

MCJA 2008

<http://www.mcja.us>

(With Presidential Partner Sam Houston State University)

<http://www.cjcenter.org/>

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 2008 Final Conference Schedule

Chicago, Illinois

Thursday September 4th-Saturday September 6th

Conference Location:

The Inn of Chicago
162 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Toll Free: 800.557.2378

[MCJA 2008 Preliminary Overview & Sponsored Meeting Breaks]

THURSDAY (09/04/2008)

11:00am-4:30pm MCJA Open Registration
1:00pm Afternoon Snack Break/Buckingham
*** Sponsored By Grand Valley State University ***
2:00-3:15 Panels, Roundtable Discussion
3:30-4:45 Panels, Roundtable Discussion
5:00pm Evening Snack Break/Buckingham
*** Sponsored By Sam Houston State University ***
5:00-6:00 Business Meeting, Buckingham Room

FRIDAY (09/05/2008)

8:00am-4:30pm MCJA Open Registration
10:00 Morning Snack Break
▪ ▪ ▪ Sponsored By Loyola University Chicago ▪ ▪ ▪
10:30-11:45 Panels
11:45-1:00 Mid-Day Lunch Break
1:00-2:15 Panels
2:30-3:45 Panels
4:00-5:00 Afternoon Snack Break/Keynote
▪ ▪ ▪ Sponsored By Loyola University Chicago ▪ ▪ ▪
5:00-6:00 Keynote Address: Vince Webb, Sam
Houston State University
6:15-8:00 Presidential Reception

SATURDAY (09/06/2008)

8:00am-10:00am MCJA Open Registration
9:00-10:15 Panels

Thursday September 4, 2008

1:00pm

Afternoon Snack Break/Buckingham

***** Sponsored By Grand Valley State University *****

Panel 1: Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment: What Works to Reduce DV Patterns

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008

Time: 2:00-3:15 p.m.

Location: Buckingham Room

Panel Chair: Lois A. Ventura, Ph.D., Associate Professor and Interim Chair, Department of Criminal Justice, College of Health Science and Human Services, University of Toledo, (Background: **Domestic Violence: A Review of Patterns of Domestic Violence in Northwest Ohio** by the University of Toledo, Department of Criminal Justice, College of Health Science and Human Services.)

Northwest Ohio: Views of Domestic Violence Survivors

Lois A. Ventura, Kristi Feher, and Megan Bullen (University of Toledo)

Northwest Ohio: Court Officers' Perceptions of Domestic Violence and Domestic Violence Treatment Programs

Megan Bullen, Kristi Feher, and Lois A. Ventura (University of Toledo)

Profile of Treatment Programs addressing Domestic Violence and Persons Court Ordered to those Treatment Programs in Northwest Ohio

Kristi Feher, Megan Bullen, and Lois A. Ventura (University of Toledo)

Persons Court Ordered to Domestic Violence Treatment in Northwest Ohio: Factors Associated with their Program Satisfaction and Assessments of Program Effectiveness

Lois A. Ventura, Megan Bullen and Kristi Feher (University of Toledo)

Roundtable Discussion: Criminal Justice Education and the International Experience: A round table discussion of the value of and challenges to adding study abroad programs for criminal justice majors

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008

Time: 2:00-3:15 p.m.

Location: Windy City room

Participants: Bob Hanson, (Northern Michigan University) (Moderator)
Dale Kapla, (Northern Michigan University)
Greg Warchol, (Northern Michigan University); and
Joe Herbig, (University of South Africa)

Panel 2: Criminological and Correctional Theory: Perceptions and Conviction

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008

Time: 2:00-3:15 p.m.

Location: Harbor Room

Panel Chair: Douglas Thomson, Ph.D., Professor of Criminal Justice, Chicago State University

Agnew's General Strain Theory of Phenomenological Perspective

Dave Polizzi (Indiana State University)

Convictions of the Guilty

Gabriela Robles (University of Illinois at Chicago)

("In order for us inmates to change, we need to have better opportunities, in here and out there, we need that support from our loved ones, like I said most of the time people give up on us and when that happens we give-up on ourselves." - Jorge Negrete Jr.)

The Perception of Crime and Reactions of Society and the Individual

Rebecca J. Siehr (School of Human Services-Springfield College)

The Criminal Justice Mystique and the Problem of Mass Incarceration

Douglas Thomson (Chicago State University)

Panel 3: Corrections: The Stressors of Rehabilitation...The Risk of Burnout

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008

Time: 2:00-3:15 p.m.

Location: St. Claire Room

Panel Chair: Eric G. Lambert, Ph.D., Professor and Chair of Criminal Justice (Wayne State University)

"Doing Time Together" What do we know about Correctional Officers and job-related stress? A review of past research

Amanda Mathias Humphrey (Mt. Mercy College)

An Analysis of Adult Probation Officers and Clients: Theory versus Practice

Paul D. Gregory (University of Wisconsin – Whitewater)

I Am Fried: The Issues of Stressors and Burnout Among Correctional Staff

Eric G. Lambert (Wayne State University)

Nancy L. Hogan (Ferris State University)

Kasey A. Tucker (The University of Toledo)

David N. Baker (The University of Toledo)

Morris Jenkins (The University of Toledo)

The Impact of Job Stress, Job Involvement, Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment on Correctional Staff Support for Rehabilitation and Punishment

Eric G. Lambert (Wayne State University)
Nancy L. Hogan (Ferris State University)
Shannon M. Barton (Indiana State University)
O. Oko Elechi (Prairie View A & M University)

The Relationship Between Burnout and Support for Punishment and Treatment: A Preliminary Examination

Eric G. Lambert (Wayne State University)
Nancy L. Hogan (Ferris State University)
Shanhe Jiang (The University of Toledo)
Michael T. Stevenson (University of Toledo)

Panel 4: Contemporary Issues in Court: Outcomes of Public Perception and Realities of Sentencing

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008
Time: 3:30-4:45
Location: Harbor
Panel Chair: David E. Olson, Ph.D., Chair and Associate Professor Department of Criminal Justice Loyola University Chicago

Developing Therapeutic Trust with Court -Ordered Clients

Dave Polizzi (Indiana State University)

Whatever Happened to Miranda?

David M. Jones (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh)

An Analysis of Police Agencies Utilizing Visual Sociological Methods: Observing the Presence of Traditional Policing Styles and Hegemonic Masculinity

Margaret A. (Penny) Fischer (Michigan State University)

Newspaper Coverage of Murder and Rape Sentencing in Chicago and the Chicago Suburbs: Its Implications for Truth-in-Sentencing

Dave Olson (Loyola University of Chicago), Melissa McClure (Loyola University of Chicago)

Roundtable Discussion: Millennials: Have cell phones, iPods, and e-mail academically disengaged criminal justice students?

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008
Time: 3:30-4:45
Location: St. Claire
Participants: Charles A. Brawner III (Heartland Community College) (Moderator)
DeWhitt Bingham (Heartland Community College)
Cori Johnson (Illinois State University)
Lucas Miles (Illinois State University)

Panel 5: Contemporary Policing Issues: Aggressive Enforcement, Surveillance, and Responses to Injuries

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008
Time: 3:30-4:45
Location: Buckingham
Panel Chair: William Wells, Sam Houston State University

CCTV in Chicago: Police Observation Devices and Public Attitudes
Keith Atterberry (Northeastern Illinois University)

Aggressive Policing and Police-Initiated Behaviors: An Assessment of Contemporary Policing Methods and Crime Reduction
Timothy Lavery (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Responding to First Responders: Exploring Police Departmental Policies Regarding Light Duty Injuries
Cara Rabe-Hemp (Illinois State University)

Panel 6: Issues in Contemporary Criminal Drug Use and Crime Patterns

Date: Thursday September 4, 2008
Time: 3:30-4:45
Location: Windy City
Panel Chair: J. Mitchell Miller Ph.D., University of Texas, San Antonio

Meth Use and Criminal Behavior: Results from 200 Offender Interviews
Patrick Gerkin, (Grand Valley State University) Michael C. Gizzi, Ph.D.
(Illinois State University)

Mexican-American Youth Drug Use and Acculturation: A Note on the Mitigating Effects of Contextual Dynamics
J. Mitchell Miller (University of Texas, San Antonio), Holly Ventura Miller (University of Texas, San Antonio)

5:00pm **Evening Snack Break/Buckingham**
*******Sponsored By Sam Houston State University*******

5:00-6:00 **Business Meeting, Buckingham Room**
Conference Salutation: William Wells, MCJA President
Welcome and ACJS Update:
ACJS 2nd Vice President James W. Marquart
Director, Program in Criminology and Sociology
School of Economic, Political and Policy Sciences
The University of Texas at Dallas
Business Meeting Agenda:
Daniel C. Dahlgren, MCJA 1st Vice/Conference Chair

Friday September 5, 2008

10:00

Morning Snack Break/Buckingham

▪ ▪ ▪ Sponsored By Loyola University Chicago ▪ ▪ ▪

Panel 7: Juvenile Delinquency: Developmental Precursors, The Effects of Contextual Placement, and Intervention Strategies

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 10:30-11:45

Location: Buckingham

Panel Chair: Melissa W. Burek Ph.D., Bowling Green State University

Barriers Impacting African American and Hispanic Victims of Domestic Violence and the Unintended Consequences of Child Welfare Intervention

Christine DeCleene ()

Grandmothers as Caregivers of Juveniles: How does this Living Arrangement Affect Delinquency?

Natalie W. Goulette (University of Cincinnati), Melissa W. Burek (Bowling Green State University)

Points of Intervention to Prevent Late-Adolescent Delinquency for Low and High Risk Girls

Tia Stevens (Michigan State University), Merry Morash (Michigan State University)

Looking Forward: Using Preschool Delinquent Behavior to Distinguish Children at High Risk for Later Delinquent Behaviors and Psychosocial Problems

Roni Mayzer (University of North Dakota), Hiram E. Fitzgerald (Michigan State University), Robert A. Zucker (University of Michigan)

Panel 8: **Intelligence-Led Policing and Alternative Policing Strategies**

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 10:30-11:45

Location: Harbor

Panel Chair: Daniel C. Dahlgren, Ph.D., University Of Maryland Eastern Shore

Intelligence-Led Policing: Patterns in Northern Ohio

David Lictate (University of Akron)

Intelligence-Led Policing: Organizational and Management Strategies

Aaron Rider (Grand Valley State University), William Crawley (Grand Valley State University), Brandon Krumb (Grand Valley State University)

Intelligence-Led Policing: The Legal and Ethical Challenges

David Carter (Michigan State University), Thomas J. Martinelli (Wayne State University)

Chicago's Community Policing Program: A Secondary Analysis of the CAPS Data

Robert Lombardo (CJ, Loyola, University), Dave Olson (CJ, Loyola, University), Monte Staton (Sociology, Loyola University, Chicago)

Panel 9: Issues in Graduate and Undergraduate Criminal Justice Education

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 10:30-11:45

Location: Windy City

Panel Chair: Bill Wakefield Ph.D., University of Nebraska, Omaha

Poverty and Low SES: Identifying and Discussing the Meaning of Poverty to Diverse Criminal Justice Student Populations

Jackie Huey (Indiana University, Northwest)

Using Criminal Justice as a Transition Topic for Connecting with First Year Students

Dedra Tentis (Loras College), Leonard Decker (Loras College)

"Offering Study Abroad Courses: Rewards, Rights, Responsibilities, & Risks"

By Bill Wakefield (University of Nebraska at Omaha), Scott Sasse (Dana College)

A Community of Writers: Developing Competence, Confidence and Commitment in New Graduate Students

Christine Yalda (Grand Valley State University), William Crawley (William Crawley), Lisa Dopke (Grand Valley State University)

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 10:30-11:45

Location: St Claire

Panel Chair: No Session (Open Access/Breakout Area)

11:45-1:00

*******Mid-Day Lunch Break*******

Panel 10: International Policing: Emergent Patterns/Perspectives

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 1:00-2:15

Location: Buckingham

Panel Chair: William Wells, Sam Houston State University

Metal Theft: Responding to an Emergent Criminal Trend

Brandon Kooi, (Aurora University)

College Students' Views of Private Security Guards in South Africa

Kris Pillay (University of South Africa), Mahesh K. Nalla (Michigan State University)

Views of Formal and Informal Crime Control and their Correlates in China

Shanhe Jiang (The University of Toledo), Eric G. Lambert (Wayne State University)

Conservation Crime: Concerns and Considerations From a South African

Criminological Perspective Dr. FJW Herbig (University of South Africa)

Panel 11: Campus Based Critical Incident Prevention and Responses

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 1:00-2:15

Location: Harbor

Panel Chair: George Burruss Ph.D., Asst Professor, Center for Study of Crime Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Local Law Enforcement Planning for Campus-Based Critical Incidents

Lindsey McKinney (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Matthew Giblin (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Joseph Schafer (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), George Burruss (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Eric Heiple (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Campus-based Critical Incidents: Prevention, Planning and Response

Matthew Giblin (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Eric Heiple (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Joseph Schafer (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), George Burruss (Southern Illinois University Carbondale),

Assessing Coordination and Concordance in Campus Public Safety and Local Law

Enforcement Preparations for Campus-Based Critical Incidents

George Burruss (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Matthew Giblin (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Joseph Schafer (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Eric Heiple (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Lindsey McKinney (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Police Supervisors and Crisis Leadership: The C-LEAD Scale in a Purposive National Sample

Joseph Schafer (Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections
Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Matthew Giblin (Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections
Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Panel 12: Historical and Contemporary Issues Associated With Victimology

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 1:00-2:15

Location: Windy City

Panel Chair: Franklin Mark Osanka, Ph.D. (Independent Scholar)

The Relationship Between Childhood Abuse and Adult Perceptions of Abuse Perpetrators

Stephanie W. Walsh (Aurora University)

Self-Esteem and Cyberbullying: The Emotional Consequences of Electronic Aggression

Justin W. Patchin (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire), Sameer Hinduja (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire), Thomas Denney (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)

Sibling Abuse: An Empirical Analysis of Offender, Victim, and Event Characteristics in a National Sample of Reported Incidents, 2000-2005

Jessie L. Krienert (Illinois State University), Jeffrey A. Walsh (Illinois State University)

Applied Criminal Justice: Shaping Public Policy on Child Pornography

(Franklin Mark Osanka)

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 1:00-2:15

Location: St Claire

Panel Chair: No Session (Open Access/Breakout Area)

Panel 13: Race, Gender and the Criminal Justice System: Recognizing and Investigating Disparate Judicial Outcomes

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 2:30-3:45

Location: Buckingham

Panel Chair: Michael J. Leiber, Wilder school of Government and Public Affairs,
Virginia Commonwealth University

Race, Detention, and Juvenile Justice Decision Making

Michael J. Leiber (Virginia Commonwealth University), Myra A. Fields (Virginia Commonwealth University),

The Individual and Joint Effects of Gender and Race on Juvenile Justice Decision Making

Michael J. Leiber (Virginia Commonwealth University), Kristan C. Fox (Virginia Commonwealth University), Nicole K. Delvecchio (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Measuring Racial Prejudice in the Criminal Justice System: Overcoming Current Methodological Limitations

Paul A. Magro (Ball State University)

Racial Threat, Suspicion, and Police Behavior: The Impact of Race and Place in traffic Enforcement

Kenneth J. Novak (University of Missouri-Kansas City), Mitchell B. Chamlin (University of Cincinnati)

Panel 14: Contemporary International Crime Patterns and Perspectives

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 2:30-3:45

Location: Harbor

Panel Chair: Justin W. Patchin, Ph.D. Asst. Professor, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Views of Formal and Informal Death Penalty Support in China

Shanhe Jiang (The University of Toledo), Eric G. Lambert (Wayne State University), Vincent Nathan (The University of Toledo)

Guardians of the Wild: The South African Field Ranger

Dale Kapla (Northern Michigan University), Greg Warchol (Northern Michigan University), Joe Herbig (University of South Africa)

Research Note: Views Toward Crime, Criminals, Treatment, and Punishment Among Bangladeshi and U.S. College Students

Mahfuzul I. Khondaker (Kutztown University of Pennsylvania), Eric G. Lambert (Wayne State University)

Panel 15: Policing and Victim Demographics: Theoretical, Methodological, and Practical Considerations

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 2:30-3:45

Location: Windy City

Panel Chair: James Frank, Ph.D., Interim Chair Graduate Coordinator, University of Cincinnati

On-Scene Victim Assistance within Law Enforcement Agencies Implementing Successful Strategies

Margaret Ekman (Loyola University Chicago), Magnus Seng (Loyola University Chicago)

Policing a Graying Population: A Study of Police Encounters with Older Adults

John Liederbach (Bowling Green State University)

Do Unto Others: Correlations Between Specific Delinquency and Specific Victimization Experiences

J. Michael Vecchio (Doctoral Student University of Missouri-St. Louis)

Policing Urban Streets: Does Citizen Age Matter?

James Frank (University of Cincinnati), Kenneth Novak (University of Missouri-Kansas City), Robert Brown (Fayetteville State University)

Date: Friday September 5, 2008

Time: 2:30-3:45

Location: St Claire

Panel Chair: No Session (Open Access/Breakout Area)

4:00-5:00 Afternoon Pre-Keynote Snack Break

*****Sponsored By Loyola University Chicago*****

5:00-6:00 MCJA 2008 Keynote Address: Vince Webb, Dean of the College of Criminal Justice and Director of the George Beto Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University.

[Keynote Presentation Title]: “Beyond the Statistics of Mass Incarceration: The Problem of Indifference.”

6:15-8:00

MCJA 2008

*******Presidential Reception*******

Saturday September 6, 2008

Panel 16: Corrections and Rehabilitation: Long Term Consequences for Offenders and Correctional Officers

Date: Saturday September 6, 2008

Time: 9:00-10:15

Location: Buckingham Room

Panel Chair: Charles Ubah Ph.D., Georgia College & State University

Tipping Point On Prison-Inmate Rehabilitation Efforts: Implications on Offender Rehabilitation, Reintegration, and Recidivism

Charles Ubah, Ph.D (Georgia College & State University)

Employer Willingness to Hire Ex-Offenders: Rural Perspectives

Randall R. Beger (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)

Jeffery Kleinedler (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)

Vicarious Traumatization and the Potential of Life Affecting Transformation Resulting from The Investigation of Child Sexual Abuse

Dr. Lynn A. Tovar (Lewis University)

“The Carrot and Stick Approach to the Holistic Re-integration of Offenders”

Michael Seredycz (University of Wisconsin – Parkside)

William Wakefield (University of Nebraska at Omaha)

Panel 17: Policing: Issues in Authority, Training, Assessment, and Evaluation

Date: Saturday September 6, 2008

Time: 9:00-10:15

Location: Harbor Room

Panel Chair: Joseph Schafer Ph.D., Associate Professor, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Foot-In-The-Door Phenomenon: Its Relationship to Perceived Legitimate Authority

Jesse William Badoe (Truman State University)

Police Officer Performance - How Police Chiefs Assess Good Performance

Beth A. Sanders (Thomas More College)

Police Firearms Training Survey, 2008: Preliminary Findings

Gregory B. Morrison (Ball State University)

Panel 18: Policing Conduct, Characteristics, Styles, and Performance

Date: Saturday September 6, 2008

Time: 9:00-10:15

Location: Windy City

Panel Chair: Dr. Carol A. Archbold, North Dakota State University

The Evanescent Exclusionary Rule

Jeff Steffel (Grand Valley State University)

Should Police Misconduct Lead to Acquittal of Unmistakably Guilty Suspects? Revisiting the Effects of the Exclusionary Rule on Law Enforcement

Jospeter M. Mbuba (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne)

A Constitutional Look at Privacy Issues in Policing: From Katz to Kyllo to Intelligence Led Policing

Thomas J. Martinelli (Wayne State University)

Picking Rotten Apples: Exploring the Relationship Between Officers Characteristics, Productivity Levels, and Citizen Complaints

Kimberly D. Hassell (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Carol A. Archbold (North Dakota State University), Jennifer Manis (North Dakota State University)

Date: Saturday September 6, 2008

Time: 9:00-10:15

Location: St Claire

Panel Chair: No Session (Open Access/Breakout Area)

**MCJA 2008 Conference Abstracts &
Author Contact Information
By Date/Session Number**

Thursday September 4, 2008 Panel 1

Kristi Feher
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Toledo

Lois A. Ventura, Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Interim Chair
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University of Toledo
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419-530-2660
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Megan Bullen
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Toledo

Abstract: Northwest Ohio: Views of Domestic Violence Survivors

Surveys were administered to a sample of domestic violence survivors in Northwest Ohio. The sample included survivors in treatment programs, support groups, protective housing as well as survivors who were incarcerated. The results of the survey will be presented including the survivors' reported experiences with the criminal justice system. The recommendation of survivors on how to improve the criminal justice system and community response to domestic violence will be discussed.

Megan Bullen
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Toledo

Lois A. Ventura, Ph.D.
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E-mail: Lois.Ventura@utoledo.edu

Kristi Feher
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Toledo

Abstract: Northwest Ohio: Court Officers' Perceptions of Domestic Violence and Domestic Violence Treatment Programs

A sample of judges and probation officers, in Northwest Ohio, participated in extensive interviews. The interviews explored judges' and probation officers' opinions of treatment programs for domestic violence and their ideas on how to reduce domestic violence in their communities. A qualitative analysis of these interviews will be presented. Judges' and probation officers' responses will be discussed, compared and contrasted.

Kristi Feher
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University of Toledo

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Megan Bullen
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Toledo

Abstract: Profile of Treatment Programs addressing Domestic Violence and Persons Court Ordered to those Treatment Programs in Northwest Ohio

Samples of men and women, court ordered to treatment programs due to domestic violence, were surveyed. Information was collected on the treatment programs and the program participants. The information to be presented will include, but not be limited to, participants' levels of satisfaction with different types of the programs, the most important things they learned from the programs and what they would recommend be done to reduce domestic violence. Participants' self-reports of the effects of different types of program will also be discussed.

Megan Bullen
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Kristi Feher
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Lois A. Ventura, Ph.D.
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Abstract: Persons Court Ordered to Domestic Violence Treatment in Northwest Ohio: Factors Associated with their Program Satisfaction and Assessments of Program Effectiveness

The data from the Northwest Ohio survey of persons, court ordered to treatment programs due to domestic violence will be used in multivariate analyses of factors that effect participants' satisfaction and the participants' assessment of program effectiveness. Demographic, historical, legal status, court supervision and programmatic variables will be among the factors considered in the analyses.

Thursday September 4, 2008 Panel 2

David Polizzi
Indiana State University
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Indiana State University
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812-237-3437
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Abstract: Agnew's Strain theory of Phenomenological Perspective

Gabriela Robles- University of Illinois at Chicago
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Abstract: Convictions of the Guilty

"In order for us inmates to change, we need to have better opportunities, in here and out there, we need that support from our loved ones, like I said most of the time people give up on us and when that happens we give-up on ourselves." - Jorge Negrete Jr.

This study looks at the effect of incarceration on Latinos in the state of Illinois. Jorge was born and raised in deprived neighborhoods of Chicago, Illinois. Despite onerous conditions, he achieved academic excellence. Yet, unable to persevere, he tracked street fame. Today, Jorge lives behind bars reminiscing and preparing for better days. His story is one of hundreds of thousands in the state of Illinois. Current analysis reveals that admissions to the Illinois Department of Corrections have increased in almost every year between 1995 and 2005, with the technical violation and recidivism rates at all-time highs in later years. Additionally, IDOC facilities are overpopulated at approximately over 10,000 inmates above capacity--in part due to longer sentences. Between 1995 and 2005, the number of inmates exiting prison rose 36 percent, from 21,052 to 28,642 (Illinois Department of Corrections, 2008).

The current increase in the Illinois prison population and the rules that govern these inmates corresponds with early theories about crime and punishment which encourage discipline and control. In the eighteenth century, Cesare Beccaria conceived the modern prison with his utilitarian reform to minimize intense punishments but impose longer durations hoping for a greater and more durable impact on the mind (Sullivan, 1995). Literature like that of Michel Foucault establishes that the prison performs the latent social control function of discipline. However, the literature fails to consider the prison as a complex legal, social, and political institution that permanently shapes the lives of inmates like Jorge prior to, during, and even after imprisonment. By means of quantitative and qualitative data, this study contributes to the current literature with a central focus on IL incarceration trends and the possibilities for life after prison. With a growing population and specific obstacles, this paper illuminates on the experiences of Latino inmates like Jorge. What factors impact the incarceration rates in IL? Can we expect current social conditions to yield an increase or decrease in the prison population? Further, are there effective resources for prisoner reentry, which can help stem the tide of growing imprisonment? Such pondering inquiry is central to a critical study of prisoner reintegration, today's correctional administration and its prospects within the justice system given the emergence of a profitable war on crime (see Parenti 1999; Wright 2003; Lynch&Sabol 2004; Farrall & Sparks 2006; Pratt 2008). This research suggests objectives to raise awareness and abet prisoners as they transition to society.

Rebecca J. Siehr Ph.D., Asst Professor
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Abstract: The Perception of Crime and Reactions of Society and the Individual

People's perception of crime, or their common awareness level, is frequently at odds with local and national crime findings. This perception, or lack thereof, illustrates itself in a myriad of ways, including misunderstanding, confusion, and fear. The author's dissertation findings, based upon survey research conducted in Milwaukee, supports these above conclusions, and finds higher levels of fear among heavy crime show consumers, and rarely and sporadically among those who might be expected to have higher levels of fear (i.e. victims of crime, people living in high crime areas). In addition, perception of crime in this study was also examined, and it was found to be quite distorted, with nearly all respondents believing that crime was spiraling out of control, at a time when crime reports (e.g. UCR) were finding that national crime was at an all time low. These discoveries lend themselves to a number of relevant concerns: (1) Are real quality of life issues, such as fear, causing the public to substantially change their lives to accommodate a threat that is either minimal, or potentially surfaces as a different threat? (2) What is the media's role in crime perception? (3) How do educators, criminologists, and practitioners raise the level of knowledge, awareness and crime preparation?

Douglas Thomson, Ph.D.
Professor of Criminal Justice
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Abstract: The Criminal Justice Mystique and the Problem of Mass Incarceration

This paper introduces and develops the concept of the criminal justice mystique, and discusses its relationship to mass incarceration. In particular, the analysis examines the role that the criminal justice mystique plays in creating and perpetuating the social problem of mass incarceration and as an obstacle to ending it.

Thursday September 4, 2008 Panel 3

Amanda Mathias Humphrey
Mt. Mercy College

**Abstract: "Doing Time Together" What do we know about Correctional Officers and job-related stress?
a review of past research**

The paper will explore this issue of correctional officer health by first identifying the sources of stress for correctional officers and the consequences of that stress. In addition, the paper will identify existing tools available for helping reduce the stress associated with working as a correctional officer and subsequently improve the physical and emotional health of correctional officers. This will include highlighting existing stress reduction programs that are operated or provided by correctional facilities across the nation. The best practices regarding stress reduction programs will be also highlighted. Finally, the paper will pinpoint new directions for the physical and emotional health promotion of correctional officers.

Paul D. Gregory
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Abstract: An Analysis of Adult Probation Officers and Clients: Theory versus Practice

Adult probation is an important part of the criminal justice system; however current literature proposes that adult probation is in crisis due to poor to substandard performance by probationers, a collapse in supervision, and decline in funding. Using Chambliss and Seidman's work with Conflict Theory, using interviews with probation officers and probationers, I propose alternative causes for problems in the adult probation system. My focus is twofold: I first address how officers and clients are affected by contradictions occurring between the theory and practice of the probation system and second how Conflict Theory can be used to explain micro-level phenomenon.

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Abstract: I Am Fried: The Issues of Stressors and Burnout Among Correctional Staff

Burnout is a possibility in the field of institutional corrections. There is a small but growing body of studies examining the predictors of the correctional staff burnout. This study examined the effects of amount of contact with inmates, role conflict, role ambiguity, role overload, and perceived dangerousness of the job on burnout among staff at a private Midwestern correctional facility. The results will be presented and discussed.

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Abstract: The Impact of Job Stress, Job Involvement, Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment on Correctional Staff Support for Rehabilitation and Punishment

Past studies that have examined correctional staff support for rehabilitation and punishment policies have produced conflicting results. Most studies have focused on personal characteristics including age, gender, job position, tenure, education, marital status, prior military service, and race. To expand the area of inquiry and assess the potential antecedents of the work environment regarding correctional staff support for inmate rehabilitation or punishment, this study examined the impact of job stress, job involvement, and organizational commitment on staff attitudes toward the rehabilitation or punishment of inmates. Our findings indicated that job involvement and organizational commitment positively influenced correctional staff support for rehabilitation policies; however, job stress and job satisfaction did not have a significant effect on correctional staff attitudes towards either punishment or rehabilitation.

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Abstract: The Relationship Between Burnout and Support for Punishment and Treatment: A Preliminary Examination

Support for punishment of inmates and support for treatment of inmates are the two major orientations held by correctional workers. There is a small but growing body of studies examining the predictors of the orientations. The literature suggested that personal characteristics accounted for little of the variance in correctional orientations. Work environment factors were found to be related to correctional orientations. However, one important work environment force, burnout, has not been explored. This study was intended to investigate the relationship between burnout and the two correctional orientations. Burnout has three dimensions – emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and ineffectiveness. This study found that depersonalization was positively related to support for punishment but negatively related to support for treatment. Ineffectiveness led to a lower support for treatment while emotional exhaustion led to a higher support for treatment.

Thursday September 4, 2008 Panel 4

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Abstract: Developing Therapeutic Trust with Court -Ordered Clients

Establishing therapeutic trust with offender populations is often viewed as problematic given the circumstances of the referral process for court remanded clients. Clients perceive their participation as coerced by the criminal justice system and therapists therefore assume that legitimate psychotherapy is not possible, resulting in the failure of the therapeutic process. However, the development of therapeutic trust can be achieved if the therapist is able to meet the court-referred client without preconceived notions about the process or the individual. Once the therapist is able to overcome the obstacles resulting from the social construction of offender psychotherapy, it becomes much easier to engage the client and help to bring about lasting therapeutic change.

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Abstract: An Analysis of Police Agencies Utilizing Visual Sociological Methods: Observing the Presence of Traditional Policing Styles and Hegemonic Masculinity

Police agencies often promote their image through websites, displays of photographs, and annual reports that are all intended to engage the public, their own employees, and potential police recruits. These same displays promote hegemonic masculinity in their depictions as evidenced by utilizing Goffman's frame analysis technique (Goffman, 1979). Even when some displays include females, they are often depicted in subservient roles. This study will examine photographic materials present in two police organizations to analyze gendering, which will then be used to complete enhanced interviews intended to draw more detail about macro-social environments. These responses made by members of the agencies and those tangentially connected to the field of policing will be analyzed for hegemonic masculinity and traditional policing philosophies. This research will use symbolic interactionism and Goffman's (1959) strategic interaction theory to explain how media portrays hegemonic masculinity and how police respond to fit the dominant paradigm in their environment. In this study, contradictory forces occurring internally within police agencies and a police training academy that emphasizes hegemonic masculinity to police officers or recruits will be analyzed and conflicting ideals of inclusiveness and diversity based on community policing will be examined. It is this conflict between traditional ideals and proactive community policing initiatives that impacts the individual's ability to maintain their own sense of policing.

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Abstract: Whatever Happened to Miranda?

Ever since it was announced in 1966, the case of *Miranda v Arizona* has been the object of controversy, either as a protector of defendant rights against the overbearing power of the state or as an example of courts' being "soft on crime." But does it deserve such praise/notoriety? This paper will provide an overview of the Supreme Court decisions made since *Miranda*, which invoke defendant's rights. It will argue that, perhaps, the impact of the Supreme Court's decision as a protector of defendant's rights may not be as great as has been thought.

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Abstract: Newspaper Coverage of Murder and Rape Sentencing in Chicago and the Chicago Suburbs: Its Implications for Truth-in-Sentencing

In addition to requiring that murderers and rapists serve 100 percent and 85 percent, respectively, of their court-imposed sentence, Illinois' 1997 Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS) law also requires that judges state during the sentencing hearing the amount of time an offender sentenced to prison will actually serve. The intention of this was to allow the public to know the "true" length of time an offender would be incarcerated, not just the court imposed sentence. Since most of the public gets their information regarding how offenders are punished from media accounts, this study sought to examine the extent to which prison sentences imposed on convicted murderers and rapists in Chicago, and the suburban areas surrounding Chicago, were covered newspapers, if this coverage was different before and after the truth-in-sentencing law, and how coverage varied across different offender characteristics

Thursday September 4, 2008 Panel 5

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Abstract: CCTV in Chicago: Police Observation Devices and Public Attitudes

The role of closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance and people's attitudes about privacy; civil liberties; and camera operator/monitor abuse was investigated. 38 students aged 18 – 35 participated in the study. The method employed a quantitative attitudinal survey and a critical review of existing literature. As hypothesized, 44.4% of participants *agree* and 16.7% *strongly agree* that police observation devices (PODs) can be abused by camera operators/monitors. Similarly, as hypothesized, 59.5% of participants *somewhat agree* and 10.8% *agree* that CCTV reduces civil liberties. Contrary to the hypothesis, participants reflected mixed attitudes regarding CCTV and privacy: 30.6% *agree* that PODs reduce privacy; while 25.0% *disagree*. The findings suggest that there is public concern of erosion of civil liberties as well as the potential for profiling. The proliferation of CCTV surveillance will have long-term consequences with regard to privacy, civil liberties and camera operator/monitor abuse. Equal to the question of whether CCTV is effective, is the question of the impact of surveillance on those being observed. Therefore, the findings warrant the need for further research using qualitative and quantitative methods to understand the relationship between CCTV and public attitudes, especially of those who live in areas where crime is disproportionately high.

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Abstract: Aggressive Policing and Police-Initiated Behaviors: An Assessment of Contemporary Policing Methods and Crime Reduction

A number of contemporary police innovations rely on aggressive policing, or police-initiated behaviors intended to reduce crime through deterrence or incapacitation. Despite this, relatively little research has examined citizen perceptions of aggressive policing. This study uses survey data from 1,038 Chicago citizens to examine the factors that predict citizen support for aggressive policing. Hypotheses are proposed connecting support for aggressive policing to legitimacy and social disorganization theories. Bivariate and multivariate results indicate that: (1) citizen perceptions of institutional legitimacy, procedural justice, and police effectiveness are related to each other, and to support for aggressive policing, and (2) effective informal social control through neighborhood self-regulation is not perceived as a replacement for an aggressive police presence.

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Abstract: Responding to First Responders: Exploring Police Departmental Policies Regarding Light Duty Injuries

Following the terrorist attacks of 9/11/2001, many of the first-response workers were left with physical and psychological injuries (Anothony, 2007; Banauch, Hall, Weiden, & Cohen, 2006; Cahir, 2007; Mason, 2007; RAND, 2004). It became clear following these events that emergency response agencies, especially the police, had few policies for responding to officer injury, psychological trauma, and the need for officer leave and assistance (Alexander, 2000; Dechant, 2003; Hargrave, 2003). There are many reasons for this lack of policy including the highly fragmented and de-centralized model of American policing which enables each agency to dictate its own policies, the macho occupational culture of policing which does not value vulnerability and injury, and the reactionary nature of administrative policy-making. The job of police officer has been heralded as one of the most dangerous jobs in America (Leigh, Markowitz, Fahs, & Landrigan, 2000). Associated with high levels of danger, are the necessities of agency policies which prevent and respond to officer injury, stress, and need for personal leave and assistance. Little is known about how departments respond to these needs. Due to the bureaucratic structure of policing, administrative policy is a good place to begin exploring agency response, followed by a description of how department policies are implemented. Through qualitative interviewing, this study seeks to fill these gaps in the literature. It also is hoped that the result will be a model policy that can be established which supports officer well-being without compromising police operations or community safety, without unfairly burdening other police employees, and without violating anti-discrimination laws.

Thursday September 4, 2008 Panel 6

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Abstract: Meth Use and Criminal Behavior: Results from 200 Offender Interviews

This paper uses the results of qualitative interviews with 200 offenders incarcerated in county jails in Western Colorado and detailed analysis of their criminal histories to explore the role of methamphetamine use with criminal behavior. Out of 200 offenders studied, 168 reported having used methamphetamine at least once, 76 were identified as sporadic meth users, and 93 were regular meth users. In addition to presenting information on the demographics of meth users, the authors examine how offender's crimes were related to drug use, and explore the role of methamphetamine in the drug-crime nexus.

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Abstract: Mexican-American Youth Drug Use and Acculturation: A Note on the Mitigating Effects of Contextual Dynamics

This study reexamines the relationship between acculturation and illicit drug use among a sample of Mexican-American adolescents in South Texas (n=3,186). Logistic regression tested the relationship between marijuana and cocaine use and two acculturation scales while controlling for structural properties and social dynamics characterizing use environment. Findings suggest that acculturation correlates with increased use of both substances when operationalized by language but not when measurement is based in social interaction. Gang membership was found to be a more explanative indicator of drug use than acculturation, suggesting that Mexican-American drug use is better understood through utilization of models factoring delinquent peer effects.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 7

Christine DeCleene

Abstract: Barriers Impacting African American and Hispanic Victims of Domestic Violence and the Unintended Consequences of Child Welfare Intervention

In recent years there has been a movement toward labeling domestic violence as child maltreatment and subsequently removing children from homes when domestic violence is present. Because children of color are disproportionately represented in a foster care system in which they have poorer outcomes than white children, the consequences of removing children from battered women of color need to be examined.

In particular, African American and Hispanic battered women have legitimate reasons for failing to report domestic violence and thereby avoid interactions with police and the legal system. After analyzing the barriers that prevent battered women of color from reporting domestic violence, this paper argues that creative and culturally competent services are needed in order meet the needs of battered women of color and simultaneously minimize the number of children of color who enter the child welfare system.

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Abstract: Grandmothers as Caregivers of Juveniles: How does this Living Arrangement Affect Delinquency?

This study examines the relationship between custodial grandmothers and juvenile delinquency. Previous literature has focused on the physical health and emotional well-being of the caregivers. Little information has been gained regarding the well-being of the juveniles who are placed in the care of a grandparent, however. This study analyzes the influence of custodial grandmothers on juvenile delinquency by identifying several predictor variables related to the caregiver, grandchild, and household.

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Abstract: Points of Intervention to Prevent Late-Adolescent Delinquency for Low and High Risk Girls

Data used in this study came from the first six waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97). To examine the effect of protective and risk factors on later resilience, a sub-sample of female respondents aged 12-13 were drawn from the full sample to observe delinquency at the end of the teenage period, ages 17-18. To examine whether the effects of risk and protective factors on delinquency differ for youth at low and high risks of offending, analyses were conducted on subgroups of girls differentiated by their expected risk of offending. Females who did not offend or offended very little in 1997 were classified as low-risk and were contrasted with high-risk females. Interestingly, after other variables were controlled, for low-risk females, victimization, a gang presence in the community, time spent at work, hope for the future, religiosity, poverty status, and race predict delinquency at the end of the teenage period. However, for high-risk females, only family member incarceration and parental monitoring predict delinquency outcomes. The findings highlight the importance of a focus on girls' needs in the development of delinquency early prevention and intervention programs.

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Abstract: Looking Forward: Using Preschool Delinquent Behavior to Distinguish Children at High Risk for Later Delinquent Behaviors and Psychosocial Problems

Previous research by the authors has shown the importance of variables from preschool and middle childhood (i.e., temperament, parental psychopathology, academic achievement, self-esteem, social problems, family environment, earlier antisocial behavior) for explaining early adolescents' delinquent behavior. Nevertheless, the developmental course of the risk profile for children with high levels of preschool delinquent behavior has yet to be fully described. Data were analyzed from 229 sons and their parents in the prospective Michigan Longitudinal Study (i.e., children of alcoholics and an ecologically comparable group of children from families without alcoholic parents) from four waves: ages 3-5, 6-8, 9-11, and 12-14. Delinquent behavior was dichotomized as high (above the mean) or low (below the mean). 'High delinquent' preschoolers were more delinquent at all waves. At ages 3-5, they were also temperamentally less attentive and more reactive. At ages 6-8, attention and reactivity problems were accompanied by more social problems and family conflict. Social problems persisted into later childhood along with less family cohesion, more negative parental control techniques, and greater reactivity at ages 9-11. Findings show that high levels of preschool behavior problems have prognostic utility and continue to accrue risk into early adolescence as well as within family and peer domains. Success of various preventive-intervention efforts may depend upon disrupting the stability of life course risk from preschool through the pubertal transition to adolescence.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 8

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Abstract: Intelligence-Led Policing: Patterns in Northern Ohio

The study examines several intelligence-led policing initiatives in Northern Ohio in which the author has participated. Participant-observations of intelligence-led initiatives at the municipal, county, and regional levels are discussed. The factors facilitating and impeding the implementation of ILP as a policing strategy to confront violent crime, digital crime, and homeland security objectives are examined.

Aaron Rider (M.S.C.J. Candidate – Grand Valley State University)
Dr. William Crawley (Grand Valley State University)
Brandon Kramb (M.S.C.J. Candidate – Grand Valley State University)

Abstract: Intelligence-Led Policing: Organizational and Management Strategies

Intelligence-led policing (ILP) is a new organizational and management system that encourages police to make effective use of objective information in order to affect crime reduction. This paper will explain the basic concepts and current state of the intelligence-led policing model, as well as explore past empirical studies and future research directions and challenges. Focused attention will be on current research evaluating outcome measures of ILP and arrest rates, and the cultural and professional obstacles that departments implementing ILP encounter.

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Abstract: Intelligence-Led Policing: The Legal and Ethical Challenges

This paper addresses the cutting edge issues associated with challenges to implementing an Intelligence Led-Policing philosophy for State, local and tribal law enforcement agencies. Focus will be given to both legal and ethical issues involved with incorporating a systemic I.L.P. philosophy within the traditional parameters of policing organizations. Emphasis will be focused on civil rights scenarios, privacy protections and training issues. Additionally, the newly proposed amendments to 28 C.F.R. 23 will be discussed as they relate to future policy implementations related to Intelligence Led-Policing.

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Abstract: Chicago's Community Policing Program: A Secondary Analysis of the CAPS Data

This paper examines the extent to which Chicago's community policing efforts, also known as CAPS for Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy, influenced resident perceptions of police effectiveness at reducing neighborhood disorder and crime based on data collected through surveys conducted pre- and post-implementation of the community policing program in pilot areas and matched comparison neighborhoods. The data was collected by Northwestern University's Survey Research Laboratory as part of a larger process and impact evaluation of CAPS by researchers at Northwestern.

The findings from our secondary analyses of these data revealed differing levels of impact between community policing and multiple indicators of resident satisfaction with policing efforts, and also found relationships to other community and resident characteristics that are important for understanding the impact that community policing can have on resident perceptions of crime and disorder.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 9

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Abstract: Poverty and Low SES: Identifying and Discussing the Meaning of Poverty to Diverse Criminal Justice Student Populations

Criminal justice literature is replete with the use of poverty as a primary causal variable in criminal behavior. Although poverty is frequently used as a quantitative socio-economic variable, students often do not comprehend the full extent and meaning of poverty as a social positioning reality in an individual's life. This essay offers a more qualitative and comprehensive approach to understanding poverty and its role in criminological theory and criminal justice practice.

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Abstract: Using Criminal Justice as a Transition Topic for Connecting with First Year Students

This presentation will describe the adoption of a first year transition course, Modes of Inquiry (MOI), to the Loras College general education curriculum. *Crime Images and Realities* has been used as one of the many MOI offerings designed to connect with first year students in and out of the classroom. A description of the requirements of this course (i.e. 4-day orientation program, ropes course, community service activity, common reading, informal writing, ride along, prison visit and offender discussion, jail tour, argumentative paper, graphic organizer presentation, attendance at cultural events) will be shared, as well as the successes and challenges of using criminal justice as a topic for connecting with first year students.

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Abstract: "Offering Study Abroad Courses: Rewards, Rights, Responsibilities, & Risks"

Taking students abroad as part of an academic course is highly rewarding but challenging. This presentation explores what is required for professors, colleges and universities to start and facilitate a yearly study abroad course. Topics addressed are risks and responsibilities of faculty/academic institutions, student preparation academically and culturally, logistics of planning the trip and the site visits, and issues that arise when abroad with the final question in mind: is all the effort really worth it?

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Abstract: A Community of Writers: Developing Competence, Confidence and Commitment in New Graduate Students

Transitioning from undergraduate to graduate education is often difficult for new graduate students, especially those not previously exposed to the relatively higher level of autonomous thinking and scholarly writing that graduate programs typically require. Moreover, the successful completion of a graduate project or thesis project requires specific writing skills, as students grapple with expressing their understanding of complex ideas in very standardized formats. This paper explores the implementation and success of two pilot writing courses. The first, a writing workshop, offers students the opportunity to define and develop their writing practices through diverse assignments designed to advance academic and professional writing skills. In the second, a thesis preparation course, students explore some of the writing challenges that may arise during the thesis/project process, including communicating the study concept, organizing literature reviews, defining methodological limitations, and applying federal regulations to assess human subjects risk levels. Both courses use assignment-specific rubrics and peer review/fishbowl processes. Preliminary evaluations of the pilot courses suggest that students benefit from assignments (with accompanying rubrics) that help them identify obstacles to their writing success, improve their writing skills and practice, and develop strategies to address the complexities of project and thesis requirements. Through the peer review and fishbowl process, students learn not only the importance of being both a critical reader and a clear writer who considers his or her audience, but come to appreciate the value of constructive peer feedback, that is, the importance of developing trusting relationships with their student colleagues as a community of writers within the larger graduate student culture.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 10

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Abstract: Metal Theft: Responding to an Emergent Criminal Trend

This paper is written in response to an epidemic rise in metal theft. Within the U.S. plunging real estate value, increased foreclosures and overseas industrialization have created a perfect storm for increased metal theft. Record value of metal has been created by a global supply-demand imbalance. Consequently, theft of metal has dramatically increased due to international industrialization and the cash incentives supplied by local scrap dealers. Despite this correlation, rival hypotheses for increased metal theft will be discussed. Lastly, implications for addressing metal theft problem will be addressed with particular attention drawn on the interdependent cooperation between offenders and the receivers of stolen property at convergence centers.

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Abstract: College Students' Views of Private Security Guards in South Africa

In recent year South Africa has experienced a significant growth in the employment of private security guards. Despite large increases in the growth of the private policing industry in the last few decades in the emerging markets, we know very little about how the public perceives agents of private policing and their role in crime prevention. In this paper we examine the emergence of private police in South Africa. In addition, we examine South African youth perceptions of private security work as this constitutes a significant segment of the larger population that comes in contact with security guards.. Perceptions on security work, goals, professionalism, and the role they play in crime prevention activities will be among the issues covered in this study.

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Abstract: Views of Formal and Informal Crime Control and their Correlates in China

For thousands of years, traditional China has relied on a morality-based system of informal, socially enforced control. After its 1978 economic reforms, China embraced a more Western model of social/crime control, based on laws and enforced by official governmental controlling organizations. Few studies have examined attitudes toward this shift in a quantitative manner. This study analyzed a data from 109 purposively selected residents in Hubei province and found that increased mobility was related to a belief that formal control was more effective. Collectivism was inversely related to the attitude that formal sanctions are a powerful deterrent to crime. Curiously, satisfaction with police was positively related both to the belief in the deterrent value of formal sanctions and of informal sanctions.

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Abstract: Conservation Crime: Concerns and Considerations From a South African Criminological Perspective

South Africa currently faces challenges in many areas not the least of which is crime. Rampant crime is one of the higher profile and more daunting issues with which the government is wrestling as it struggles to balance societal, cultural and economic aspirations and development with environmental and biodiversity sustainability. Although crime in its various guises intersects the lives of many citizens on a daily basis, concurrently engendering a widespread condemnation thereof, the burgeoning and surreptitious phenomenon of crime in the natural resource arena (conservation crime) unfortunately does not share the same level of significance. This paper identifies and explores three vital conservation crime management impediments, namely terminology/semantics, regulation and education that are further stymieing holistic and sustainable natural resource conservation efforts in South Africa. This treatise will argue that these issues are inextricably linked to the realisation of biodiversity and sustainability goals and ultimately the gaining or regaining of control over natural resource destiny in the environmental conservation landscape. By addressing these issues it is submitted that viable medium to long term proactive intervention mechanisms can be devised and initiated in order to gravitate towards a holistic and sustainable conservation management approach in the spirit of intergenerational environmental equity.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 11

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Abstract: Local Law Enforcement Planning for Campus-Based Critical Incidents

American colleges and universities provide safety and security in a variety of ways, including through collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. Though often glossed over in considerations of response planning for campus-based critical incidents, local law enforcement agencies potentially play a key role in such events. This paper reports the results of a survey of local law enforcement agencies in the state of Illinois, focusing on those agencies located in immediate proximity to college and university campuses. It gives specific consideration to the role these agencies play in campus-based critical incident planning.

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Abstract: Campus-based Critical Incidents: Prevention, Planning and Response

In the aftermath of the Virginia Tech and Northern Illinois University shootings considerable attention has been given to how colleges and universities can prevent and (more typically) plan to respond to critical incidents. Many states initiated efforts to bring together legal, mental health, public safety, and higher education officials to examine how campuses can prevent, plan for, and respond to potentially violent situations. This paper reports the results of a statewide survey of Illinois campus public safety officials, giving particular attention to steps taken since the Virginia Tech shootings and perceptions of campus readiness.

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Abstract: Assessing Coordination and Concordance in Campus Public Safety and Local Law Enforcement Preparations for Campus-Based Critical Incidents

This paper examines the extent to which there is agreement in the response planning reported by Illinois campus public safety and local law enforcement officials. Specifically, the authors consider the level of coordination between campus officials and their local counterparts. We surveyed separately the chief administrator for both campus and its matched law enforcement agency and then measured the agreement between survey items. Given that sharing information and access is vital to an effective response, we discuss the implications for responding to critical incidents within the State of Illinois.

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Abstract: Police Supervisors and Crisis Leadership: The C-LEAD Scale in a Purposive National Sample :Effective responses to a variety of critical incidents are predicated, in part, on the presumption that police supervisors have confidence in their crisis leadership abilities. Using data from FBI National Academy participants, this paper examines supervisory self-assessment of crisis leadership using the C-LEAD scale. Results help inform our understanding of responses to campus-based critical incidents, as well as to other crisis events.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 12

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Abstract: The Relationship Between Childhood Abuse and Adult Perceptions of Abuse Perpetrators
This study utilized self-reported childhood experiences of adult respondents, obtained through self-administered survey instrumentation. Childhood physical abuse experiences were measured by multiple questions asking respondents to assess the frequency, duration, intensity, and co-occurrence of their abuse. Respondents also classified how abuse perpetrators should be handled (as a personal matter, in civil court/matter of public welfare, ordered to receive treatment, prosecuted in criminal court), based upon social distance (parent/step-parent, other relative, acquaintance, stranger). Additionally, open- and closed-ended questions gauged the reasons why perpetrators abused children, also based upon social distance.

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Abstract: Self-Esteem and Cyber-Bullying: The Emotional Consequences of Electronic Aggression

Interpersonal victimization on the Internet through what has been termed "cyber-bullying" continues to affect a significant number of adolescents. Despite recent high profile examples of cyber-bullying depicted in the media, empirical research concerning electronic aggression continues to lag behind. In the current study, we attempt to fill this void by examining the extent to which self-esteem is related to cyber-bullying victimization and offending. A significant body of research demonstrates a relationship between traditional bullying and low self-esteem. The question posed here is whether the same relationships hold for nontraditional forms of adolescent aggression. Preliminary results will be presented and implications discussed.

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Abstract: Sibling Abuse: An Empirical Analysis of Offender, Victim, and Event Characteristics in a National Sample of Reported Incidents, 2000-2005

Identified as a social problem in 1980 by Straus, Gelles and Steinmentz, sibling abuse has been labeled the most common and least researched form of family violence. Existing research, scant at best, is typically marred by definitional inconsistencies, data limitations, and inadequate research methodology. Although often trivialized as a "normal" part of growing up, childhood sibling abuse has been linked to both physical and emotional disorders and substance abuse and domestic violence later in life.

Existing research has frequently relied on retrospective college samples and/or clinical samples of abuse victims. At present there is no comprehensive or national data collected specifically identifying sibling abuse. The current research draws on 6 years of National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data (2000-2005) to provide a more comprehensive source of aggregate level baseline information on this understudied crime. The research explores basic demographic characteristics including victim/offender age, sex and race in relation to incident characteristics such as type of abuse/victimization, substance abuse, weapon usage, and injury sustained.

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Abstract: Applied Criminal Justice: Shaping Public Policy on Child Pornography

Chicago Police Officers in my criminology classes in 1975 alerted me to the existence of child pornography. I followed up on it and witnessed such pornography being highlighted openly in adult bookstores in the Chicago Loop. There was no law against it. I traced it all over the USA. Some victims were as young as six years old. I instituted a public campaign of radio and TV appearances alerting the public of the problem and arguing that laws must be enacted to protect children from this public and legal sexual abuse of children. Eventually I designed an argument justifying laws against sexual abuse of children in pornography and was the lead-off witness in Congressional Hearings in Washington, D.C. in 1977. The first federal law was passed nine months later. I also testified in State Capitols and courtrooms.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 13

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Abstract: Race, Detention, and Juvenile Justice Decision Making

Iowa and 49 other states participate in the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act). A core requirement of the JJDP Act is that states assess the extent to which minority youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system, including secure detention. This study focused on secure detention and was guided by a number of questions: How often is secure detention used? What factors are associated with the use of secure detention and do these differ by whites and African Americans?

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Abstract: The Individual and Joint Effects of Gender and Race on Juvenile Justice Decision Making

Using the intersectional perspective and attribution theory as well as results from prior research, the individual and combination relationships of gender and race with juvenile justice decision making are examined in one jurisdiction in a Midwestern state. Results reveal that both gender and race, individually and jointly, influence case outcomes net relevant legal and extralegal considerations. These relationships involve receiving both more severe and more lenient outcomes and point to the variable effects of gender and race in juvenile justice proceedings.

**Paul A. Magro
Ball State University**

Abstract: Measuring Racial Prejudice in the Criminal Justice System: Overcoming Current Methodological Limitations

Racial Prejudice is often inferred or implied as the explanation for the disparities that exist between whites and minorities in the arrest, processing, and punishment of criminal offenders. In fact, prejudice may be one of a number of causes for what is a complex, pervasive, and multi-dimensional problem. This presentation outlines the inadequacies of inferring prejudice by using macro-level statistics and the methodological difficulties of measuring prejudice among criminal justice professionals. I then offer an alternative form of survey methodology that greatly improves the accuracy of measuring prejudice and eliminates many of the past difficulties.

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Abstract: Racial Threat, Suspicion, and Police Behavior: The Impact of Race and Place in traffic Enforcement

Racial bias in traffic enforcement has become a popular line of inquiry, but examinations into explanations for the disparity have been scant. The current research integrates theoretical insights from the racial threat hypothesis with inferences drawn from the empirical analyses of the factors that stimulate officer suspicion. The most intriguing finding from our beat-level examination of the structural predictors of several traffic stop outcome measures concerns the conditional effect of the racial composition of the beat on search rates. The analyses reveal that the search rate increases in areas where the proportion of black residents is higher, however this is only observed for white motorists. We interpret this as indicating that structural characteristics of an area can provide cues to officers concerning who belongs in that environment. As a result, social control increases among groups whose racial characteristics are inconsistent with the neighborhood racial composition.

Friday September 5, 2008 Panel 14

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Abstract: Views of Formal and Informal Death Penalty Support in China

There is strong support for the death penalty in China; however, the reasons behind the support are unclear. Retribution and the instrumental perspectives are two major reasons for pro-death penalty attitudes in the United States. This study examined whether these two perspectives are also the reasons behind pro-death penalty in China. This paper addresses five dimensions of instrumental perspective, as well as different versions of retribution. Using data collected from 109 Chinese citizens in summer 2006, the authors found that both instrumental and retributive perspectives are predictors of pro-death penalty attitudes, and that the former is stronger than the latter.

Dale Kapla, Ph.D., Northern Michigan University
Greg Warchol, Ph.D. Northern Michigan University
Joe Herbig, Ph.D. University of South Africa

Abstract: Guardians of the Wild: The South African Field Ranger

This multi-media presentation examines those responsible for law enforcement in the game reserves of South Africa. Similar to their American counterparts, field rangers are responsible for controlling and preventing violent, property and conservation crimes in South Africa's national and provincial parks. Rangers regularly deal with petty criminal offenders to heavily armed poachers and smugglers. Yet little research has been conducted on the nature of this unique law enforcement position. Using field research, the authors examined the selection, training, evaluation and operations of field rangers in national parks in

two provinces in South Africa. Strengths and deficiencies are identified and recommendations are made for improvement.

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Abstract: Research Note: Views Toward Crime, Criminals, Treatment, and Punishment Among Bangladeshi and U.S. College Students

It is important to understand crime views, and how they differ among nations across the world. No published cross-cultural research on crime views of Bangladeshi and U.S. individuals could be located; therefore, this preliminary study examined the views of crime, criminals, treatment, and punishment among college students of Bangladesh and the U.S. The results of the independent t-test indicated that views differed on 14 of the 17 indicators used. When Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression equations were calculated to determine whether the results were independent of the effects of gender, age, academic standing, and importance of religion in a person's life, the two nations differed on 15 of the 17 indicators. For respondents from both nations, these issues are complex. Within each group, there were differing views as well. Thus, there are not only cross-national differences in the views, but intra-national differences as well.

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Abstract: On-Scene Victim Assistance within Law Enforcement Agencies Implementing Successful Strategies

Being the victim of a violent crime (rape, robbery assault) can often be a very traumatic experience. In addition to possible physical injuries there can be strong emotional reactions such as fear, confusion, loss of control, and panic about what to do and a myriad of questions about how to contact relatives, what to do with my car, where are my kids, what happens next etc. Surviving members of murder victims frequently have the same reactions. One problem is that, at the crime scene, the police are focused on two primary tasks: collecting and assessing evidence and identifying and apprehending the offender. They do not usually have either the staff or time to deal with victim's needs at the crime scene. What usually happens is they give the victim the phone number of a victim assistance agency they can call. This is appropriate, but the problem is that the victim's needs at the crime scene are immediate. The solution is to have a well trained victim specialist present at the crime scene to deal with victim's needs and thus free up the police for other activities. Few police department have such on-scene victim specialists but some do. This paper presents are finding of on how such on-scene victim specialist units operate in one Canadian three US cities and on the results from a survey of major US cities to learn of the existence of or interest in such units.

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Abstract: Policing a Graying Population: A Study of Police Encounters with Older Adults

Over the course of the coming decades America will collectively turn "grayer" as members of the baby boom generation join the ranks of older and elderly adults. While research devoted to the specific study of crime and older adults has focused predominantly on criminal victimization as the primary issue of concern related to these demographic trends, there have been very few studies focused on providing a description of the nature and character of the typical, street-level interaction between police and older adults. The objective of the present study is to provide a more complete description of these encounters using data collected through the systematic social observation of police officers in twenty jurisdictions in Ohio.

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Abstract: Do Unto Others: Correlations Between Specific Delinquency and Specific Victimization Experiences

The present study explores whether specific juvenile delinquency influences specific victimization experiences using self report survey data of delinquency and victimization from 7th to 12th grade students in a Midwestern county. Results indicate that juvenile participation in assault and theft behaviors is strongly related to victimization in a similar manner. Juvenile participation in other substance use is related to all forms of victimization while gang affiliation buffers all forms of victimization. A clear relationship between the specific juvenile delinquency and subsequent victimization risk is observed and future prevention programming must more adequately address the victim/offender overlap.

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Abstract: Policing Urban Streets: Does Citizen Age Matter?

This research explores officer decision making during encounters with citizens. It focuses on 1) factors that influence officer decision making and 2) whether, or not, the factors that influence street-level decisions vary for adults and juveniles. Using data collected during systematic observations of street-level officers we explore officer decisions to arrest and use authority more generally when interacting with juvenile and adults. We find that that several factors (community context, officer race, and demeanor) offer different influences on juveniles and adults. In general the results suggest that officer decision processes may be when interactions involve juveniles versus adults.

Saturday September 6, 2008 Panel 16

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Abstract: Tipping Point On Prison-Inmate Rehabilitation Efforts: Implications on Offender Rehabilitation, Reintegration, and Recidivism

This is a systematic analysis of a tipping point on prison-inmate rehabilitation efforts and its implications on offender rehabilitation, reintegration, and recidivism. In this analysis, important issues have been raised, adequate efforts were made to exhaust them, and serious lessons were gleaned from the process--lessons that may be too important and too costly to ignore in 21st century criminology.

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Abstract: Employer Willingness to Hire Ex-Offenders: Rural Perspectives

This paper examines rural employers' perspectives on hiring ex-offenders. Data were derived from a survey distributed to employers from rural counties in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Altogether, nearly half of the employers in our convenience/purposive sample declined to participate (n=41). Slightly more employers willing to participate had no experience hiring ex-offenders (n=28); the rest (n=21) did. On the whole, we find that the majority of employers who have some experience hiring ex-offenders run a criminal background check on job seekers "always" or "sometimes," although the methods used vary by type of business and number of full-time employees. A minority of employers conduct no background check whatsoever. We also find that employers with no hiring experience seldom run a criminal background check on job seekers and differ in their willingness to hire ex-offenders. Additional findings and implications of this research will be discussed.

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Abstract: Vicarious Traumatization and the Potential of Life Affecting Transformation Resulting from The Investigation of Child Sexual Abuse

Because youth investigators and forensic interviewers may be at risk of repeated exposure to human pain and destructiveness as a result of their specific job assignment, it is important to determine what factors indicate signs of affect on their personal and professional lives. A study was conducted to examine if youth investigators and forensic child abuse interviewers demonstrate signs of vicarious traumatization as a result of investigating child sexual abuse, and whether their experiences have life affecting transformation. Participants were active youth investigators, former youth investigators and forensic interviewers from the northwest suburban area of Chicago, Illinois. Fifteen officers and interviewers spoke openly about their specific job assignments and the stress surrounding their work with child sexual abuse.

Participants spoke about their most horrific sexual abuse investigation(s), relationships, supervisors and their agency, spirituality and worldviews. The results indicate participants did exhibit signs of vicarious trauma; hypervigilance, symptomatic reactions, relationship problems, lack of communication through denial, repression, isolation and disassociation, change in worldviews and a loss of a sense of meaning (spirituality). Participants also reported their experiences transformed their lives forever. As a result new perspectives, new beliefs and coping strategies emerged, however, the participants who were further removed from the repeated exposure were more open in their acknowledgement of the affects and readily able to critically reflected on their experiences. It is hoped that within the next decade vicarious trauma will be recognized within the law enforcement culture and that future research and education will have provided law enforcement with intervention programs that focus on the identification and prevention of the affects of repeated exposure to human pain and destructiveness.

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Abstract: “The Carrot and Stick Approach to the Holistic Re-integration of Offenders”

This idiom has been used to refer to the act of rewarding good behavior and punishing bad behavior in correctional reentry. The carrot is the edible reward while the stick refers to the punishment that may be allotted if the behavior is not good. The Access To Recovery (ATR) program developed by the Bush Administration (in 2004) provides offenders re-entering into the community with the opportunity to receive faith-based alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) treatment. This program also provides “carrots” (or extrinsic rewards) to motivate good behavior. Do these “carrots” have an effect on the holistic re-integration of offenders in the Lake City jurisdiction?

Saturday September 6, 2008 Panel 17

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Abstract: Foot-In-The-Door Phenomenon: Its Relationship to Perceived Legitimate Authority: This paper’s purpose is to explore the role of sequential request techniques when administered by authority figures. To do so an experiment was conducted; test participants responded to a series of hypothetical scenarios and increasingly more coercive requests for compliance through an interactive computer survey. The survey gauged the rate of compliance with authority and the effectiveness of the foot-in-the-door technique. Research into this topic is important because it focuses on an under-studied dynamic between authority and obedience. Furthermore, it allows us to better understand the power of perceived legitimate, and expert authority, and the significance of the ‘foot-in-the-door’ technique.

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Abstract: Police Officer Performance - How Police Chiefs Assess Good Performance:

When selecting and hiring police officers, departments want to build upon the positive personality traits and characteristics of their most-valued incumbent officers. While most of the psychological literature on police testing focuses on how to eliminate unsuitable candidates, that ‘weeding out’ process should ideally be followed by a ‘selecting in’ procedure where the best recruits are chosen from the remaining pool of candidates. Part of the difficulty in identifying the traits of good officers is the current state of police performance appraisals. Officer performance evaluations suffer from various weaknesses including halo effect, faulty instruments, and untrained raters. Additionally, officer evaluations often lack real variation in scores. If agencies want to identify the characteristics of their best performers, performance evaluations may not be the best avenue. The current study explores how police chiefs perceive good officer performance. Police chiefs in smaller, non-urban departments were asked to rank

order all their officers from 1-N (best to worst). The police chiefs were then interviewed about their best performing officer in order to identify themes and trends in good police officer performance.

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Abstract: Police Firearms Training Survey, 2008: Preliminary Findings: This paper presents preliminary findings from a survey on police firearm and deadly force training and requalification, instructor development and certification, and assessing field performance. Prior surveys of smaller departments in Washington State, as well as of larger local and state police departments, have revealed great variation both within and between these two groups. Departments can dramatically differ in how they design, deliver and evaluate this vital training that is critical to both police and public safety. The often vast differences in approach give rise to questions about how effectively police prepare themselves for high-risk encounters, preparation that in general consume a large share of training resources during both recruit and in-service training programs.

Saturday September 6, 2008 Panel 18

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Abstract: The Evanescent Exclusionary Rule

In the last four years the United States Supreme Court has severely limited the protections of the Fourth Amendment. It can be easily argued that no one has an expectation of privacy in possessing contraband and it is obvious that citizens cannot use the Exclusionary Rule to suppress evidence seized in violation of statutes intended to regulate police conduct. This paper will look at the historical perspective of the exclusionary rule, the Court's recent limitations on the suppression of illegally obtained evidence and the possible cascade effect of these rulings on law enforcement and criminal prosecutions in the future.

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Abstract: Should Police Misconduct Lead to Acquittal of Unmistakably Guilty Suspects? Revisiting the Effects of the Exclusionary Rule on Law Enforcement

The criminal justice system is in a quagmire; known criminals are easily let off the hook by suppression of the truth in pursuit of the truth. A survey of all state and local law enforcement officers in a large mid-

western county revealed the enormity of the challenges that law enforcement officers grapple with against the technicalities and intricacies of the exclusionary rule. This reality, coupled with the outcome of an in-depth literature review inform the twin arguments of this paper, that individual rights, which form the basis of the exclusionary rule, should be construed in a manner that does not impede the process of seeking the truth; and when the wider common good is jeopardized by the methods employed by law enforcement officials in safeguarding the same common good, the difference between the ends and the means may become blurred.

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Abstract: A Constitutional Look at Privacy Issues in Policing: From Katz to Kyllo to Intelligence Led Policing

This paper revisits the evolution of the right “to be let alone”, as Justice Brandeis once wrote, and allegations of police misconduct and civil rights violations. Police trainers must be cognizant of the evolving caselaw definitions of privacy expectations as policing moves into the realm of Intelligence Networking, post 9-11. From *Katz* to *Kyllo* to employee text messaging, defining the right to privacy continues to challenge police trainers as society’s demands “to be let alone”, continue to evolve from the Bench.

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Abstract: Picking Rotten Apples: Exploring the Relationship Between Officers Characteristics, Productivity Levels, and Citizen Complaints

Existing research on police misconduct has found that only a few individual police officers within most police agencies are responsible for a majority of the allegations of misconduct resulting in citizen complaints. This paper examines the relationship between police officers’ characteristics, productivity levels and situational variables on the citizen complaints filed against police officers. The primary data source used in this study includes formal and informal complaints filed from 2002-2005 against police officers in a medium-sized, Midwestern police agency. The findings from this study continue to highlight the importance of officers’ productivity levels and the impact it has on complaints of misconduct.