

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

THE CHANGING NATURE OF CRIME, CRIMINALS, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FINAL SCHEDULE & LOCATION OF EVENTS

2016 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 22nd – Friday, September 23rd

Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

Chicago, Illinois

www.mcja.org

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

2016 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 22nd – Friday, September 23rd
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

THE CHANGING NATURE OF CRIME, CRIMINALS, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Thursday, September 22nd

10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:30 – 12:45	Lunch – Sponsored by Peregrine Academic Services
1:00 – 2:15	Panels
2:30 – 3:45	Panels & Executive Board Meeting
4:00 – 5:00	Ice Cream Social & Poster Session
5:15 – 6:15	Welcome Reception – Sponsored by Routledge

Friday, September 23rd

8:45 – 10:00	Panels
10:00 – 10:15	Morning Break & Breakfast
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:30 – 12:45	Lunch – Sponsored by ACJS
1:00 – 2:30	Criminal Justice Career & Graduate School Fair
1:15 – 2:30	Panels
2:30 – 2:45	Afternoon Break
2:45 – 4:00	Panels
4:15 – 5:00	General Business Meeting & Awards Ceremony
5:00 – 5:15	Break
5:15 – 6:15	Keynote Address: Dr. William (Bill) Wakefield
6:30 – 8:30	Presidential Reception

HIGHLIGHTED DAYTIME EVENTS

JOIN US FOR LUNCH

Thursday, September 22nd

11:30am – 12:45pm; 12th Floor – State Rooms Pre-function Space

“Assessment of Student Learning Outcomes
with Customizable Comprehensive Exam Solutions”

Sponsored by: Peregrine Academics

Presenter: Christina Perry

Peregrine Academics is the globally recognized leader in providing online exam services for colleges and universities related to program level assessment, academic leveling, writing style competency, career readiness, and online Business week B - School Connection online Resource Center. For criminal justice programs, we provide normed, summative assessment exams used for internal and external academic program evaluation and benchmarking. The online exam assesses retained student knowledge related to the degree program's learning outcomes. The online exam service is designed to satisfy the ACJS certification standards related to assessment for Associate, Baccalaureate, and Master's degree programs in criminal justice and criminology.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL & POSTER SESSION

Thursday, September 22nd

4:00pm – 5:00pm; 12th Floor – State Rooms Pre-function Space

JOIN US FOR LUNCH

Friday, September 23rd

11:30am – 12:45pm; 12th Floor – State Rooms Pre-function Space

Sponsored by: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CAREER & GRADUATE SCHOOL FAIR

Friday, September 23rd

1:00pm – 2:30pm; 12th Floor – State Room I & State Room II

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING & AWARDS CEREMONY

Friday, September 23rd

4:15pm – 5:00pm; 12th Floor – State Room I & State Room II

HIGHLIGHTED EVENING EVENTS

WELCOME RECEPTION

Thursday, September 22nd

5:15pm – 6:15pm; 12th Floor – State Rooms Pre-function Space

Sponsored by: Routledge, a member of Taylor & Francis Group

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr. William (Bill) Wakefield
Former MCJA President and Longtime Member

Friday, September 23rd

5:15pm – 6:15pm; 12th Floor – State Room I & State Room II

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION

Friday, September 23rd

6:30pm – 8:30pm; 12th Floor – State Rooms Pre-function Space

Criminal Justice Career & Graduate School Fair

Friday, September 23rd
1:00pm – 2:30pm; 12th Floor – State Room I & State Room II

Agency Participants

Cook County Sheriff's Office
Recruitment: Correctional Officer
Contact: John R. Koch; Director of Operations

Illinois Department of Corrections
Contact: Forrest Ashby; Employment Recruiter

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Contact: Dr. Megan Alderden; Associate Director
Contact: Dr. Lynne Mock; Research Analyst

Illinois State Police
Contact: Melissa Uhles; Statewide Field Recruit Coordinator

Kohl's Department Stores
Contact: Jason Meuwissen; District Loss Prevention Manager

Metropolitan Correctional Center
Contact: Tondolaya Blisset; Correctional Counselor

National Gang Crime Research Center
Contact: Dr. George W. Knox

U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Contact: Wanda Shipp; Postal Inspector

U.S. Probation
Contact: Gina Rosas; HR Specialist Supervisor

Criminal Justice Career & Graduate School Fair

Friday, September 23rd

1:00pm – 2:30pm; 12th Floor – State Room I & State Room II

Graduate School Participants

Ball State University
Department of Criminal Justice and
Criminology
Contact: Dr. Michael P. Brown

Southern Illinois University – Carbondale
Department of Criminology and Criminal
Justice
Contact: Dr. Breanne Pleggenkuhle

Boise State University
Department of Criminal Justice
Contact: Dr. Lisa Bostaph

Southeast Missouri State University
Department of Criminal Justice &
Sociology
Contact: Dr. Michelle Kilburn

Bowling Green State University
Master of Science in Criminal Justice
Program
Contact: Dr. Melissa Burek

University of Central Florida
Department of Criminal Justice
Contact: Dr. Matthew Matusiak

Indiana University Purdue University
Indianapolis
School of Public and Environmental
Affairs
Contact: Dr. Dena Carson

University of Cincinnati
School of Criminal Justice
Contact: Dr. James Frank

Lewis University
Department of Criminal Justice, Law and
Public Safety Studies
Contact: Michelle Mega; Program
Coordinator

University of Nebraska – Omaha
School of Criminology and Criminal
Justice
Contact: Dr. Pauline Brennan

Loyola University Chicago
Department of Criminal Justice and
Criminology
Contact: Dr. David E. Olsen

University of Texas – Dallas
Criminology & Sociology Program
Contact: Dr. Jon Maskaly

Sam Houston State University
College of Criminal Justice
Contact: Dr. William King

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee
Department of Criminal Justice
Contact: Dr. Tina L. Freiburger

PANEL 01

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
10:15am – 11:30am
Grand Room

*Issues in Parole, Probation, and
Reentry Services*

CHAIR
Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

PREDICTORS OF SUPPORT FOR ALLOWING PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS TO CARRY FIREARMS

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

Kristin Mack
University of Northern Iowa

The purpose of this paper is to analyze community corrections staff's perceptions of allowing probation/parole officers to carry firearms on the job. Using a sample of nearly 300 probation/parole and residential officers, we assess demographic factors, job characteristics (e.g., job tenure), and workplace perceptions (e.g., dangerousness, threat of harm). Preliminary results indicate that females and those with a longer tenure are less likely to support firearm carrying, while those who perceive they work in a dangerous job and who indicate that their job requires them to act too much like a social worker are more likely to support firearm carrying.

LEARNING ABOUT PROBATION FROM CLIENT PERSPECTIVES: FEEDBACK FROM PROBATIONERS SERVED BY ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS-FUNDED PROGRAM MODELS

Caitlin DeLong
*Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority*

Jessica Reichert
*Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority*

Part of a series on Adult Redeploy Illinois, this paper presents client interview feedback from 108 clients enrolled in three prison diversion program models. Overall, clients rated all aspects of their probation favorably. They found relationships with program staff beneficial; sanctions to be swift, certain, and fair; and the majority of necessary services supplied. However, clients reported significant unmet needs for housing, identification, healthcare, public assistance, and employment, resources needed to maintain a crime-free lifestyle. Probation officers require organizational support in the form of training, reduced caseloads, and policies that remove barriers to their clients' restoration of productive citizenship.

EMPLOYMENT PATHWAYS: HOW EX-OFFENDERS NAVIGATE BARRIERS

Breanne Pleggenkuhle
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Alaina Bearsby Steele
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Elle Gray Teshima
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Employment challenges post-incarceration are well documented, as offenders lack qualifications, face employer stigma, and may be legally barred from employment. Despite these challenges, most ex-offenders eventually find employment. The current research examines various pathways to employment, and discusses how they relate to the value of employment. Utilizing qualitative data, we take care to examine sex offender experiences as compared to non-sex offenders, given the stigma and legal challenges attached to their offense history. Our analyses demonstrate social networks and community agencies play an integral role in employment searches, though the way in which these are applied varies by offense type.

*Policing Activities and Practices***CHAIR**
Joseph A. Ferrandino
Indiana University Northwest

A TIME TASK ANALYSIS OF LOCAL CHIEFS OF POLICE**Kayla L. White**
Sam Houston State University

I explore variation in the amount of time allocated to 47 different, regular activities of 429 local police chiefs in Texas. Prior studies, commonly called time-task studies, have mainly focused on line-level police officers but not police chiefs. Therefore, we know relatively little about how chiefs spend their time at work. This presentation details the variation in time allocated to different tasks, and explores the dimensionality of these tasks. The findings are then embedded in the larger field of organizational theory.

POLICE ACTIVITY ACROSS A REGION**Joseph A. Ferrandino**
Indiana University Northwest

This presentation details police activity across three counties in Northwest Indiana to get a feel for what police deal with and how crime and police activity is diffused across a regional landscape. Specific types of crime and activities are explored; including violent crime, DUI and traffic stops, and GIS analysis is explored that details the spatial patterns and trends of this data on a quarterly basis. The work concludes with ways police can share information with the public to inform them of the wide ranging scope of police activities that extend beyond law enforcement and order maintenance.

ILLINOIS PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING**Brandon Kooi**
Aurora University

Next week the Naperville Police Department will host the 2nd Annual Illinois Problem-Oriented Policing conference. The conference mimics the 25-year history of the international problem-oriented policing conference hosted by the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing. This presentation will discuss the history and contemporary input from the POP Center and how this approach to policing is relevant given current challenges directed towards police legitimacy.

PROFESSOR ON PATROL: INTEGRATING THEORY WITH PRACTICE**Rhonda Kaye DeLong**
Governor's State University

Patrolling the streets of a small Midwestern town presents many challenges. One of these challenges is the integration of theory into practice. Implementation of a community-oriented philosophy is critical for the success of policing as is an understanding of community dynamics in closing the gap between police and community. This presentation brings academia and street-level policing together. An examination of police practices along with an evaluation of relevant sociological theories serves as the foundation for this paper.

EXAMINING PATTERNS IN POLICE DOG SNIFFS USING ILLINOIS TRAFFIC STOP DATA**Kirk Miller**
*Northern Illinois University***Raymond Jenkins**
Northern Illinois University

Police K9 officers (dogs) are often regarded as less subject to the social influences that affect decision-making among human police officers. Likewise, due to the sensitivity of the canine olfactory system, dog sniffs are generally regarded as less fallible. But using animals as tools in law enforcement is necessarily a social and cultural process. This study explores these and related questions by testing hypotheses about the racial and ethnic

patterns of dog sniffs and hit rates of such sniffs at the agency-level using Illinois traffic stop data integrated with 2013 LEMAS data. Findings reveal the social basis of dog sniffs.

PANEL 03

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room I

Race and Conduct Issues in Law Enforcement

CHAIR
Kimberly D. Dodson
University of Houston - Clear Lake

POLICE CHIEFS' TOLERANCE OF OFFICER MISCONDUCT: AN EMPIRICAL INQUIRY

Rachael L. Falgout
Sam Houston State University

This paper examines police chiefs' tolerance towards officer misconduct. The prior literature generally neglects to look at police chiefs and their intolerance or leniency towards misconduct. I use original survey data from 650 local chiefs of police to explore the predictors of chiefs' tolerance of misconduct committed by their officers. The analyses reveal that most chiefs universally condemn all forms of misconduct, from minor to serious, but a small sub-set of chiefs' view misconduct more leniently. Multivariate statistical analyses indicate that chiefs who are more tolerant of misconduct are non-White and serve communities with slightly greater levels of social disorganization.

POLICE AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE DURING POLICE-CITIZEN CONTACTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Kimberly D. Dodson
University of Houston - Clear Lake

Police-citizen contacts have taken center stage in the debate about the need for criminal justice reform. High profile cases in which minority citizens are injured or killed by police have prompted disparate reactions. Many people of color believe that police officers are to blame when encounters turn violent or deadly. Conversely, many police agencies claim citizens are to blame when citizens are injured or killed during police-citizen contact. Two surveys were administered to a sample of both citizens and police. Findings indicate that the public and police are divided about the reasons encounters turn violent and who is responsible.

Jason M. Williams
Montclair University

Randal J. Sluss
Western Illinois University

RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTIONS OF PATROL OFFICERS

Raleigh Blasdel
Southeast Missouri State University

Michelle Kilburn
Southeast Missouri State University

Kaitlyn Dougherty
Southeast Missouri State University

Blake Wright
Southeast Missouri State University

Daniel Dornseif
Southeast Missouri State University

The present study sought to determine racial differences in students' perceptions of various forms of police patrol, ranging from foot patrol to the use of militaristic vehicles. After seeing images representing different forms of patrol, students indicated their perceived levels of: 1) personal safety; 2) fear/ threat; and 3) willingness to approach officers for help. The findings will be useful to policymakers and police officers in gaining a greater understanding of racial differences in perceptions of patrol officers. In turn, departments will be able to gauge which forms of patrol might be improving or impeding police-community relations.

OFFICER AND STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF PROVIDING SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

James Henry Bowers
Saginaw Valley State University

Carol Zimmermann
Saginaw Valley State University

Joni Boye-Beaman
Saginaw Valley State University

The main purpose of Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims (ELERV) research was to work with local police to understand their perceptions of the strengths and limitations of providing services to victims of violent crimes. The survey was given to sworn officers and staff and covered a diverse range of topics including time spent on calls for violent crimes, funding issues, morale, as well as other issues brought up by the officers and staff themselves. A survey was administered and the results (both quantitative and qualitative) of 41 surveys will be presented. Policy implications will be discussed.

PANEL 04

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room II

Emerging Topics in Sexual Assaults, Offending & Trafficking

CHAIR
Jason Spraitz
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

Phillip Reginald Neely
Saint Leo University

Human trafficking, particularly sex trafficking is a parody that many individuals may deem a social vice of the past, or that exists outside the United States borders. Sex trafficking is a terrific problem within the Southern US. Many people within the region, of both genders, experience the evils of sex trafficking in manners that may be impossible to detect introducing new patterns and spurring new issues for defenders of human rights globally. The issue is worse within the southern states of the United States because traffickers have the opportunity to draw foreigners into the region without the required legal documents.

INTRODUCING A BEHAVIORAL TAXONOMY OF PRIEST SEXUAL GROOMING

Jason Spraitz
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

Louisa Strange
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

Kendra Bowen
Texas Christian University

Grooming is a way that some sexual abusers build trust with their victims in order to lower victims' inhibitions and take advantage of them. Very little empiricism has examined the sexual grooming patterns of abusive Catholic priests in the US. To close this gap, we conducted a content analysis of publicly available files of accused priests from one Illinois diocese. Findings suggest accused priests from this diocese used any of eight grooming techniques; one technique is specific to priest offenders. We discuss a behavioral taxonomy of priest sexual grooming and the path future researchers should follow to assess this taxonomy.

SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS' FAMILIES AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Shelly Clevenger
Illinois State University

Past literature has focused on the survivors of sexual assault and their experiences and/or interactions with the criminal justice system. There has been a lack of research which has examined what the family of those individuals encounter. The family is often the main source of support for a survivor and goes through the process with them. This presentation provides insight into what the families and spouses of sexual assault survivors have experienced when interacting with the criminal justice system (police, attorneys, district attorneys and corrections) as well as victim advocates, medical personnel and child protection agency workers in Illinois.

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN A COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT: UNDERSTANDING BYSTANDER INTERVENTION, CONSENT, AND RAPE MYTHS

Rebecca Light
University of Central Missouri

Ashley Wellman
University of Central Missouri

The current study will explore the campus climate in regards to subscription to rape myths, conceptualization of consent and willingness to intervene. Reliable and valid scales are utilized to measure the student's understanding of consent (Consent to Sex Scale/ Tactics to Obtain Sex Scale), Bystander Intervention (Bystander Behavior Scale/ Behavior Attitude Scale), and student's acceptance of rape myths (Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale). The goal of this study is to develop an educational baseline for students' willingness to and belief systems as well as to guide future curriculum and prevention education. Results and related policy implications will be discussed.

RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Jennifer Huck
Carroll University

Brienna Braunschweig
Carroll University

Student acceptance of rape myths were measured using the Illinois Rape Myth Scale in Spring 2016 through an in-person survey design. Descriptive statistics and comparison analyses will help frame differences between under-classmen and upper-classmen at the Midwestern University in connection to rape myths. Five scales, including overall myth, she asked for it, blame, not meaning to do it, and lying will be explored to see if the student groups perceive rape differently.

Lunch

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
11:30am – 12:45pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

*Sponsored by Peregrine
Academic Services*

PANEL 05

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
1:00pm – 2:15pm
Grand Room

*The Crossroad between Laws,
Criminal Behavior, and Criminal
Justice Responses*

CHAIR
Justin W. Patchin
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

POLICE BODY CAMERAS: A REVIEW OF STATE LAWS

Alison McCool
Ball State University

Michael P. Brown
Ball State University

The use of body cameras by police has received considerable attention by the media. A review of issues surrounding the use of body cameras reveals that the use of body cameras by police officers is riddled with many legal and financial considerations. This exploratory study examines existing body camera laws to describe similarities and differences among the laws.

THE EVOLUTION OF STATE LAWS TO ADDRESS CYBERBULLYING AND SEXTING: A 2016 UPDATE

Justin W. Patchin
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Sameer Hinduja

The current paper evaluates and synthesizes state statutes across the U.S. that apply to cyberbullying and sexting behaviors (directly or indirectly). In addition, pending or proposed legislation is documented to determine the direction states are headed with respect to dealing with these challenging problems. As states continue to struggle with how best to respond to these

Florida Atlantic University

21st century concerns, legislators will likely look to what other states have done in these areas.

Madison Bacon

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

WHAT KIND OF LEGISLATION? THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL OVER ITS CYBERSPACE

Emanuel Boussios

Hofstra University

This research oscillates around a critical issue in the United States, that is, in the name of anti-terrorism the state utilizes sophisticated surveillance machinery to protect its citizens' while at the same time promising to protect their civil liberties. The most salient case, is that of Edward Snowden revealing the U.S. government's abuses of this surveillance machinery. This research will discuss the demands of cyber-intelligence reforms put forth by Edward Snowden and whether these demands are in fact practical in modern, high-technology societies such as the U.S.

SEXTING: WHAT'S LAW GOT TO DO WITH IT?

Jin Lee

University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Sexting, the phenomenon commonly defined as the making, distributing, and receiving of nude, seminude, or sexually explicit images within digital forms of communication, is a practice that has been met with much social, political, and legal outcry. While sexting is generally not considered to be harmful by many scholars, the potential for youth engagement to result in instances of cyberbullying, revenge porn, and child pornography ignites this public fear and anxiety. Upon exploring the legal parameters surrounding youth sexting in Canada, this study will conclude that there is no imperative need to revise the current legislation confronting youth sexting behaviors.

PANEL 06

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016

1:00pm – 2:15pm

Conrad Room

Prison Misconduct & Critiques of Mass Incarceration

CHAIR

Michael Vecchio

Loyola University Chicago

WHO YOU GONNA CALL (OR TEXT)? EXAMINING CONTRABAND CELL PHONE USE IN PRISON

Eric Grommon

Indiana University Purdue University - Indianapolis

Jeremy Carter

Indiana University Purdue University - Indianapolis

Jail and prison administrators have documented the continued growth of cell phone confiscations. Explanations of these trends vary; one line of reasoning has focused upon demand with inferences being made that this market represents an inclination to continue criminal activities, a desire to maintain contact with the outside world, or a fuzzy combination of the two. Through the use of a unique data collection from an active managed access system, this research seeks to empirically assess the underlying mechanisms that may drive demand for cell phones. Implications for efforts to reduce contraband cell phone access and use will be discussed.

FACTORS PREDICTIVE OF PRISON DISCIPLINARY INCIDENTS

Phillip Whittington

Loyola University Chicago

This research examines the factors predictive of major disciplinary incidents in prison among a cohort of inmates released from Illinois prisons in 2007 (n = 26,534). The analyses examines the degree to which static inmate characteristics readily available at intake (demographic, current offense and sentence length, criminal history, and other static risk factors) explain patterns of disciplinary incidents. Separate models were developed to

examine whether or not an inmate had a major disciplinary incident (logistic regression) as well as the rate of disciplinary incidents per year of incarceration (ordinary least squares regression). The findings have implications for prison management.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON INMATE ASSAULTS

Alicia Jurek
Sam Houston State University

Prison misconduct presents a threat to correctional officers and inmate safety and the security of prisons. A majority of the extant literature has explained prison misconduct as arising from individual factors, such as inmate characteristics or inmates' reactions to prison conditions. Less research has examined the institutional factors related to misconduct. The current study focuses on institutional correlates of prison misconduct. Data from the 2005 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities are used to describe organizational characteristics of state prisons and identify institutional correlates of prison misconduct. Results have implications for correctional policy and research.

HEALING JUSTICE: COMMUNITY-GROUNDED POLICING AS STRATEGY FOR ROLLING BACK MASS INCARCERATION

Douglas Thomson
Chicago State University

The massive overuse of incarceration finally has begun in recent years to receive the critical attention long needed. Scholars and policymakers have suggested an array of strategies to reduce it. This paper advances one that has received inadequate attention in this context: community-grounded policing. It situates the strategy within the literature on mass incarceration critiques, and uses field research on community policing and policy advocacy to explore its potential and anticipated obstacles. The analysis then introduces three complementary strategies proposed by the author: responsible sentencing; public presence; integrated policy advocacy.

PANEL 07

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
1:00pm – 2:15pm
State Room I

Emerging Issues in Violence & Victimization

CHAIR
Kasey A. Tucker-Gail
University of Toledo

THE GENDER GAP REVISITED: TRENDS IN VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION 1993-2014

Megan C. Stewart
University of Toledo

David Lilley
University of Toledo

Kasey Tucker-Gail
University of Toledo

In this study, data from the NCVS is analyzed to examine male and female trends in violence victimization rates from 1993 – 2014. Previous research (e.g. Lauritsen & Heimer, 2008) has found that the gender gap has been steadily closing while overall violent victimization rates in the U.S. continue to decrease. To address the current state of the gender gap, this study examines five types of violent victimization. Results show that the gender gap in violence victimization has narrowed, and in some specific instances has actually reversed. Notably, males have experienced a far more significant decline in violent victimization than females.

THE VIOLENCE MUST STOP: IMPLEMENTING TOLEDO'S COMMUNITY INITIATIVE TO REDUCE VIOLENCE (TCIRV)

Kasey A. Tucker-Gail
University of Toledo

Tara C. Butler

Preventing gun violence has proven difficult for policymakers in the United States. In 2005, the FBI reported that the national rate for homicide had increased by 5 percent. Academic researchers have suggested that the increased rate may be attributed to a resurgence of urban gang violence and

University of Toledo

David R. Lilley
University of Toledo

Megan C. Stewart
University of Toledo

the availability of firearms (Johnson, 2006). In April 2012 the Toledo Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (TCIRV) was launched as an effort to reduce violence in the city. Interpreting data from the Toledo Police Department (TPD), this research summarizes the effectiveness of TCIRV.

NO WAY OUT: SEVERELY ABUSED LATINA WOMEN, PATRIARCHAL TERRORISM, AND INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE

Shannon Harper
University of Illinois at Chicago

This paper explores the incidence, or lack thereof, of intimate partner homicide (IPH) perpetrated by Latina/Hispanic women; and conceptualizes IPH as the most extreme consequence of patriarchal terrorism (Johnson, 1995). Female-perpetrated IPH can be seen as a self-help mechanism employed to respond to patriarchal terrorism (Peterson, 1999; Black, 1983). I argue that severely abused Latina women are at an increased risk of IPH victimization due to diminished capacity to commit IPH in self-defense. This argument is explored through an intersectional and self-help theoretical analysis of structural and institutional barriers that severely diminish self-help capacity among abused Latina women.

PANEL 08

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
1:00pm – 2:15pm
State Room II

***ROUNDTABLE: Applying to
Doctoral Programs in
Criminology & Criminal Justice***

CHAIR
Pauline Brennan
University of Nebraska Omaha

APPLYING TO DOCTORAL PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Pauline Brennan
University of Nebraska Omaha

Department Chairs and faculty members from universities across the United States will discuss several topics and answer questions related to their Ph.D. programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Some of the topics include: reasons why someone would want to pursue a doctoral degree, steps that one should take in selecting a doctoral program, the application process (i.e., requirements, deadlines, etc.). Panelists will also discuss their respective universities and Ph.D. programs surrounding required courses, comprehensive examinations, dissertations, etc.

James Frank
University of Cincinnati

Craig Hemmens
Washington State University

William R. King
Sam Houston State University

Michael J. Leiber
University of South Florida

Jennifer H. Peck
University of Central Florida

Joseph A. Schafer
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

PANEL 09

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Grand Room

ROUNDTABLE: Publishing Tips for Junior Faculty

PUBLISHING TIPS FOR JUNIOR FACULTY

Craig Hemmens
Washington State University

Mary K. Stohr
Washington State University

Junior faculty often struggle with developing a research and publishing agenda. Finding the time to write, and figuring out how to succeed in writing journal articles and books is difficult. This roundtable discussion is intended to provide junior faculty with some suggestions for what to do and what not to do. The presenters have published articles, book chapters, and books, and have learned (often the hard way) what works.

Executive Board Meeting

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Conrad Room

PANEL 10

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
2:30pm – 3:45pm
State Room I

ROUNDTABLE: Transformative Justice and Women's Desistance from Crime

MODERATOR
April Bernard
Safer Foundation

TRANSFORMATIVE JUSTICE AND WOMEN'S DESISTANCE FROM CRIME

Ana Barajas
Hieroes Organization

Angalia Bianca
CeaseFire/Cure Violence

James E. Dukes
Liberation Christian Center

Priscilla Simes
*TARGET Area Development
Corporation*

Ismael Vargas
*Town of Cicero Police and Fire
Chaplain*

Transforming Justice, Transforming Lives: Women's Pathways to Desistance from Crime (2015) features the stories of 10 women who transitioned from criminal activity to become advocates for peace and justice in their communities. All of the women interviewed in the book were violence interrupters working for CeaseFire Illinois (CureViolence) a violence prevention program in Chicago. This roundtable discussion will center on the women's work to prevent violence in Chicago, the support provided by community organizations, and their critique of what is needed to reform the existing criminal justice system to align with the principles of transformative justice.

PANEL 11

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
2:30pm – 3:45pm
State Room II

***ROUNDTABLE: What Impact
did Criminal Justice Education
Make?***

MODERATOR
Bob Hanson
Northern Michigan University

WHAT IMPACT DID CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION MAKE? LOOKING BACK 45 YEARS

Dave Kalinich
Florida Atlantic University

Reflective session with new and long-serving faculty members, discussing their views on the how, if at all, criminal justice education has affected policy, agencies, and academia over the past 45 years. What difference did we make? Attendees will be encouraged to participate.

Stan Stojkovic
University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee

Alper Camlibel
Northern Michigan University

***Poster Session &
Ice Cream Social***

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
4:00pm – 5:00pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

POSTER: THE INFLUENCE OF RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE ON SELF-REPORTED PERCEPTIONS OF PROSTITUTION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Eva Marie Fontaine
Boise State University

Though the scale of prostitution and human trafficking is immense, scant empirical research has been conducted concerning attitudes and perceptions. Quantifying the extent of stigma that applies to both those forced and those who choose to be a sex worker is imperative in identifying victims and creating effective Rape Shield and anti-trafficking legislation. As perceptions of who qualifies as a rape victim may influence attitudes on whether all sex workers are victims, the hypothesis is as follows: The less an individual subscribes to rape myths, the more likely they are to view sex workers as victims rather than offenders.

POSTER: THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LEGAL STATUS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANIC PRISON RELEASEES AND THEIR IMPLICATION FOR RECIDIVISM

Diana M. Cervantes
Loyola University

This paper examines the characteristics of Hispanic inmates released from Illinois' prisons, and compares the characteristics (demographic, current offense and criminal history record, and reentry community) between those that are U.S. born (or legally documented) and those that are alien (or undocumented). These differences are examined in order to more fully understand the reasons for the differential recidivism rates between these two categories of Hispanic inmates, and to explore the acculturation hypothesis for the differences in recidivism rates. The findings as they relate to reentry are also explored and discussed.

David E. Olson
Loyola University

POSTER: SCHOOL-BASED BULLYING: AN OVERVIEW OF TRENDS, PROBLEMS, AND STEPS TOWARD A BETTER FUTURE

Kaitlyn Ann Konefal
Loyola University Chicago

School-based bullying is a worldwide problem that should be viewed as a manifestation of social injustice. Olweus (1995) detailed three elements of bullying, the key element being a power imbalance. Media overemphasis on victim suicides, a comparatively rare occurrence, can mask the widespread extent of the problem, and can dangerously suggest that suicide is a conventional response to bullying. The justice system often views bullying as a school disciplinary issue, and this has been a hurdle to addressing this problem consistently. Promising prevention programs have the potential to combat the effects of school-based bullying when faithfully adhered to.

POSTER: THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON ACADEMICS

Charlotte Rain Kanyuh
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Alcohol consumption is a large part of the social lives of university-level students. Unfortunately, prior research examining the relationship between alcohol use and academic performance of students has found that as the alcohol consumption increases, the importance of grades to students decreases (Musgrave-Marquart, Bromley, & Dalley, 1997; Vaughan, Corbin, & Fromme, 2009; Ruthig, Marrone, & Robinson-Epp, 2011). This study explored the relationship between alcohol consumption, social and work life and the perceived importance of academics, using secondary data collected from a study containing 606 students from a medium-sized, mid-western university.

Welcome Reception

Thursday, September 22nd, 2016
5:15pm – 6:15pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

Sponsored by Routledge

Friday, September 23rd

PANEL 12

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
8:45am – 10:00am
Grand Room

The Role of Media Platforms in Crime & Delinquency

CHAIR
Raleigh Blasdell
Southeast Missouri State University

NAVIGATING RELATIONSHIPS IN YOUR SOCIAL LIFE

Lynn A. Tovar
Lewis University

We cannot ignore how social media and technology has changed our lives in positive ways and causes concern for teen safety. Acknowledge teens routinely communicate via technology we must consider the importance of both developmental relationship building and peer approval for teens during their formative years. Technology has altered the way teenagers communicate. A qualitative study examines teen's personal accounts relating to social media, texting, sexting, slut shaming, bullying, and abusive dating relationships, and how these online experiences affect their lives, attitudes, and actions.

AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS OF INMATES REENTERING SOCIETY IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Melanie B. Norwood

University of Illinois at Chicago

This paper examines the social Perceptions of Inmates Reentering society based on an analysis of recent news stories published in social media sites. In particular this paper focuses on the semantics used to frame these stories and the correlated comments and emotions related to the stories submitted by social media sites users.

ENTERTAINMENT TELEVISION AND THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' USE OF FORCE

Callie Booker

Southeast Missouri State University

Raleigh Blasdel

Southeast Missouri State University

Television can reflect society but it also has the power to impact it. A content analysis of select television crime dramas yields depictions of the use of force by lead male and female law enforcement characters. The following are examined: 1) types of force used; 2) a comparison of force by officer's gender; and 3) the race of individuals involved in the incident. Extant literature is utilized to examine how these fictional portrayals compare to reality. This research is useful in highlighting the role of entertainment media in the social construction of use of force.

THE BLAME GAME: EXPLORING SOCIAL MEDIA MESSAGES OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOLLOWING A SEXUAL ASSAULT

Dessie Long

University of Central Missouri

Ashley Wellman

University of Central Missouri

Frances Reddington

University of Central Missouri

The goal of the current study is to understand how Facebook users attribute responsibility and blame to the victim and offender's parents following a sexual assault. Due to popular media coverage, four major events were selected including the sexual assaults of Audrey Potts and Daisy Coleman along with the Steubenville and Stanford rape cases. Using qualitative analyses, the researchers coded and analyzed the content of user comments to develop trends and patterns among the data in an effort to better gauge societal reactions to rape. The discussion includes how views of parental responsibility may have both emotional and legal consequences.

PANEL 13

Friday, September 23rd, 2016

8:45am – 10:00am

Conrad Room

Complexities of the U.S. Supreme Court & Politics

CHAIR

Rick M. Steinmann

Attorney at Law

RECOGNIZING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Tracy G. Crump

Saint Xavier University

Domestic violence violates: a person's right to life and security of person, the right to equality, and the prohibition against torture. Legislatures have undertaken significant efforts to address domestic violence, punish offenders, and provide redress for victims. Overall, these efforts align with the U.S. Constitution and international law; however, recent Supreme Court decisions obscure America's position as a global leader abhorring human-rights violations. This presentation explores the United States' public position on domestic violence, and three Supreme Court decisions that stifle redress for victims, while addressing the gap between the stated stance and the decisions that hinder these rights.

THE RELIABILITY OF NARCOTICS DOG SNIFFS AFTER FLORIDA V. HARRIS: A JUDICIAL IMPACT STUDY

Michael C. Gizzi
Illinois State University

Alessandra Bruno
Illinois State University

Nick Corpolongo
Illinois State University

The Supreme Court's 2013 decision in *Florida v. Harris* enabled defendants to challenge the reliability of dog sniffs, departing from the long-standing interpretation that trained dogs were infallible in only detecting contraband. The Court held that reliability must be measured using the totality of the circumstances, and gave weight to formal training over field performance. This paper explores *Harris*' impact through examination of the 69 lower court decisions that have directly addressed the reliability of the dog sniff since 2013. It uses content analysis to examine the development of the law, and broader questions underling k9 jurisprudence.

WHETHER THE DUTY OF PROSECUTORS TO DISCLOSE MATERIAL EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE TO THE DEFENSE AT THE "TRIAL STAGE" UNDER THE BRADY V. MARYLAND U.S. SUPREME COURT MANDATE (AVOIDING A POTENTIAL WRONGFUL CONVICTION) SHOULD NOW BE EXTENDED TO "PLEA NEGOTIATION" (BARGAINING) STAGE?

Rick M. Steinmann
Attorney at Law

The U.S. Supreme Court has not determined whether the principles underlying the Brady rule should apply to the disclosure of exculpatory evidence during the plea bargaining stage. Inmates argue they would not have agreed to plea bargain if exculpatory evidence (DNA test results, etc.), had been promptly shared with them. Federal and State appellate courts are split on this legal issue, and therefore several of these contrasting judicial opinions will be examined and the criminal justice implications addressed.

CIVIL FORFEITURE DURING PROHIBITION

Thomas Christopher Senst
Bridgewater State University

Civil forfeiture allows law enforcement to seize property involved in a crime without having to file any criminal charges. In an effort to understand how civil forfeiture has progressed through United States law, this paper will analyze precedent established through two Supreme Court cases during Prohibition. Quotes from two Supreme Court justices, Justice Louis Brandeis and Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. will then be subjected to criticism as they are applied to civil forfeiture law. This is part of a larger project that seeks to reform asset forfeiture in order to preserve civil rights for those accused of crimes.

TAKING A BITE OUT OF THE CRIME ISSUE: HOUSE CANDIDATES AND PARTISAN BENEFITS

Ethan Boldt
University of Georgia

This article examines the common assertion that the Republican Party "owns" the issue of crime, which holds that the party has garnered electoral support when crime is a public concern. Utilizing elections data on races for the U.S. House of Representatives, linear models are fitted to predict the Republican percentage of the two-party vote conditional on violent crime rates, crime issue saliency, and a variety of controls. The salience of the crime issue, but not violent crime rates, asserts a consistent positive effect on Republican vote share.

*The Nuances of Law Enforcement
Officers*

CHAIR
Steven J. Amey
*Ferris State University***THE IMPORTANCE OF SPONSORSHIP IN PREDICTING POLICE ACADEMY
PERFORMANCE****Kelesha Annett Nevers**
University of Nevada, Reno

The findings of the study show basic abilities scores, sex, sponsorship, and body mass index as predictors of graduation from the police academy. While basic abilities and body mass index positively relates to graduation for the non-sponsored group, this finding does not apply to sponsored recruits. Age and prior termination from a job are positively related to graduation for non-sponsored recruits. Qualitative data revealed that sponsored and non-sponsored recruits self-report distinct justifications as to why training was not completed. However, an assessment of whether self-reported statements corroborate scores revealed similar reasons for sponsored and non-sponsored recruits who exited the academy.

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICE FIELD TRAINING OFFICERS**Steven J. Amey**
Ferris State University

Training officers (FTO's) are the next step in the process of training police officers once they leave the police academy. This exploratory study focused on interviewing Field Training Officers (FTO's) after a neophyte police recruit has successfully passed through all their training phases in their department. Perceptions of the Field Training Officer were analyzed by using qualitative interviews with 25 FTO's from small, medium and large departments. This research sought to understand the relationship between new police recruits coming from a dominantly problem based learning environment versus a standard lecture based format police academy.

**WRITING SKILLS AND THE HIRING OF NEW POLICE OFFICERS: A STUDY OF OHIO
POLICE CHIEFS****Marianne Cotugno**
*Miami University***Mark Hoffman**
Middletown Division of Police

This presentation shares the results of an IRB-approved research study of Ohio police chiefs with nearly 200 respondents that explores connections between writing skills and officer "success," how prospective officers' writing is evaluated, and how departments define "good" writing. Existing scholarship is limited and addresses how we teach criminal justice students writing skills (Schroeder et al, 2008; Doyle and Meadows, 1997; Blowers and Donohue, 1994); how academies teach report writing (Edwards, 2006); how departments teach writing techniques (Collett, 2010). Fishman's 1995 piece is the most notable rhetorical approach; Goldschmid (2008) and Fisher (1993) look at problems with incident report writing.

PANEL 15

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
8:45am – 10:00am
State Room II

ROUNDTABLE: Techniques to Engage Students in Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice

TECHNIQUES TO ENGAGE STUDENTS IN EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Tana McCoy
Roosevelt University

The focus of this panel is to discuss various methods for engaging students in experiential education. Topics include internships, service learning and fieldwork projects in nonacademic settings. Also included will be the issues associated with development, implementation, authorizations and liability.

Derek Mason
Bowling Green State University

Tracy Wehrle
Illinois State University

Patti Salinas
Missouri State University

Diane Leamy
Missouri State University

Morning Break & Breakfast

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
10:00am – 10:15am
State Rooms Pre-function Space

PANEL 16

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
10:15am – 11:30am
Grand Room

Topics in traditional & problem-solving courts

CHAIR
Jennifer H. Peck
University of Central Florida

THE INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF RACE/ETHNICITY ON CHARGE REDUCTION

Danielle M. Romain
University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

Research on court processing typically has focused on the sentencing decision, yet this final decision point does not account for earlier decisions along the process which could influence disparity at the end stage. Prosecutors have vast discretion afforded to them during case processing, which has been less studied in the literature. Disparities seen at sentencing could reflect a cumulative effect of earlier decision making by prosecutors and judges, including the decision to amend charges. The purpose of this study is to examine whether defendant race interacts with legal and extralegal factors in influencing charge reduction. Implications for sentencing will be discussed.

Tina L. Freiburger
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

DOES PROBATION OFFICER GENDER INFLUENCE JUDICIAL SENTENCING DECISIONS? THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BEING A BLACK MALE OFFENDER

Michael J. Leiber
University of South Florida

Jennifer H. Peck
University of Central Florida

Melanie Valentin Rosa
University of South Florida

Taylor Shreve
University of South Florida

Maude Beaudry-Cyr
University of South Florida

Connecting the courtroom workgroup model with attributions based on the focal concerns perspective, the present study examines the impact of the gender of probation officers and judges on sentencing recommendations and actual sentence (community versus incarceration). The main objectives are to examine the extent to which probation officer gender impacts sentencing recommendations and judicial sentencing by White male judges, and what these relationships entail concerning the treatment of Black male offenders compared to White male offenders. The results provide insight into the complexities of criminal justice decision-making and the potential concordance between recommendations and final outcomes.

PLATTE COUNTY DWI COURT: THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

Greg Plumb
Park University

This paper will evaluate the performance of the DWI Court in Platte County, Missouri over its first five years of operation. The effectiveness of the various rewards and sanctions will be examined, following NADCP guidelines to evaluate progress through the program. The recidivism rate of graduates of the program will be compared with the recidivism rate of non-participants to evaluate the effectiveness of the program compared to the traditional criminal justice approach of probation, jail, or prison.

“I’M NOT AN ADDICT AND I DON’T HAVE A PROBLEM”: METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF PARTICIPANT ATTITUDES TOWARD ADDICTION ON HYBRID TREATMENT COURT OUTCOMES

Valerie Stackman
University of Wisconsin-Platteville

Staci Strobl
University of Wisconsin-Platteville

The popularity of hybrid treatment courts that address alcohol and drug offenders is growing, due in large part to early findings of effectiveness compared with traditional courts. However, other studies have since presented contradictory findings about the efficacy of these specialized courts. The extant literature evaluating hybrid courts identifies a number of methodological challenges such as the complexity involved in measuring participant recognition of, and attitudes toward, their substance use. This presentation pursues best practices with regard to these and other methodological concerns and discusses first impressions of data from an evaluation of a hybrid treatment court in Wisconsin.

PANEL 17

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
10:15am – 11:30am
Conrad Room

Law Enforcement Perceptions across a Variety of Contexts

CHAIR
William R. King
Sam Houston State University

CHIEF CONCERNS: IDENTIFYING CORRELATES OF JOB SATISFACTION AMONG TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Patrick Q. Brady
Sam Houston State University

William R. King
Sam Houston State University

The role of police chief is demanding and requires balancing the needs of subordinates, along with the demands of institutional sovereigns and the community. It is a job that can potentially lead to burnout and turnover. To date, much of the stress and satisfaction literature in policing has focused primarily on front-line officers, while less is known about this phenomenon

among law enforcement executives. The current study uses data from the Texas Chiefs of Police Panel Project (TCPPP) to explore the correlates of job satisfaction among Texas law enforcement executives. Implications and future avenues of research will be discussed.

SHIFTING VIEWS: POLICING, CYBERBULLYING, & SEXTING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Justin W. Patchin

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Joseph A. Schafer

Southern Illinois University Carbondale

John P. Jarvis

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sameer Hinduja

Florida Atlantic University

Law enforcement increasingly is called upon to address various alleged online misbehaviors of adolescents. Cyberbullying and sexting, in particular, prove challenging as both the law and police practices continue to evolve. The current paper explores the shifting attitudes of law enforcement leaders about whether, and to what extent, the police get involved in incidents of cyberbullying and sexting. Approximately 1,100 police supervisors were surveyed over a period of six years to assess their knowledge of, and experience with, these forms of teen technology misuse. Results demonstrate increased involvement of police.

POLICE CHIEFS' PERCEPTIONS OF CHALLENGES FACING POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE TERRORISM ERA OF POLICING

Marcos Luis Misis

Northern Kentucky University

Hannah Sykes

Northern Kentucky University

Tessa Grefkens

Northern Kentucky University

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, police agencies in the U.S. have been facing difficult challenges including domestic terrorist events, police shootings and very tense community-police relations. The focus of this study was to determine how police agencies are dealing with such challenges. In the course of the research, 19 police chiefs from three Midwestern states were interviewed. Findings showed that the biggest challenges police agencies face are those relating to recruitment and retention of officers, media bias towards police, funding for daily operations, anti-police rhetoric, the relationship between officers and the community, and misconceptions about police work.

PANEL 18

Friday, September 23rd, 2016

10:15am – 11:30am

State Room I

The Intersection of Criminology and Policing, and Role of Place

CHAIR

Roger Guy

University of North Carolina-Pembroke

QUICK ON THE DRAW: ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOW SELF-CONTROL AND OFFICER-INVOLVED POLICE SHOOTINGS

Christopher Donner

Loyola University Chicago

Jon Maskaly

University of Texas at Dallas

Alex Piquero

University of Texas at Dallas

Wesley Jennings

University of South Florida

Recent officer-involved shootings in the United States, and their subsequent media attention, have placed police use of deadly force back in the forefront of political, academic, and policy conversations. It is, consequently, a topic worthy of empirical scrutiny as scholars and practitioners alike try to better understand the etiology of police shootings. Using Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime as a theoretical framework, this study fills a gap in the literature by using personal and agency records of 1,935 Philadelphia police officers to examine the relationship between low self-control and officer-involved police shootings.

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF COLD CASE HOMICIDE SURVIVORS' EXPERIENCES WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

Ashley Wellman
University of Central Missouri

Jennifer Carson
University of Central Missouri

Previous research has failed to explore the unique relationship that exists between cold case homicide survivors and the police. The current study utilizes interviews with 24 survivors to understand the complex dimensions of this relationship. Employing a grounded theory framework, we find several themes depicted within these narratives that guide survivors' overall perceptions of their relationship with law enforcement including communication, investigative perception, and officer demeanor. This research proposes a new theoretical approach for exploring cold case survivors' grief journey and the impact of law enforcement on bereavement. Recommendations for more productive survivor/police interactions are included.

DO THE EFFECTS OF POTENTIALLY CRIMINOGENIC PLACES ON STREET ROBBERY VARY ACROSS THE SEASONS?

Cory Haberman
University of Cincinnati

Evan T. Sorg
Rowan University

Jerry H. Ratcliffe
Temple University

It is well established that the volume of recorded crime varies over the course of the year, and this variation tends to coincide with the change of seasons in the United States and elsewhere. Of course, seasonal changes in crime levels coincide with seasonal changes in routine activity patterns. Therefore, this study examines how the effects of different potentially criminogenic places on street robbery vary across seasons in Philadelphia, PA USA. We discuss the implications of our results for environmental criminology theory.

PANEL 19

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room II

ROUNDTABLE: A Critical Book Review of Conservative Criminology

A CRITICAL BOOK REVIEW OF CONSERVATIVE CRIMINOLOGY, WRITTEN BY JOHN WRIGHT AND MATT DELISI

Wendy Perkins
Marshall University

Jessica Warner
Miami University Regionals

The political climate on university and college campuses often presents challenges for faculty members maneuvering the route to tenure. In their timely work, *Conservative Criminology: A Call to Restore Balance to the Social Sciences*, Dr. John Wright and Dr. Matt DeLisi present a viewpoint that speaks to academics working in the field of criminology and criminal justice regardless of political belief. This roundtable will provide the opportunity to critically analyze the book and discuss ways in which the ideas presented in the book can be applied by faculty at all stages of their careers.

Lunch & ACJS Information Session Sponsored by ACJS

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
11:30am – 12:45pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

Criminal Justice Career & Graduate School Fair

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
1:00pm – 2:30pm
State Room I & State Room II

PANEL 20

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
1:15pm – 2:30pm
Grand Room

Criminal Justice Connections across State, Place, Space, and Race

CHAIR
Lyndsay Boggess
University of South Florida

AN EXAMINATION OF LONG-TIME RESIDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF NEW RESIDENTS IN AN OIL BOOMTOWN IN WESTERN NORTH DAKOTA

Carol A. Archbold
North Dakota State University

Thorvald Dahle
*Minnesota State University,
Mankato*

Carol Huynh
North Dakota State University

Thomas Mrozla
North Dakota State University

Alexandra Marcel
North Dakota State University

Chloe Robinson
North Dakota State University

The study presented in this paper examines long-time residents' perceptions of new residents who moved to Williston as a result of the oil boom. The main data source for this study includes surveys completed by a random sample of citizens living in Williston ND (n=380) during the fall of 2015. Findings suggest that fear of crime and prior criminal victimization play a role in citizens' perceptions of new residents.

THE IMPACT OF RACE AND SPACE ON THE INVESTMENT-CRIME RELATIONSHIP

Thomas Stucky
*Indiana University Purdue
University - Indianapolis*

Lyndsay Boggess
University of South Florida

Economic investment contributes to crime reduction and that these benefits are greater in non-White neighborhoods. Research also shows that the relationship between improvements in the housing market and crime are contingent on geographic location. We consolidate this research and investigate (1) whether housing investment through home purchase loans into neighborhoods contributes to lower crime rates, (2) whether the investment – crime relationship is moderated by racial/ethnic composition, and (3) how these relationships vary based on geographic context, specifically determining whether neighborhoods located in clusters of high investment experience greater crime reductions than those communities situated in areas with unequal housing investment.

ASIAN GANGS IN THE UNITED STATES: A META-SYNTHESIS

Sou Lee
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

The purpose of this study was to gain a holistic understanding of Asian gangs through the application of a meta-synthesis. Through this process, fifteen studies were synthesized, five metaphors were created, and a line of synthesis argument was developed in which three major inferences were made. First, regardless of ethnic and geographic differences, the experiences of Asian gangs and their members are similar. Second, the dominant theory for

explaining the onset and persistence of Asian gangs is Vigil's (1988) multiple marginality theory. Finally, Asian gangs are similar to non-Asian gangs because of their overlap in values.

EXAMINING ARMED SECURITY GUARD LEGISLATION IN THE U.S.

Mahesh K. Nalla
Michigan State University

Gloria Tabaczyk
Michigan State University

There has been a dramatic increase in the employment of private security guards employed in the United States in the past few decades. Armed security guards sometimes come in contact with private citizens and perform tasks similar to police officers, yet we know little about the training and licensing standards imposed upon the industry. The purpose of this study is to assess the state regulatory standards for armed private security guards in the United States. Data for the study was drawn from individual state legislation regarding licensing requirements necessary to obtain armed security guard permit in each state. Findings and policy implications are discussed.

COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTION: WHICH STATES DO? WHICH STATES DON'T?

David M. Jones
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

One concern associated with the issue of wrongful conviction is the subsequent treatment of those who have been exonerated and set free. Many have found that adjusting to the outside world can be difficult. The "Innocence Project" has recommended that such individuals receive financial compensation for this injustice. While many states do provide such compensation, many do not. This paper will explore the question of whether there are systematic differences between those states that offer compensation to the wrongfully convicted and those which do not.

PANEL 21

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
1:15pm – 2:30pm
Conrad Room

The Impact of Forensics in Criminal Justice

CHAIR
John Berringer
University of Wisconsin-Platteville

ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING BY CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Peter D. Tsahiridis
Grand Canyon University

Utilizing a phenomenological methodology examining the perception of ethical decision-making used by Child Advocacy Centers. The results indicate that Child Advocacy Centers and the multi-disciplinary teams associated with them are vulnerable to explicit and implicit biases concerning children narratives. Furthermore, forensic examiners tend to develop psychological meanings to children's narratives within a legal framework. From the time of the alleged event to the forensic examination the alleged child victim is susceptible to influences from the multi-disciplinary teams of the Child Advocacy Centers. Such influences provide multiple opportunities for defense attorneys to discredit testimony in court.

FORENSIC RESPONSE TO IED'S AND WMD'S

John Berringer
*University of Wisconsin-
Platteville*

The purpose of this research is to see what the Forensic Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) is in the United States. We are going to look at what different agencies do when handling WMD and IED concerns. These agencies include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Dupage County Sheriff's Office (DCSO) respectively. We will also use various literature from the field; this is to

include text books, articles, and the respective agencies websites, to get the best and most accurate information in regards to WMD's and IED's.

RESPECTING THE HUMAN BODY IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Lynn A. Tovar
Lewis University

Cynthia Misischia
Lewis University

Individuals have an inherent and immeasurable worth and dignity; each human life is considered sacred. Therefore, even in death we must teach preserving dignity to the human body. The professionals in criminal justice and forensic science must keep in mind they have jobs they must perform, but they should not forget or think less of somebody because they are from a different place or culture, because they believe something different or because of their work or employment situation. A travel study course was designed to offer an understanding of the need to provide human dignity while investigating crimes.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND FORENSIC SCIENCE: PARTNERSHIP IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Duane A. Dukes
John Carroll University

"Forensic science" includes 30+ careers that provide tools for crime scene analysis and evidence at trial. Some careers require experience in physical science, while others require backgrounds in criminal justice and criminalistics. More than 110,000 new forensic science positions were created in 2015, alone. Currently, salaries in forensics average 17% higher than all other careers. The best predictor for demand in careers is crime rates in cities. Agencies in some states provide criminalistics in rural areas, too. The paper concludes with an educational model that unifies criminal justice education with forensic science education.

Afternoon Break

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
2:30pm – 2:45pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

PANEL 22

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
2:45pm – 4:00pm
Grand Room

Understanding the Importance of Offender Programming & Reform

CHAIR
Catherine M. Pape
Bowling Green State University

EX-OFFENDERS IN EVERYDAY LIFE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Melissa W. Burek
Bowling Green State University

Catherine M. Pape
Bowling Green State University

Mamta U. Ojha
Bowling Green State University

Project Connect (PC) is an integrated system of care designed to provide immediate services to homeless individuals and those nearing homelessness. At the inaugural event in 2013, many PC guests were not homeless, but could be classified as at-risk. One at-risk group whose attendance increased by 68% from 2013 to 2015 was persons with criminal records. PC is not specifically designed for ex-offenders and individuals self-select to participate. Exploring the characteristics and the services they connect with at PC is a unique opportunity to see how ex-offenders are faring in the community in everyday life. This study presents our findings.

PRISON VISITATION AND POST-RELEASE RECIDIVISM

Dillon Flesher
Florida State University

This study examines research on prison visitation and recidivism reduction. By focusing on the effects visitation has on inmates, I address whether the suggested negative relationship between visitation and recidivism exists. Findings suggest a negative relationship exists between visitation and inmate

recidivism, with underlying factors influencing this relationship. Programs utilized to increase familial visitation and promote inmate contact are predicted to be more costly, but also the most effective at reducing misconduct and post-release recidivism over a longer period of time. Future research should focus on prison visitation effects and the influence of inmate misconduct.

PROCEDURAL JUSTICE ISSUES AND REFORM IN MICHIGAN'S INDIGENT DEFENSE SYSTEM

Ksenia Petlakh
Michigan State University

Jina Lee
Michigan State University

Access to justice requires the availability of quality legal representation for all criminal defendants. However, many indigent defendants are denied access to quality legal counsel. Procedural justice issues in Michigan's criminal justice system related to indigent defense are currently being addressed by the recently formed Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC). The implementation of state-wide minimum standards across Michigan's 83 diverse counties presents unique challenges. An analysis of Michigan's indigent defense system as it addresses issues through reform presents a unique case study. Policy implications for other states considering and implementing indigent defense reform are discussed.

TO SHARE OR NOT TO SHARE? EX-FELON UNDERGRADUATES' DECISIONS TO DISCLOSE THEIR CRIMINAL PASTS (OR NOT)

Jude Leary
Maranatha Baptist University

Very little research has existed on the experiences, and especially the disclosure experiences, of ex-felon students on college campuses--until now. The Colson Scholars are a group of approximately forty ex-felons who have received the Charles W. "Chuck" Colson Scholarship toward the completion of a degree program at Wheaton College in Wheaton, Illinois. Having interviewed six Colson Scholar bachelor's-earning graduates about their experiences, I have come to learn when and why the participants chose to disclose their criminal pasts and why they sometimes chose not to disclose, even when they may have genuinely wanted to share. These are their stories.

PANEL 23

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
2:45pm – 4:00pm
Conrad Room

Understudied Areas of Research Using Student-Based Samples

CHAIR
George W. Burruss
University of South Florida

UNDERGRADUATE PERCEPTIONS OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

Tamara J. Lynn
Fort Hays State University

Madison Bainter
Fort Hays State University

Joshua McDowell
Fort Hays State University

Abigail Hammeke
Fort Hays State University

Research indicates that undergraduate students do not recognize behaviors that lead to violence. This study presents findings from a survey designed to measure undergraduate perceptions of interpersonal violence (IPV). Students viewed a series of videos that depict behaviors within the context of relationships. Using a five-point scale, students indicated whether the clips demonstrated IPV. Results suggest that undergraduates do not identify behaviors such as verbal abuse and patterns of control as IPV. Findings confirm that education is effective for helping students recognize these risky behaviors.

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL-CLIMATE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GANGS AND SCHOOL-BASED VICTIMIZATION

Dena C. Carson
*Indiana University Purdue
University - Indianapolis*

Kristina K. Childs
University of Central Florida

The prevalence of gangs in school is commonly associated with negative outcomes such as victimization, fear, and poor school climate. Prior research, however, uses gang presence as an indicator of school disorder, which has led to the perception that the presence of gangs is synonymous with school disorder. We know little about how school climate impacts the link between gangs and school-based victimization. This presentation will begin to disentangle this relationship using a school-based sample of approximately 4,000 students. Specifically, we will examine if the direct relationship between gang presence and victimization varies across school climate measures.

THE OCCURRENCE OF ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

**Beata Anna
Krembuszewski**
Tiffin University

This study examines the occurrence of abusive relationships and domestic violence at a Midwestern university. Characteristics of women who stay in an abusive relationship, characteristics of abusers, various warning signs of abusive relationships, and reasons why women stay in abusive relationships were examined. A survey was given to 60 women describing different situations that could characterize an abusive relationship. Participants were asked to respond with either strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree. Both a Chi-Square Goodness of Fit Test and two Pearson Correlations were calculated. The results of all tests were significant.

DOES FEAR OF FALLING MODERATE THE MOTIVATION TO COMMIT WHITE-COLLAR CRIME: A FACTORIAL SURVEY STUDY

George W. Burruss
University of South Florida

Zachery H. Kodatt
*Progressive Casualty Insurance
Company*

The authors discuss a study testing theoretical white-collar crime factors on a random sample of college students, business majors and others. Specifically, this study examined the moderating effect the fear of falling may have on white-collar crime motivation using rational choice (RT) and differential association (DA) theories. The authors analyzed a self-report, factorial survey on hypothetical vignettes placing respondents in a business role with the potential for insider trading. The results showed the fear of falling had no moderating effects; however, DA and RC theories were partially supported. The authors discuss the theoretical, methodological, and policy implications.

PUBLIC SCANDALS RELATING TO POLICE USE OF FORCE ON THE PERCEPTIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE SEEKING TO ENTER LAW ENFORCEMENT

Todd Lough
Western Illinois University

Michael T. Curtis
Davis and Elkins College

Jack Schafer
Western Illinois University

In this research, the authors examine the effect of recent scandals on the perceptions toward policing held by young people studying to enter the law enforcement profession. A survey was conducted of over 400 undergraduate students in a large Midwestern criminal justice program. The research provides an analysis of the general effect of this ongoing series of controversies on the motivation of students to enter policing, on their general perceptions of police officers, and on their attitudes regarding the desirability of working in the profession.

***Correctional Staff Perceptions
across a Multitude of Themes***

CHAIR
Eric Lambert
*The University of Mississippi***SHOW ME THE MONEY: WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO PAY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS
WHAT THEY'RE WORTH****Robert Worley**
*Lamar University***Vidisha Worley**
Lamar University

Correctional officers often work in noisy, stressful environments and sustain one of the highest rates of workplace injuries of any occupation in the United States. While long, odd, and exhausting work hours disrupt their circadian rhythms, and the constant exposure to hardened and manipulative offenders makes their work environments familiar yet fraught with danger, the public image of corrections as a profession has been quite poor. We urge policymakers to improve the pay of all correctional officers, as this will boost their public image, help garner more support from their families, and instill a sense of pride in their profession.

ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST AND FEAR OF VICTIMIZATION AMONG PRISON STAFF**Nancy Hogan**
*Ferris State University***Eric Lambert**
University of Mississippi

There has been little research on the antecedents of fear of victimization among staff at prisons. The current study examined how workplace variables effect organizational trust, and in turn, how organizational trust effects fear of being harmed on the job among staff at a private Midwestern prison. The results will be presented and discussed.

Shannon Barton
*Indiana State University***James Wells**
*Eastern Kentucky University***Kevin Minor**
*Eastern Kentucky University***ALTERNATIVES TO SEGREGATION AND SERIOUSLY MENTALLY ILL INMATES IN
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PRISONS: A CASE STUDY OF EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS****Lucas Malishchak**
*Pennsylvania Department of
Corrections*

Inmates diagnosed with serious mental illnesses (SMI) and confined in segregation frequently engage in self-injurious behaviors and receive misconducts. Consequently, state prison administrators from Pennsylvania have developed secure alternatives to segregation for SMI inmates to provide a level of care and security commiserate with inmate needs. The purpose of this qualitative multiple-case study was to explore the perceptions of these constructs among Pennsylvania Department of Corrections employees. Implications from the research findings will be discussed, as well as the need for future research on segregation alternatives for seriously mentally ill inmates within state prisons.

**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND JOB
INVOLVEMENT AMONG SOUTHERN PRISON STAFF****Eric Lambert**
The University of Mississippi

Staff are a very valuable resource for correctional facilities. They are responsible for a myriad of tasks necessary for a safe, secure, and humane facility. As such, there has been a growing body of research which has

Linda Keena
The University of Mississippi

Zachary Buckner
The University of Mississippi

David May
Mississippi State University

Stacy Haynes
Mississippi State University

examined how workplace variables effect correctional staff. While many workplace variables have been studied, there are still many more which need to be studied. The current study examined the association between perceptions of organizational justice and job involvement. The data used was from staff at the largest prison in a Southern state with very limited financial means.

PANEL 25

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
2:45pm – 4:00pm
State Room II

International Crime & Criminal Justice

CHAIR
Kiesha Warren-Gordon
Ball State University

MARIJUANA USE IN ADOLESCENCE AND PROGRESSION TO OTHER ILLICIT DRUG USE: A PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING APPROACH

Jina Lee
Michigan State University

Ksenia Petlakh
Michigan State University

There has been substantial evidence that the use of marijuana increases the risk of the use of other illicit drugs. This impact may be more critical among adolescents because the early onset use of marijuana may lead to an increased openness to other illicit drugs. The current study explores the association between the use of marijuana in adolescence and the use of other harder illicit drugs in adulthood using a sample of 1,392 South Korean inmates. Propensity score matching was used to estimate this association by separating potential bias resulting from systematic differences between marijuana users and non-users.

CITIZEN TRUST IN POLICE, COURTS, AND LEGISLATURE: A COMPARISON OF FLAWED, HYBRID, AND AUTHORITARIAN DEMOCRACIES IN AFRICA

Mahesh K. Nalla
Michigan State University

Nolan Gillespie
Michigan State University

Prior research on legitimacy in advanced (full) democracies suggests that procedurally just actions of criminal justice actors lead to higher levels of perceived legitimacy among citizens. The aim of this research is to examine citizen trust in criminal justice organizations in less advanced democracies, specifically those that are considered flawed, hybrid, or authoritarian. More specifically we examine how procedural fairness, corruption, social capital, and perceptions of democracy affect trust in police, courts, and legislative bodies among African countries that differ significantly on various democracy metrics with data drawn from 33 African nations. Findings and implications are discussed.

CULTURAL AND THE SOCIAL DEFINITION OF CRIME: CASE HISTORY OF GERMANY (1803 AND 1947)

Duane A. Dukes
John Carroll University

Research regarding World War II and the war crimes trials focuses on the holocaust and the criminal motivation of Nazi leadership. We present additional theory and research to provide understanding of contributory cultural factors. The background of Germany over eight generations contributed to war and war crimes. This paper begins with a summary of the post-war trials and the definition of the charges. The unique phenomena leading to World War II and war crimes are referred to as the Sonderweg (“special path”) in German.

THE ROLE OF LEGITIMACY IN POLICE REFORM AND EFFECTIVENESS: A CASE STUDY ON THE BANGLADESH NATIONAL POLICE

Heath Grant
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Shanna Tova O'Reilly
DAI

Staci Strobl
University of Wisconsin-Platteville

The Bangladesh police are embroiled in controversy, after numerous declarations by human rights groups, civil society and the media regarding police torture and abuse. Ongoing violence between Awami League and Bangladesh National Party supporters is complicated by extremist attacks – including a recent hostage standoff – that, combined with shrinking space for public dissidence, cast a shadow on reform and underscores the need for police legitimacy. This presentation explores why community policing and wider reform has not taken root, with a focus on whether these efforts, many of which are based on “imported” Western models, adequately consider current cultural and political forces.

HATE CRIMES REVISITED: AN EXAMINATION OF NEWSPAPER REPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA

Kiesha Warren-Gordon
Ball State University

The study utilizes content analysis to examine how newspaper reports frame hate crimes in the United States and in South Africa. An examination of two years of media reports from national newspaper outlets are utilized for this study. The findings suggest that differences in hate crime laws may impact how and why certain crimes are framed as hate crimes in media reports.

General Business Meeting & Award Ceremony

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
4:15pm – 5:00pm
State Room I & State Room II

Break

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
5:00pm – 5:15pm
State Room I & State Room II

Keynote Address

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
5:15pm – 6:15pm
State Room I & State Room II

Dr. William (Bill) Wakefield

Presidential Reception

Friday, September 23rd, 2016
6:30pm – 8:30pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space
