder
George Mason University

Eric Grommon
IUPUI

Monroe County Circuit Court Probation Department and Indiana University representatives will discuss policy and practice recommendations from their ART findings and share insights on the feasibility of instituting system reforms. Particular attention will be focused on strategies to revise standard conditions of supervision, increase effective case planning, and expand the use of incentives.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM RAMSEY COUNTY MINNESOTA

Lily Hanrath
Robina Institute

A representative from the Robina Institute will discuss a unique “three-lane system” strategy which aligns with previous evidence-based models such as the Risk, Need, Responsivity model and the graduated sanctions model. The three lanes allow for responses to three groups of people on probation: those who do not need to be on probation at all (Lane 1), those who are in need of social services or community-based interventions (Lane 2) and those who are at high risk to reoffend (Lane 3). Broadly speaking, changes focus on decreasing sanctions, increasing incentives, incorporating services, and prioritizing racial equity.

PANEL 17

Friday, September 24th, 2021
2:30pm – 3:45pm
State Room

Issues Impacting Today's Youth

CHAIR
Jennifer Peck
University of Central Florida

CYBERBULLYING AMONG TWEENS IN THE UNITED STATES: PREVALENCE, IMPACT, AND HELPING BEHAVIORS

Justin Patchin

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Sameer Hinduja

Florida Atlantic University

The goal of this study was to provide key prevalence rates for experiences with cyberbullying among tweens (children between the ages of 9- and 12-years-old). We were also interested in the extent to which tweens engaged in helping behaviors when they observed cyberbullying. American tweens (n = 1,034; mean age = 10.52) completed an online survey in which they reported on their experience with cyberbullying victimization, offending, and witnessing. Results revealed that about one in five tweens has been exposed to cyberbullying as a witness, a target, or an aggressor. Implications for further study of tweens are discussed.

JUVENILE SEXTING INTERVENTION: A NEW JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAM

Matt Richie

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Victoria Beck

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Bryan Wright

Dynamic Family Solutions

David Jones

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

To address the relatively new adolescent social “sexting” problem, the Social Media & Sexting Intervention Program was created. This is a curriculum based juvenile diversion operating in Wisconsin. The purpose of the current study was to provide a preliminary evaluation assessing the cognitive impact of the program. During the first year of the program, 61 adolescents were able to participate in the program. A pre/post-test design was used to assess knowledge gained and attitude changes. Overall, the results of the assessment indicate that the program is educationally promising.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RACE/ETHNICITY, DRUG SALES VERSUS POSSESSION, AND JUVENILE CASE PROCESSING: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

Jennifer Peck

University of Central Florida

Studies of the association between race/ethnicity and juvenile court processing have found that minority youth often receive disadvantaged outcomes compared to Whites, and that community context may condition this relationship. The current study examines these connections for White, Black, and Hispanic youth charged with drug offenses. Hierarchical generalized linear modeling was employed to investigate the relationship between race/ethnicity and type of drug offense (possession versus distribution) with juvenile court outcomes, especially if disadvantaged community characteristics tempered these relationships. The results have the potential to provide a greater comprehension of under what conditions racial/ethnic disparities may occur throughout juvenile court outcomes.

General Business Meeting & Award Ceremony

Friday, September 24th, 2021
4:00pm – 5:00pm
State Room

Break

Friday, September 24th, 2021
5:00pm – 5:15pm
State Room

Keynote Address

Friday, September 24th, 2021
5:15pm – 6:15pm
State Room

Dr. Cara Rabe-Hemp
Illinois State University

“Women Police: Diversity, Social Justice & Legitimacy”

Presidential Reception

Friday, September 24th, 2021
6:30pm – 8:30pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space
