

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 40th Annual Meeting



Revisiting the Correlates of Crime and the Criminal Justice System

Thursday, September 28th – Friday, September 29th
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

2017 Platinum Presidential Partners



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Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

**REVISITING THE CORRELATES OF
CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM**

40th Annual Meeting

September 28 – 29, 2017

Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

Chicago, Illinois

www.mcja.org

MCJA

2016-2017 Executive Board

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MCJA

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1996-1997	Nicholas Meier		

Conference Floor Plan



Welcome to the 2017 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Meeting

MCJA Members, Conference Participants, and Attendees:

Welcome to Chicago for the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association's annual meeting... our 40th annual meeting! It is my hope that you will enjoy celebrating MCJA's past over the course of the next two days and that you also will help form a vision for its future. To that end, I hope you make time to attend the Welcome Reception on Thursday because Past President Bill Wakefield will share his thoughts and memories on the early days of MCJA. And, on Friday, a number of Past Presidents will convene for an afternoon roundtable titled "MCJA at 40: Reflections from Past Presidents." These are can't-miss events.

Just as we commemorate the past, MCJA looks towards the future. In my experience, our Association has always been a space for celebrating remarkable work by students – both undergraduate and graduate – and for expanding the networks of junior faculty members. As I look over the list of conference participants, I realize this year is no different. Many students are presenting their research via panels or posters and many more are joining us for the annual Career & Graduate School Fair. On top of that, while putting the program together I heard from several first-time faculty participants who expressed excitement at joining MCJA. To all newcomers and students, I am glad you have decided to join us – perhaps one of you will be writing this letter ten years from now when we celebrate our 50th anniversary.

As usual, our annual meeting would not be possible without the commitment and contributions of so many people. First, thank you to our sponsors and advertisers; information from our sponsors is in this program and on our website. Thank you to Immediate Past President Joe Ferrandino, you have never been more than an email or text message away and have been quick to answer questions or provide insight, even while RVing through the Great Smoky Mountains. Thank you to our President, Jen Peck; I cannot think of a better steward of MCJA. Your attention to detail, template designs, and organizational skills set me up to be nothing but successful the past two years. Your previous work has allowed me to complete my responsibilities with relative ease and all of the behind-the-scenes work you have done will help future Executive Board members excel for years to come. Thank you to our Second Vice President, Kiesha Warren-Gordon. You continued the strong tradition of securing sponsorships and raising funds for the Association; I look forward to our work together during the coming years. Thank you to LeAnn Cabage for the important role you play in managing MCJA's website and all that comes along with that task. Thank you to Michael Leiber and the editorial staff of the *Journal of Crime and Justice* for all the work that you do. Additionally, thank you to Joe Schafer who recently completed a three-year stint as our ACJS Region 3 Trustee. And, a special thank you to two Executive Board members whose terms end this year: Kim Dodson and Jeff Bumgarner, you both have been incredible sources of knowledge and support for me and all Executive Board members during your years of service as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association; words cannot convey how grateful I am to have served with both of you.

I also would like to recognize and thank a series of people for their contributions to the Association. Melissa Burek and crew: thank you for all of your work at the registration table over the years. You all deserve a break and I'm glad you finally will get one. Past President and current Region 3 Trustee Vicky Beck: thank you for your continued service to the Association and for organizing the undergraduate and graduate student paper competitions. Thank you to Stephanie Boys, D. Alper Camlibel, David Jones, Alicia Jurek, Tamara Lynn, and Matt Richie for judging either one or both of the student paper competitions. Thanks to Dave Olson and Loyola University Chicago for, once again, providing the projectors for our panels. Thank you to all members of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee and the Local Events Committee for all of the work that you have done leading up to the meeting; some of it tedious, some of it fun. And, everybody, please join me in thanking the staff of the Hilton Garden Inn who work tirelessly to make sure that we have a productive and enjoyable conference experience.

On behalf of the Executive Board, I hope you enjoy our 40th annual meeting. There are a number of panels, roundtables, and posters devoted to research on various aspects of criminology and the criminal justice system. In addition, we are so grateful that Nancy Rodriguez of the University of California Irvine and the former Director of the National Institute of Justice has joined us this year to give the Keynote Address on Friday evening.

Finally, thank you to all of you for your attendance and support of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association; we would not be here without you. Please let me or any other Executive Board member know if you have comments or questions. We love to hear your ideas and we hope to see you back in Chicago next September.

Here's to 40 years of MCJA!

Sincerely,

Jason D. Spraitz, Ph.D.
First Vice President and Program Chair
Criminal Justice Program
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire
spraitjd@uwec.edu



Department of Criminal Justice

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Application deadline for fall 2018 Ph.D. admissions is January 15th

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 - Corrections
 - Juvenile Justice
- Master of Science in Criminal Justice
- Dual Master of Public Administration and Criminal Justice
- Graduate Certificates

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curriculum at

www.cohpa.ucf.edu/criminaljustice

Our Faculty

Kenneth Adams, Ph.D.: Police use of force, adjudication, juvenile justice, mentally ill inmates, corrections
Thomas Baker, Ph.D.: Perceptions of correctional populations, public opinion of criminal justice policy
Michael Caudy, Ph.D.: Evidence-based corrections, offender reentry, risk assessment, behavioral health treatment
Kristina Childs, Ph.D.: Juvenile justice, problem behavior syndrome, risk assessment
Jacinta Gau, Ph.D.: Police-community relations, procedural justice and police legitimacy, race and policing
Stephen Holmes, Ph.D.: Police use of force, sex offenders, applied research methods, suicide and violent crime
Catherine Kaukinen, Ph.D.: Violence against women, campus-based violence prevention, adolescent behaviors
Karol Lucken, Ph.D.: Corrections, history of punishment, victimology, victim services, sex offender-civil commitment
Sue Mahan, Ph.D.: Community corrections, prison riots, women offenders, victimology
Matthew Matusiak, Ph.D.: Program evaluation, police organizations, police executives, organizational theory
William Moreto, Ph.D.: Environmental criminology, policing, qualitative methods, crime prevention, GIS
Matt Nobles, Ph.D.: Stalking and interpersonal violence, communities and crime, gun policy, criminological theory
Eugene Paoline III, Ph.D.: Police culture, police use of force, attitudes of criminal justice practitioners
Jennifer Peck, Ph.D.: Racial/ethnic disparities, treatment of disadvantaged groups in the juvenile justice system
Roberto Potter, Ph.D.: Substances/mental health/harm reduction, justice system evaluation, correctional health
James Ray, Ph.D.: Juvenile justice/delinquency, psychopathy, measurement, person-context interactions
Lee Ross, Ph.D.: Domestic violence, race, crime, and justice, risk assessment, intimate partner homicide
Joseph Sanborn, Ph.D.: Juvenile justice, sentencing, civil rights, human rights, criminal procedure, criminal courts
Raymond Surette, Ph.D.: Media, crime prevention, copycat crimes, evaluation, CCTV and public surveillance
Jill Viglione, Ph.D.: Corrections, evidence-based practice implementation, responses to policy reform
Cory Watkins, Ph.D.: Crime mapping and crime pattern analysis, police technology, police effectiveness, criminology
Ross Wolf, Ed.D.: Volunteer policing, comparative policing, tourism policing, police use of force, police training

Congratulations from MCJA

Newly Elected Executive Board Members*

Second Vice President: Breanne Pleggenkuhle; Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Secretary: Andrea (Andie) Krieg; Lewis University

Treasurer: Andrew (AJ) Myer; North Dakota State University

*New officers begin service during the 2017-18 term

Journal of Crime & Justice: 2016 Outstanding Paper Award

“Weapon and Drug Offenses and Juvenile Disproportionate Minority Contact: An Impact Assessment and Practical Discussion.” Volume 39, Issue 1, pages 107-130

Christopher J. Sullivan; University of Cincinnati

Derek J. Mueller; University of Cincinnati

Shaun M. Gann; Boise State University

Stephanie N. Spiegel; University of Cincinnati


Hannah D. McManus; University of Cincinnati

MCJA Undergraduate and Graduate Student Paper Award

Winners for each of these awards will be announced at the MCJA General Business Meeting on Friday, September 29, at 4:15 pm.

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Jason Boring is a police officer pursuing Ball State Online's bachelor's in criminal justice and criminology.

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Department of Criminal Justice

Master of Arts—Criminal Justice



The master's degree in Criminal Justice is designed to provide a foundation in research and theory in substantive areas of criminal justice activity and focused scholarship on issues of importance to the field.

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This translates into graduate courses that are cutting-edge and relevant as well as opportunities for both faculty-student research collaborations and student engagement in community discipline-related service.

The Department of Criminal Justice at Boise State University was named one of the top 10 M.A.-granting universities in terms of total grant dollars obtained by our faculty (Mustaine & Tewksbury, 2009).

A recent internal review determined that our program has a 100% placement rate for students applying to Ph.D. programs.

Application deadlines:

For Spring admission: October 1st

For Fall admission: April 1st (Priority - February 15th)

sps.boisestate.edu/criminaljustice



Ph.D. in Criminal Justice

M.A. in Criminal Justice and Criminology

M.S. in Criminal Justice (*online*)

M.S. in CJ Leadership and Management (*online and weekend*)

M.S. in Victim Services Management (*online*)

- Recently **ranked #1** for faculty productivity (Kleck & Mims, 2016)
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- Faculty are strongly **committed to mentoring** graduate students
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- M.A. students are typically awarded up to **\$10,000 for a 9 month assistantship** and up to **\$4,000 in scholarship**
- M.A. and Ph.D. students are eligible for **summer funding** up to **\$3,334 and \$6,668**, respectively
- M.A. and Ph.D. students are encouraged to present their research at academic conferences and are typically awarded up to **\$1,000 for travel**
- Ph.D. students have the opportunity to **teach undergraduate classes** both face-to-face and online



Some Faculty Research Areas:

- Sentencing disparity
- Police legitimacy
- Mental health and corrections
- Comparative and international criminology and criminal justice
- Crime, place and communities
- Police leadership and management
- Re-entry and recidivism
- Street gangs
- Crime prevention and evidence-based practice
- Gender, race and crime
- Criminological theory

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For more application information go to louisville.edu/justice or contact

Dr. George E. Higgins at 502-852-0331 or George.higgins@louisville.edu

Department of Criminal Justice

Faculty:

Viviana Andreescu, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Bradley A. Campbell, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Cherie Dawson-Edwards, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Benjamin Fisher, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
J. Price Foster, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus
Elizabeth L. Grossi, Ph.D., Associate Professor
George E. Higgins, Ph.D., Professor and Director of Graduate Studies
Thomas Hughes, J.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor
Ronald M. Holmes, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus
Deborah G. Keeling, Ph.D., Professor and Associate Dean, A&S
Michael M. Losavio, J.D., Assistant Professor
Kristin Swartz, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Richard A. Tewksbury, Ph.D., Professor
Angela Thielo, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Gennaro F. Vito, Ph.D., Professor and Chair
William F. Walsh, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus

Louisville is a vibrant and diverse metropolitan area of nearly 1 million. The University of Louisville is one of a selective group of public universities nationwide to be designated an institution of "very high research activity" by the Carnegie Foundation.

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

2017 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 28th – Friday, September 29th
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

REVISITING THE CORRELATES OF CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Thursday, September 28th

9:00	Registration Table Opens
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:35 – 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 Showcase
5:15 – 6:15	Welcome Reception – Sponsored by Routledge

Friday, September 29th

8:00	Registration Table Opens
8:15 – 9:15	Light Breakfast
8:45 – 10:00	Panels
10:00 – 10:15	Morning Break
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:35 – 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. Nancy Rodriguez
6:30 – 8:30	Presidential Reception

HIGHLIGHTED DAYTIME EVENTS

JOIN US FOR LUNCH

Thursday, September 28th

11:35am – 12:45pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space

“Understanding Knowledge Gaps in Higher Education”

Sponsored by: Peregrine Academic Services

Presenter: Christina Perry

While it is certainly important to understand student knowledge levels based on scores obtained through programmatic assessment, what is not often understood is WHY students missed specific types of questions, which would indicate a knowledge gap. By understanding the nature of the incorrect responses chosen by students when completing exams, program administrators can make any needed course or program adjustments. Errors can come from miscalculation, drawing wrong conclusions, misinterpretation of the question, or lack of conceptual knowledge. By learning why students choose wrong answers, program directors can remedy common errors and improve achievement of learning outcomes.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL & POSTER SHOWCASE

Thursday, September 28th

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

JOIN US FOR LUNCH

Friday, September 29th

11:35am – 12:45pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space

Sponsored by: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CAREER & GRADUATE SCHOOL FAIR

Friday, September 29th

1:00pm – 2:30pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space & State Rooms I & II

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING & AWARDS CEREMONY

Friday, September 29th

4:15pm – 5:00pm; State Rooms I & II

HIGHLIGHTED EVENING EVENTS

WELCOME RECEPTION

Special Remarks:

Dr. William (Bill) Wakefield
MCJA President 1982-83

Thursday, September 28th

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

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

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr. Nancy Rodriguez
University of California – Irvine
Former Director, National Institute of Justice

Friday, September 29th

5:15pm – 6:15pm; State Rooms I & II

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION

Friday, September 29th

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



ACJS 55th Annual Meeting

"So What? Understanding What It All Means"

February 13-17, 2018
Hilton New Orleans Riverside
New Orleans, LA

For more information,
visit: www.acjs.org, "Annual Meeting" section

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

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ACJS

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The Journal of Crime & Justice

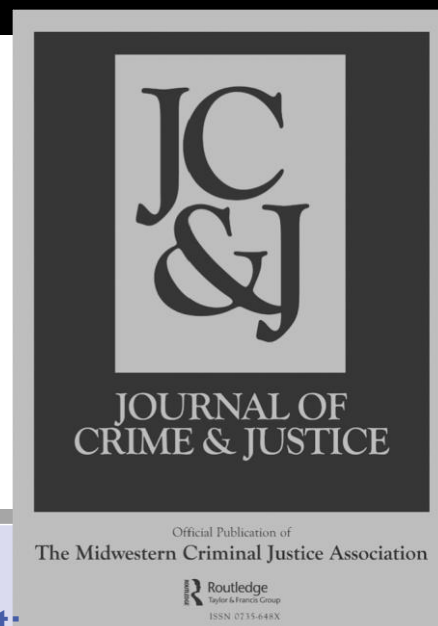
Call for Papers

The *Journal of Crime & Justice*, the official publication of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, is a peer-reviewed journal featuring original scholarly work in the area of crime and criminal justice. Published four times a year *JC&J* welcomes quantitative and qualitative articles, and theoretical commentaries. Special topic issues are also welcomed.

Submit your article online **here**:

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Dr. Michael J. Leiber, University of South Florida, Editor



**Interested in submitting? Need Inspiring?
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Recent Articles:

Thomas D. Stucky, Seth B. Payton & John R. Ottensmann, Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis:

“Intra- and inter-neighborhood income inequality and crime”

Jennifer E. Cobbina, Michigan State University, Akwasi Owusu-Bempah, Indiana University, and Kimberly Bender, Michigan State University:

“Perceptions of race, crime, and policing among Ferguson protesters”

Jacob Bucher, Baker University, Michelle Manasse, Towson University, and Jeffrey Milton, Baker University:

“Soliciting strain: examining both sides of street prostitution through General Strain Theory”

Amy Farrell, Northeastern University, Rebecca Pfeffer, University of Houston-Downtown, and Katherine Bright, Northeastern University:

“Police perceptions of human trafficking”

Past Topic Issues:

Dr. Joan Reid, on **Human Trafficking: Contexts and Connections to Conventional Crime**

Dr. Jennifer Peck, on **Contemporary Issues of Race/Ethnicity, Offending Behavior, and Justice Responses**

Drs. George Burruss, Matthew Giblin, and Joseph Schafer, on **Police Organizations**

Current Topic Issue:

Drs. Marvin Krohn, University of Florida, and James (Buddy) Howell, National Gang Center:
Gangs in a Developmental Perspective

Submit your article online here:

<http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/rjcj>

www.tandfonline.com/rjcj

Criminal Justice Career and Graduate School Fair

Friday, September 29th

1:00pm – 2:30pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space & State Rooms I & II

Agency & Graduate School Participants

Ball State University

Department of Criminal Justice and
Criminology

Contact: Dr. Michael P. Brown

Boise State University

Department of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. Lisa Bostaph

Bowling Green State University

Master of Science in Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. Melissa Burek

Indiana University – Bloomington

Department of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. Natalie Kroovand Hipple

Indiana University – Purdue

University Indianapolis

School of Public and Environmental Affairs

Contact: Dr. Jeremy Carter

Michigan State University

School of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. Christopher Melde

Sam Houston State University

College of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. William King

Southern Illinois University

Carbondale

Department of Criminology and Criminal
Justice

Contact: Dr. Breanne Pleggenkuhle

University of Central Florida

Department of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. Matthew Matusiak

University of Cincinnati

School of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. James Frank

University of Illinois at Chicago

Department of Criminology, Law, and
Justice

Contact: Dr. Paul Schewe

University of Louisville

Department of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. Bradley Campbell

University of Missouri – St. Louis

Department of Criminology and Criminal
Justice

Contact: Dr. Beth M. Huebner

University of South Florida

Department of Criminology

Contact: Dr. Michael J. Leiber

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

Department of Criminal Justice

Contact: Dr. Tina L. Freiburger

Cook County Sheriff's Office

Contact: John R. Koch; Director of Operations

Illinois Department of Corrections

Contact: Forrest Ashby; Employment Recruiter

Contact: Steven Jones; Employment Recruiter

Illinois State Police

Contact: Melissa Uhles

Kohl's Department Stores

Contact: Jason Meuwissen; District Loss
Prevention Manager

National Gang Research Center

Contact: George Knox

Contact: Fred Moreno

Office of the State Appellate Defender

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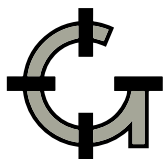
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CENTER FOR
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& INVESTIGATION




Contact Information

Dr. Wesley Jennings, Doctoral Program Coordinator
School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University
jenningswgj@txstate.edu | 512-245-2844
www.cj.txstate.edu

University of Mississippi

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- Development of knowledge and skills to be successful in an ever-changing and dynamic field and society
- Exposure to diverse perspectives on criminal justice
- Electives to allow students to build an educational experience which meets their career and life goals
- Academic and career counseling
- Graduate assistantships available for eligible students
- Research indicates those with a Master's degree have higher income and greater promotional opportunities

For more information, please contact Linda Keena at 662 -915-1998 or ldkeena@olemiss.edu



THE UNIVERSITY of
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**University of Nebraska's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
offers the following degrees:**

- Ph.D. in Criminology and Criminal Justice
- M.A. in Criminology and Criminal Justice
- M.S. in Criminology and Criminal Justice
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- M.S. in Criminology and Criminal Justice /M.S.W. dual degree program



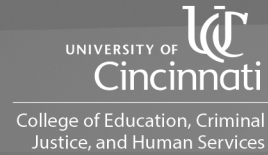
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- Home of the Nebraska Center for Justice Research and the Juvenile Justice Institute, facilitating collaborative research and community engagement



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Ranked as one of the top programs by *U.S. News and World Reports*. Also ranked as one of the top programs in a number of peer-reviewed studies of faculty productivity.

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A 30-semester credit hour on-campus program designed to be completed in one academic year, with interdisciplinary courses that focus on Criminal Justice theory, policy analysis, Justice Administration, and effective justice practices. Students select a Corrections, Policing/Crime Prevention, or general Criminal Justice concentration.

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A 30-semester credit hour program delivered online by full-time faculty members. The program is designed for working professionals who practice in our complex and challenging Criminal Justice system. Students are prepared to respond to emerging trends, assume leadership roles, and have an applied base of knowledge. The degree can be completed in one year (full-time enrollment) or two years (part-time enrollment).

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The Ph.D. program prepares professional social scientists for rigorous academic or agency research careers. Areas of concentration include Criminology, Criminal Justice systems, Policing, Crime Prevention, Corrections, and research methods and statistics. All doctoral students receive financial assistance in the form of tuition waivers and assistantships.

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Center for Criminal Justice Research

The Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) at the University of Cincinnati was founded in 1996 to serve the needs of Criminal Justice agencies locally, statewide, and throughout the nation, and to facilitate research in the administration of justice and the nature of criminal behavior. Also housed within CCJR are the Corrections Institute and the Institute for Crime Science. These Institutes are designed to take the knowledge gained from research, and apply / implement best practices to the field.

The Center currently has over \$13 million in active grants and contracts. Center projects are staffed by 9 full-time employees and 25 graduate research assistants who are supported by research projects. Graduate research opportunities are available throughout the academic year for full-time graduate students.

Ready to Begin?

For more information about this program, please contact:

John Schwartz

Associate Director

513-556-1913

john.schwartz@uc.edu

Website: www.uc.edu/CCJR

Thursday, September 28th

PANEL 1

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room II

*Approaches to Pedagogy in
Criminology & Criminal Justice*

CHAIR
Jason D. Spraitz
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

TEACHING WHITE COLLAR CRIME TO GENERATION Z UNDERGRADUATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

Pierre M. Rivolta
Mount St. Joseph University

The topic of white-collar crime has received increasing attention in recent years, not only from the public at large, but from scholars and criminal justice educators as well. This specialty remains, however, peripheral to the field of criminal justice and tends to be neglected in the criminal justice curriculum (Cullen & Benson, 2006; Wright & Friedrichs, 2006). Teaching this complex topic in an undergraduate criminal justice program can present a number of challenges, particularly when addressing a newer cohort of college students. This paper describes several strategies used conjointly to teach white-collar crime to Generation Z criminal justice students.

HOLY COMICS BATMAN! USING COMIC BOOKS IN THE CLASSROOM

Shelly Clevenger
Illinois State University

Brittany Acquaviva
Illinois State University

The popularity of the comic book genre has exploded and the interest in comics has increased, particularly among students. Using comics as a teaching tool in the classroom can engage students and spark their interest in new ways. This presentation will provide a description and examples of how comic books and comic related media have been used in criminal justice courses. Results from research that assessed the use comics will also be presented. Participants will leave this presentation with ideas of ways to include comics and comic themed media items into their own courses and inspire students in new ways.

USING FILM TO TEACH AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AMERICA: THE CASE OF THE UNTOUCHABLES

Marcos Luis Misis
Northern Kentucky University

Using Hollywood films as a pedagogical tool is not a new approach in the criminal justice field. However, in the case of policing courses, many educators have been reluctant to use films to illustrate basic theoretical concepts due to the tendency of Hollywood to provide viewers with a distorted image of police work and operations in the United States. This presentation will show how the themes and contents of *The Untouchables* can be used to illustrate important theoretical concepts taught in an introductory course of law enforcement in America. In addition, the structure of the written assignment will be discussed, together with the assignment's challenges, and the desired student learning outcomes.

“ALL THE PIECES MATTER”: *THE WIRE* IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLASSROOM

Jason D. Spraitz
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Though a work of fiction, HBO's *The Wire* is rich with content detailing racial, ethnic, and social class inequality. Additionally, it addresses issues within many societal institutions including, but not limited to, the labor market, politics and policy, schools, and the criminal justice system. Series creator David Simon masterfully wove those themes together in creating the greatest television series of all time. This presentation focuses on the process of building a semester-long criminal justice course on crime and inequality around *The Wire*, learning objectives, students' responses to the course, and obstacles encountered and lessons learned.

PANEL 2

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room I

Policing and the Community

CHAIR
Joseph A. Ferrandino
Indiana University Northwest

THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY VIOLENCE ON POLICE DEPARTMENTS' STRESS PERCEPTIONS

D. Alper Camlibel
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

Salih Hakan Can
*Penn State University
Schuylkill*

Helen M. Hendy
*Penn State University
Schuylkill*

The present study offers a unique comparison of workplace stressors and negative psychosocial outcomes for police officers with and without community violence directed toward their departments. Participants included 233 Turkish officers from Istanbul who were presently receiving community violence targeting their department and 207 officers from the northeastern United States who were not experiencing such community violence. The two samples differed in age, years of police service, and household size, so these variables were used as covariates in ANCOVAs that compared the two samples for four police stressors and three negative psychosocial outcomes. Results revealed that the Turkish officers reported less intense stressors from critical incidents than did the USA officers, perhaps because the atypical stressor of community violence directed at their department reduced concerns about more typical Critical Incidents of police work.

POLICE VICTIMIZATION IN KENTUCKY

Virginia Paulette Redman
University of Louisville

Viviana Andreescu
University of Louisville

Informed by the social disorganization theory, the present county-level analysis intends to identify the factors more likely to predict variations in police victimization registered in KY from 2012 to 2016. Results show that while family disorganization is significantly and positively related to police victimization rates, assaults perpetrated by citizens against the police are less likely to occur in counties characterized by higher poverty levels. Additionally, police victimization rates are higher in counties with higher rates of violent crimes, such as rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, but are less likely to be recorded in counties with higher homicide rates.

ASSESSING THE EXISTENCE OF A "FERGUSON EFFECT" AMONG FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY PARTICIPANTS

Joseph Schafer
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Michael Kyle
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

David White
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Among other aftermaths of the 2014 shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO, is the concern that a 'Ferguson effect' is resulting in a shift in officer behaviors. Specifically, the Ferguson effect implies officers are 'depolicing', or reducing the degree to which they demonstrate vigor and proactivity in the performance of their duties. Using data from mid-career police supervisors attending the FBI National Academy program in 2017, this presentation examines their perceptions of whether a Ferguson effect has taken place in their jurisdiction.

MAPPING POLICE SHOOTINGS TO LEARN FROM THEM

Joseph A. Ferrandino
Indiana University Northwest

This presentation displays and discusses a multiple class, crowd-sourced project with the goal of mapping every officer-involved shooting in the United States in 2017. The presentation focuses on what can be learned from such a project as well as the problems of undertaking such a project, that can be explored by the audience.

PANEL 3

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
Conrad Room

Theoretical Explanations of Criminal Behavior

CHAIR
Ashley Wellman
University of Central Missouri

THEORY-BASED EXPLANATIONS OF WILDLIFE CRIME

Greg Warchol
Northern Michigan University

Research into the causes of wildlife crime is an emerging sub-field of criminology. While much of the initial research was descriptive, more scholars are employing theory to assist in identifying the causes of these crimes and potential solutions to the problem. This paper presents the result of field research into the illegal harvesting of marine species in South Africa in the context of routine activities theory. The results indicate that this approach may offer viable solutions to prevent poaching of endangered marine life.

A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF BIKE-SHARING STATIONS ON MICRO-LEVEL ROBBERY OCCURRENCE

Cory P. Haberman
University of Cincinnati

Jeffrey E. Clutter
Marywood University

Samantha Henderson
University of Cincinnati

This study examined if the implementation of bike-sharing stations linked to increased robbery occurrence in micro-level street corner units in Cincinnati, OH USA. Propensity score matching was used to select comparison street corner units. The effect of bike-sharing station implementation on robbery occurrence across weekly, biweekly, and monthly observations was estimated using repeated measures multi-level logistic regression models. The results and their implications for crime pattern theory, policy, and future research are discussed.

DECLINING HOMICIDE CLEARANCE RATES: RIVAL PERCEPTIONS AND COMPETING THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS

Ashley Wellman
University of Central Missouri

Homicide clearance rates have fallen from 90% in 1965 to approximately 62% in 2015. From meetings with law enforcement and interviews with homicide survivors, the current research addresses competing perceptions of why these rates may be declining. Law enforcement contends that solvability factors drive their investigation and that the community does not provide known leads. Survivors believe that law enforcement prioritizes cases based on socioeconomic, racial and neighborhood factors, blaming inherent distrust on the lack of community cooperation. Theories that support each argument and the need for collaboration between law enforcement, community members and homicide survivors are discussed.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF MILITARY PRESENCE ON COUNTY-LEVEL CRIME RATES

Rocio Alejandra Paez
Ball State University

Criminologists have long established an association between social disorganization factors and crime. The majority of criminological literature on social disorganization, however, has overlooked the role that certain social institutions play into the equation. This project was designed to extend this body of research by envisioning the military as a social institution salient in understanding variation in the of crime and delinquency across communities. Findings revealed that military presence had an impact on crime rates in American communities. Results further suggested that military presence significantly moderates the effects of social disorganization on county crime rates.

PANEL 4

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
Grand Room

ROUNDTABLE: *Barriers to (Re)Entry*

MODERATOR
Latreese Cooke
ME3LJ Center

BARRIERS TO (RE)ENTRY

Latreese Cooke
ME3LJ Center

Tracy Long
ME3LJ Center

This session will address (Re) Entry of formerly incarcerated citizens back into the society. Using a power point presentation, ME3LJ Center will include nationwide and local statistics along with real knowledge, experience and best practices to support its purpose.

LUNCH

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
11:35am – 12:45pm
12th Floor Pre-function Space

Sponsored by Peregrine Academic Services

UNDERSTANDING KNOWLEDGE GAPS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Christina Perry
Peregrine Academic Services

While it is certainly important to understand student knowledge levels based on scores obtained through programmatic assessment, what is not often understood is WHY students missed specific types of questions, which would indicate a knowledge gap. By understanding the nature of the incorrect responses chosen by students when completing exams, program administrators can make any needed course or program adjustments. Errors can come from miscalculation, drawing wrong conclusions, misinterpretation of the question, or lack of conceptual knowledge. By learning why students choose wrong answers, program directors can remedy common errors and improve achievement of learning outcomes.

PANEL 5

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
1:00pm – 2:15pm
State Room II

Achievements & Obstacles in Probation and Post-Release

CHAIR
Breanne Pleggenkuhle
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

COMPARING THE RISK FACTORS OF RECIDIVISM FOR OFFENDERS WITH AND WITHOUT MENTAL ILLNESS

Meghan Joan Mahoney
Loyola University Chicago

This research compares the criminal history and social background characteristics of four groups of inmates released from Illinois prisons in 2007: (a) Non-mentally disordered; (b) Non-substance using mental illness only; (c) Substance using disorder only; and (d) Co-occurring disorder of mental illness and substance use. A secondary data analysis is conducted on data obtained by Olson, Stalans, and Escobar (2016) from the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois State Police. This study extends prior research by examining the extent to which these four groups of released inmates have similar or different risk factors that predict the likelihood of recidivism.

CHANGING CONDITIONS: HOW INCARCERATION IMPACTS RESIDENTIAL CONTEXT

Breanne Pleggenkuhle
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Stephanie Jerstad
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Beth M. Huebner
University of Missouri St. Louis

Prior research demonstrates residence restrictions may cause formerly incarcerated persons to reside in neighborhoods of structural and social disadvantage though evidence of this remains inconsistent. Specifically, it is challenging to determine if residential context is a result of displacement or if these conditions existed prior to incarceration as well. The current study examines pre and post incarceration residential environments, with particular focus on how offense type ties to residential conditions. Using a sample of parolees from a Midwest state, we are able to capture the degree and type of change, specifically highlighting dynamics of employment, poverty, and cultural conditions.

FEE COLLECTION FROM PROBATIONERS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Michael P. Brown
Ball State University

Probationers are commonly ordered to pay fees for services received and for program participation. While many counties report low rates of fee collection, other counties report more success. What accounts for the differences in fee collection? Is there a best practice in fee collection? This presentation reviews the fee collection literature to answer these questions.

COMPLETING THE TRILOGY: CONSIDERING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION OUTCOMES OF EX-FELON SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Judith A. Leary
Maranatha Baptist University

This presentation represents the last in a series of three qualitative research presentations at MCJA (beginning in 2015) regarding the collegiate experiences of ex-felons. Past presentations in the trilogy have focused on disclosure experiences, personal strengths, coping strategies, and institutional supports. The particular research question in focus today helps audience members specifically explore the educational outcomes of ex-felons on college campuses and the implications for research and practice suggested by thematic observations in the qualitative data collected from recipients of the Charles W. Colson Scholarship at Wheaton College and analyzed using Schlossberg's Transition Theory.

PANEL 6

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
1:00pm – 2:15pm
State Room I

Representations of Crime in News & Entertainment Media

CHAIR
Kiesha Warren-Gordon
Ball State University

DETERMINING THE TYPOLOGIES OF JUVENILE CRIME: AN ANALYSIS OF NEWS SOURCES

Kayla Rivers
*Southeast Missouri State
University*

Laura C. Krieger-Sample
*Southeast Missouri State
University*

There are many factors that distinguish juvenile court from adult court. Specifically, juvenile sentencing practices focus largely on less restrictive forms of punishment, while adult court tends to be more punitive in nature. Current research regarding juvenile delinquency suggests that juvenile crime has decreased. With this in mind, the purpose of the current study seeks to identify current juvenile crime trends by analyzing various media and news outlets over a three-month period. Additionally, the researcher hopes to gain an understanding of the incidence and nature of youth crime as well as the portrayal of youth crime in the news/media.

EXAMINING HATE CRIMES: AN ANALYSIS OF MAJOR NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF HATE CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES

Kiesha Warren-Gordon
Ball State University

Historically, scholars have generated valuable insights into US perceptions of crime by critically examining US newspapers coverage (e.g., Kimmel et al., 2001). The central argument is that the amount of press coverage of hate crimes has an impact on public perceptions, values, attitudes, and behaviors in the short and long-term regarding crimes of hate (Dome, 1996). Previous studies reveal a unidirectional effect exist between both news content and public opinion regarding social issues. This project will examine newspaper reports from 2006-2010. This study examines newspapers from each region in the United States with the top five newspapers (determined by readership) will be chosen from each region.

THE DEPICTION OF SEXUALLY-RELATED CRIMES IN ENTERTAINMENT TELEVISION

Tramea R. McCrary
*Southeast Missouri State
University*

Raleigh Blasdel
*Southeast Missouri State
University*

Fictional television has the ability to generate and/or alter society's perceptions of crime-related issues. A content analysis of Law and Order: Special Victims Unit sought to examine the depiction of sex offenders in a popular crime drama that focuses on sexually related crimes. The following were examined: 1) types of crimes committed; 2) offense characteristics; 3) demographic characteristics of offenders and victims; and 4) case outcomes. The extant literature was then utilized to make comparisons between fiction and reality. This research is beneficial in highlighting the role of entertainment media in impacting society's perceptions of sexually-related crimes.

THE REPRESENTATION OF CRIME IN HORROR FILMS

Dillon Flesher
Florida State University

The purpose of this comparative study is to find whether violent crime data gathered from horror films tends to over or underestimate real-life crime rates as recorded by the FBI's UCR between the years of 1970 to 2015. The rate of violent crimes both for the U.S. and for individual states (when applicable) are compared to those presented within each analyzed film. Expectations are that violent crime occurrences are displayed to be much more frequent and lethal in horror films than during the corresponding years in real-life.

PANEL 7

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
1:00pm – 2:15pm
Conrad Room

ROUNDTABLE: *Preparing Criminal Justice Interns for Interprofessional Practice*

MODERATOR
Derek Mason
Bowling Green State University

PREPARING CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNS FOR INTERPROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Derek Mason
Bowling Green State University

Mamta Ojha
Bowling Green State University

John Liederbach
Bowling Green State University

Criminal justice interns work in an increasingly interprofessional context. Interns work not only with criminal justice colleagues, but a wide range of health and human service professionals. Professionals in these fields have training, worldviews and ethics that are often unfamiliar, and at times, discrepant from the criminal justice intern. Adequate preparation for collaborative teamwork is important for interns to successfully navigate their internship. Our roundtable offers an opportunity to discuss how programs prepare interns for interprofessional contexts. Focus will also be on pedagogical methods for developing interprofessional competency.

PANEL 8

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
1:00pm – 2:15pm
Grand Room

Crime, Attitudes, & Relationships with Place

CHAIR
Andrea Krieg
Lewis University

ILLICIT MARKET FOR COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS AT SMALL BUSINESSES IN MICHIGAN

Ross S. Militz
Michigan State University

Brandon A. Sullivan
Michigan State University

Jeremy M. Wilson
Michigan State University

Research on small businesses facilitating illicit markets and the efforts of non-federal law enforcement agencies to identify these small business offenders has been scant. This exploratory study examines the illicit market for counterfeit products at small businesses in Michigan. We analyzed the content of police incident reports of counterfeit products identified during administrative tobacco inspections, exploring characteristics of the incidents, businesses and suspects selling counterfeit products, how the counterfeit products were identified and verified, and the origin of the counterfeits. Implications for law enforcement efforts to address counterfeit criminal enterprises and directions for future research are discussed.

TO SERVE AND PROTECT? EXPLORING THE NEAR REPEAT PHENOMENON AMONG VIOLATIONS OF PROTECTION ORDERS

Patrick Quinn Brady
University of West Georgia

Richard H. Lewis
Sam Houston State University

In recent years, scholars have begun to employ advanced research methodologies to identify and isolate spatiotemporal patterns of repeat victimizations, more commonly referred to as the near repeat phenomenon. While much of the near repeat literature has focused on property crimes and gun assaults, very few studies have explored spatiotemporal relationships of interpersonal crimes, such as violations of protective orders (VPO). The current study used eight years of official data from the Houston Police Department to explore the extent to which violations of protective orders cluster in space in time. Findings indicated that once a protective order is violated, there is a 60% chance that the protective order will be violated again.

at the same location within the next two days. Additionally, the re-violation of the PO is equally as likely to occur anywhere between two and 60 days following the initial violation. Furthermore, there is a 413% chance that a protective order will be violated again within one block of the initial violation for up to two days. Implications and avenues for future research are discussed.

SELF-CONCEPT, WEATHERING EXPERIENCES, AND NEIGHBORHOOD ATTAINMENT

Andrea Krieg
Lewis University

The current study draws on the social psychological and criminological literatures to examine the self-concept as a source of capital to be drawn on to achieve better neighborhood outcomes. Based on the effects previously found regarding criminal justice contact and violent victimization, I examine each of these experiences as well. In addition to examining the associations between the self and adolescent weathering experiences, I test whether education, employment, family formation, and independent living mediate the focal relationship.

INTER-REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN PRO-VIOLENCE ATTITUDES AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG ADULT MALES IN THE UNITED STATES

Viviana Andreescu
University of Louisville

Leah Shon
University of Louisville

This study is based on survey data collected between 2001 and 2006 from college students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the Southern, Midwestern, Northeastern, and Western regions of the United States. The sample used in this analysis includes only male students, age 18 to 25 (N = 1,277). The main research objective is to identify the impact of the family environment and of childhood experiences of vicarious and direct victimization on the formation of pro-violence attitudes and on violent behavior in late adolescence and early adulthood, when potential inter-regional differences and other individual-level characteristics are considered.

THE ROLE OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Greg Warchol
Northern Michigan University

A segment of the illicit trade in wildlife has become the domain of transnational criminal enterprises. What makes their involvement a serious threat is their ability to move large volumes of endangered wildlife products out of source nations to consumer countries respond to changes in enforcement practices and corrupt the institutions of government via bribery, extortion and infiltration to facilitate their crimes. This research applies Smith's Spectrum Based Theory of Enterprise to this crime to help the role of modern criminal enterprises in this illicit business.

Executive Board Meeting

Attendance restricted to Executive Board members only.

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Grand Room

PANEL 9

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
2:30pm – 3:45pm
State Room II

ROUNDTABLE: *Automating Higher Education: Role of Criminal Justice Faculty in the Digital Age*

MODERATOR
Bob Hanson
Northern Michigan University

AUTOMATING HIGHER EDUCATION: ROLE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACULTY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Bob Hanson
Northern Michigan University

Dave Kalinich
Florida Atlantic University

Stan Stojkovic
*University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee*

D. Alper Camlibel
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

Discussion related to the state of teaching today. Technological advances, competition for students in a declining demographic, and shrinking financial support from state governments have contributed to the ubiquitous use of computers in education mediated instruction. In an age in which knowledge itself becomes a resource will we automate instruction? Audience participation encouraged.

PANEL 10

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
2:30pm – 3:45pm
State Room I

Emerging Issues in Victimization

CHAIR
Justin W. Patchin
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

SEXTORTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS: RESULTS FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY OF U.S. YOUTH

Justin W. Patchin
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Sameer Hinduja
Florida Atlantic University

“Sextortion” is the act of threatening to disseminate explicit, intimate, or embarrassing images of a sexual nature of another person without their permission, usually for the purpose of forcing the target into doing, giving, or paying something. Most often, threats involve demands to receive additional explicit content or sexual acts. Despite increased public interest in these behaviors, they have yet to be empirically examined among early and middle adolescents. The current study fills this gap by exploring the prevalence of sextortion behaviors among a national sample of 5,539 middle and high school students between the ages of 12 and 17 in the United States. Approximately 5% of students report that they have been the victim of sextortion, while about 3% admit to threatening others who had shared an image in confidence. Outside of assessing demographic characteristics of offenders and victims, we analyzed relationship context, harm caused, and help-seeking by victims. Implications for future research on this emerging problem are discussed.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF A SUPPORT CIRCLE PROCESS

Victoria Haider

*Scott County (MN) Attorney's
Office, Victim/Witness Division*

Emily Gaarder

*University of Minnesota
Duluth*

Scott Vollum

*University of Minnesota
Duluth*

This is a preliminary analysis of semi-structured depth interviews with domestic violence victims participating in support circles as part of a broader restorative justice program. Through the use of pre- and post-circle interviews, this research evaluates the effectiveness of both the offender and victim components of the program through the eyes of the victim. This research gives voice to victims of domestic violence and sheds light on what is a too often neglected perspective in the justice process. Specifically, the research seeks to assess victim needs and whether those needs are being met.

AN EXAMINATION OF FACTORS IMPACTING HOMICIDE SURVIVORS' GRIEF

Katherine Padgett

University of Central Missouri

Ashley Wellman

University of Central Missouri

The family members who are left behind after a murder, commonly termed homicide survivors, face a complicated grief due to the sudden, violent, and traumatic nature of the death. Research has rarely examined the complexities that surround this unique grief journey. The current study presents survey data from individuals who have experienced the murder of a loved one. Various factors including case elements and demographic variables are compared to scores from the Impact Event Scale-Revised, which measures grief following a traumatic experience. Results may be influential in tailoring treatment for and responses to families impacted by homicide.

REPORTS OF THE VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES HAD BY YOUNG BLACK MEN

Henrika McCoy

University of Illinois at Chicago

Timothy Johnson

University of Illinois at Chicago

Isabel Farrar

University of Illinois at Chicago

Emalee Pearson

University of Illinois at Chicago

Black males are disproportionately impacted by multiple, repeated experiences of violence as are the women closest to them. Prevalence rates from large surveys do not capture nuanced categories, limiting our ability to understand their impact and create policies. Screening interviews with female key informants, in close relationships with Black men, revealed the most common types of violence experienced: physical assault, school violence, gang violence, hate crimes due to sexual orientation or race, jail/prison violence, police brutality, and sexual assault. The women noted those experiences led to negative outcomes for the young men and often those closest to them.

PANEL 11

Thursday, September 28th, 2017

2:30pm – 3:45pm

Conrad Room

Issues in Gender, Stress, & Mental Health

CHAIR

Philip Mulvey

Illinois State University

THE RELIABILITY OF MEMORY UNDER STRESS

Beata Anna

Krembuszewski

Tiffin University

Caitlyn Largent

Tiffin University

When a criminal act occurs, the environment can prove to be very stressful for those who are directly affected by the crime, those who are witnessing the crime, and those who attempt to resolve the crime. The presence of stress can make it significantly more difficult to accurately remember the events that befell. The present study analyzes the relationship between stress, gender, and memory. For this study, four First-Year Seminar classes were given a Cognitive Linguistic Quick Test. For two of the classes, the researchers attempted to

stress out the participants before the test. For the other two classes, the researchers did not attempt to stress out the participants. Memory tests were graded following the Cognitive Linguistic Scoring Guide. Differences between male and female test scores were significant. All other tests comparing mean scores between sample groups were not significant.

MOVING BEYOND PHYSICAL ABUSE: THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ON MOTHER'S LIKELIHOOD OF ARREST

Aaron Gottlieb
University of Illinois at Chicago

Melissa Mahabir

Scholarship suggests that, for women, exposure to intimate partner violence is an important risk factor for arrest. Thus far, this scholarship has largely focused on the impact of physical violence. Using longitudinal data from Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, we build on this literature by exploring: 1) Whether economic abuse is associated with arrest; 2) Whether emotional abuse is associated with arrest; and 3) Whether experiencing multiple forms abuse is particularly detrimental? Preliminary results suggest that nonphysical forms of abuse are risk factors for arrest, and that experiencing multiple types of abuse is especially detrimental.

CRIMINALIZING MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE U.S.

Tracy G. Crump
Saint Xavier University

Over the last several decades, the United States of America has enacted legislation and policies that have resulted in criminalizing citizens with mental illness and substance abuse disorders. The resulting implications are present when examining the statistics of inmate populations across the country and the disproportionate number of inmates that have a co-occurrence of mental illness and substance abuse issues. This study examines the influx of this population into the criminal justice system and makes recommendations as to how we can begin addressing the issue.

HOW WOMEN WITH PERVASIVE MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DISCUSS NARRATIVES OF VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIVES

Brice Terpstra
Illinois State University

Philip Mulvey
Illinois State University

This paper explores narratives of violence in the lives of a particularly marginalized group – women with significant mental illness in the criminal justice system. A purposive convenience sample of 65 women who completed life history interviews while on mental health probation in Maricopa County Arizona is analyzed. The authors explore thematic narratives of violence for women as victims of community and intimate partner violence. Additionally, narratives of the perpetration of violence against others and/or the self are examined. The ways mental illness impacts experiences of violence for these women is also considered.

Poster Showcase & Ice Cream Social

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
4:00pm – 5:00pm
12th Floor Pre-function Space

POSTER: A THEORETICAL CONTENT ANALYSIS: APPLYING AGNEW'S GENERAL STRAIN THEORY TO GOTHAM

Brittany Lee Acquaviva
Illinois State University

Shelly Clevenger
Illinois State University

The television show Gotham (2014) shows the rise and fall of an aspiring young detective James (Jim) Gordon in the corrupt city of Gotham. Jim wants to change the city for the better and bring justice to the people of Gotham. Jim is assigned to be the partner of legendary detective Harvey Bullock who has seen his fair share of what Gotham can do to a person. The purpose of this research is to theoretically apply Agnew's General Strain Theory to nine characters in Gotham to explain why certain individuals committed crime, with the use of a content analysis key.

POSTER: WHAT DO YOU FEAR? STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF CAMPUS SAFETY

Haley Alger
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Angelina Mort
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Brady Seidlitz
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Ming-Li Hsieh
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Crime and violence on college and university campuses have been increasing in the past twenty years; the issue of campus safety has been gaining momentum. Hence, this study sought to add to the current literature, to emphasize the role that student perceptions should play in shaping campus safety initiatives, and to explore the concerns that have developed over the potential impact of crime and gun control policies on campus. Through a systematic literature review approach, the results indicated that students expressed an increased sense of fear while attending schools where legislators pass laws permitting students and faculty to carry concealed weapons on campus. Moreover, when in areas with negative physical characteristics including lack of prospects, refuge and escape, these spots provoked perceptions of fear and students would feel vulnerable of exposure to risk of victimization.

POSTER: THE USE OF AN ACTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT TO IMPROVE CRITICAL THINKING AND ACHIEVE DEEPER LEARNING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

Paul Bowdre
Oakland City University

As criminal justice educators, we must move away from the traditional approach of learning and instruction, which is a lecture. Lecture tends to reinforce the student's role as a passive learner and depersonalizes the learning experience while active learning allows the student to comprehend the material in a discernable manner. This presentation will explore an innovative active learning environment that engages student participation in complex skills often required of criminal justice professionals, and that demands the application of critical thinking skills that can result in deeper learning achievement.

POSTER: GENDER BIAS AMONG UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Sheena Lynn Gilbert
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

Victoria Simpson Beck
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

Recent research has shown that there is gender bias in gender-dominated fields among college students when given the choice between male and female professors. Using an experimental design, this research will report if gender bias does exist. Students in a criminal justice and social work class will be given a fake syllabus with general information about a class and a clear male or female name on it. Based on the syllabi that they are given, they must choose whether they would take the class or not.

POSTER: "SUPER BOOTY ESCORTS ONLINE": THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT OF SEX TRAFFICKING AND THE INTENSITY OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING WORLDWIDE

Emma Lynn Jardas
*University of Wisconsin
Madison*

Darius Santana
University at Albany

Kelsie Wiltse
*University of North Carolina
at Charlotte*

As technology has developed, human traffickers have moved operations, including advertisements, to the Internet. This study investigates how Twitter advertisements of commercial sex work (keywords: sex work, escort, incall, and outcall) and other factors influencing escort demand predict the intensity of human trafficking. After estimating ordinal logit and probit regression models, no relationship between per capita Tweets and trafficking intensity emerged. However, countries with higher rates of Internet access tended to have higher levels of human trafficking. This suggests that the Internet is an instrumental tool for human trafficking, even though Twitter appears not to be the website of choice.

POSTER: INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY IMPACT OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING POSSIBLE FOUL PLAY

Stephen J. Morewitz
*California State University
East Bay*

Criminal justice professionals are expanding our understanding of the community impact of victimization. The present study is part of the Foul Play Project, which is based on a random sample of 5,366 cases involving possible foul play. This investigation tests the null hypothesis that media reports of incidents involving possible foul play is not associated with increased community impact. Each case was coded using a protocol that contains 851 variables and the coded data were entered into a data file. The null hypothesis was rejected. Media reports of incidents involving possible foul play were associated with an increased probability that the incidents had a substantial impact on community residents.

POSTER: A STUDY ON THE MODERATING EFFECT OF SELF-ESTEEM ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SCHOOL VIOLENCE AND DATING VIOLENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Yongjae Nam
Michigan State University

This study was designed based on awareness of social issues of dating violence, which has rapidly increased recently in severe conditions. According to previous studies and social learning theory that a significant number of perpetrators of dating violence experienced childhood domestic violence and school violence. This study was performed according to the need to study the effect of childhood domestic violence experience and victimization experience of school violence on dating violence perpetration. In addition, this study aimed to analyze whether self-esteem moderate or buffer the negative effects of domestic and school violence experience on dating violence perpetration.

POSTER: PSYCHOLOGICAL CRIME

Kalie Novak
Lakeland University

Is it possible for an individual's mind to be the key factor in crime causation? Psychological theory of crime explains crime causation as a result of an individual that is not capable to overcome his or her own will. The current research will explore how criminality is a manifestation of an under-developed conscience resulting from incomplete psychosexual development. An application of psychological theory to explicate criminality will be illustrated.

POSTER: FROM CAMOUFLAGE TO CLASSROOMS: VETERANS AS A SPECIAL STUDENT POPULATION

Trish Oberweis
*Southern Illinois University
Edwardsville*

Matthew Petrocelli
*Southern Illinois University
Edwardsville*

As veterans separate from the military, they often head to college campuses to use their educational benefits. It is in this setting that service members undergo the transition from hierarchical military life to regular civilian life. Many of these men and women are also dealing with physical or mental health complications. The present study uses over 200 survey responses to consider how campuses can welcome and support these student-veterans. As many returning veterans transition to criminal justice upon return to civilian life, our classrooms are an ideal place to develop and implement veteran friendly practices.

POSTER: EARLY ONSET OF SUBSTANCE USE AND CRIMINALITY

Kaitlyn Pederson
Boise State University

The relationship between alcohol and criminality, and illicit drug use and crime, has been examined in various ways over the years. The current study was designed to examine the relationship between early onset of alcohol and illicit substance use and criminality. Using the 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-one individuals were assessed on their drug use, alcohol use, and criminality. Findings from this analysis revealed that early onset of alcohol use and early onset of illicit substance use both increase an individual's likelihood of ever being arrested and booked.

POSTER: WHEN ATTORNEYS GO ROGUE AND BECOME CRIMINALS

Andrew Pulaski
Elmhurst College

The purpose of this research is to discuss the reasons why attorneys violate their ethical and legal obligations and become criminals. Attorneys frequently commit three types of crime: financial; contraband smuggling into prisons; and assisting their clients with fraud. Financial pressures, untreated mental health issues, and a sense of being above the law all contribute.

POSTER: USING TRAJECTORY MODELING TO UNDERSTAND CITY-LEVEL HOMICIDE RATES FROM 2005-2015

Kait Roughton
Capital University

Mohamad Aboufoul
*University of North Carolina
at Charlotte*

Following two decades of steady decline, the national homicide rate in the U.S. spiked 10.8% in 2015. Using group-based trajectory modeling, we analyzed temporal changes in homicide rates in 81 U.S. cities with populations of more than 250,000 from 2005-2015 to identify clusters of cities that followed similar trajectories over time. We also explored factors that may have been associated with the changes in homicide rates from 2014 to 2015 and with the different clusters of cities. We discuss the policy implications of our findings.

POSTER: WHAT ARE JUDGES REALLY SEEING WHEN THEY SENTENCE SOMEONE?

Denise Alexandra Torres
SUNY College at Brockport

This research project examines possible disparities in judicial sentencing in lower level courts. According to recent studies, discrimination can be found at federal and state courts due to race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, etc. Therefore, it is important to research if discrimination is also present in lower level courts. This project is conducted through two studies: 1) An online survey that measures the awareness of the public when asked about the way the judicial system punishes criminal offenders; 2) A content analysis of existing court cases in the village courts. This project is ongoing.

POSTER: SPATIALLY ANALYZING MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS

Crystal Towers
North Dakota State University

Sarah Moses
*University of North Carolina
at Charlotte*

Utilizing Routine Activities theory, this research examines the crime of motor vehicle theft. Factors related to both target suitability and guardianship are examined as well as motor vehicle hot spots. Our results show that both of these factors are related to motor vehicle thefts on and around campus, as certain vehicle features and temporal conditions were found to be favorable to theft. Additionally, spatial analysis reveals a concentration of motor vehicle thefts in the areas bordering campus, particularly in the student apartment complexes. Preventative measures to increase guardianship and decrease target suitability are discussed.

POSTER: SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Allison Trendle
Lewis University

The aim of this project was to examine the discrepancy between sexual assault statistics and the number of reports of sexual assaults made on college campuses each year. A secondary data analysis and a literature analysis were conducted to examine the correlation between reporting procedures on campuses across the United States and the number of sexual assaults reported on those campuses in the year. The proposal from this data is to examine ways to decrease underreporting and encourage victims to come forwards and feel safe because of how prevalent of a problem sexual assault is on college campuses.

POSTER: EYEWITNESS CONTAMINATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

Molly Anne Valuch
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

Victoria Simpson Beck
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

A large body of research has demonstrated that eyewitness contamination ranging from misleading information, memory blending, and high stress situations can lead to inaccurate eyewitness identifications. This study utilizes secondary data from an experimental design that involved a classroom purse theft scenario that's intent was to expose the students to a crime where they would have to try and identify the perpetrator. A portion of the participants were then exposed to misleading information prior to suspect identification. The research will go on to analyze and report the influence of eyewitness contamination on the accuracy of the participant's eyewitness accounts.

POSTER: TRAFFICKING TACTICS USED FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS WITHIN THE COMMERCIAL SEX TRADE INDUSTRY

Akua Ami Williams
University at Albany

Sex trafficking is the recruitment of persons through force, coercion, or fraud for the purpose of sex trade. Often occurring undetected, the commercial sex industry is practiced internationally, and involves the use of humans as a commodity. This research presentation aims to understand the decision-making process traffickers undergo when they engage in the capture of trafficking victims. The argument advanced is that traffickers target impoverished women using their needs and desires to formulate a trap. The study empirically tests this argument through qualitative methodology based on three case studies: United States, China and Italy.

POSTER: SEXUAL ASSAULTS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES: THE OVERLOOKED PROBLEM

Kendra Zipperer
Lakeland University

Sexual assaults on college campuses are an overlooked problem. Such occurrences are difficult to study, as most victims do not report their attack because they may feel as though it will not be taken seriously or will be dismissed due to mitigating factors such as the use of alcohol or drugs. This paper will explore the previous literature of sexual assaults on campuses. Routine activity theory will be explored as the theoretical basis to explain why an assault may occur. While researchers have made advances in recommendations for policy and prevention tactics, further strides are needed to make potential victims aware of these incidences.

Welcome Reception

Thursday, September 28th, 2017
5:15pm – 6:15pm
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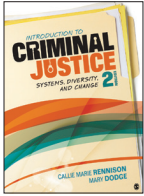
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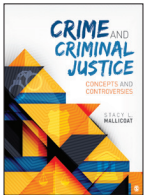
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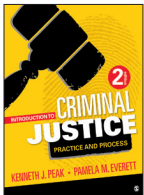
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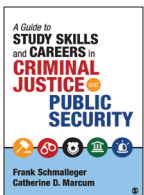
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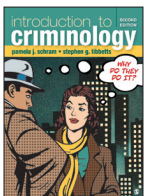
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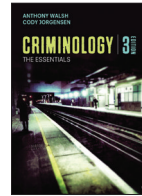
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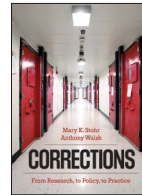
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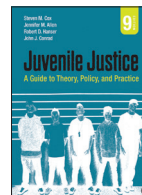
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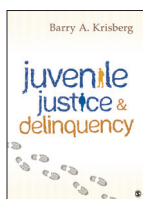
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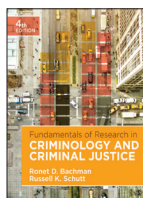


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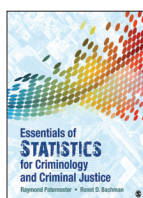
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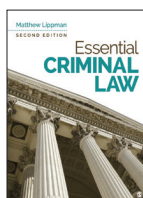
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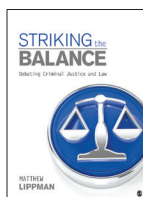
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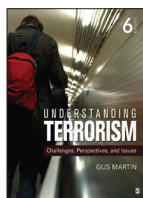
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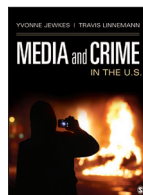


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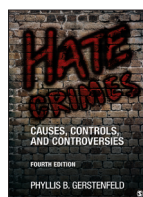


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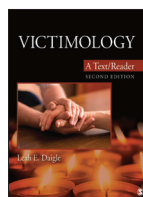
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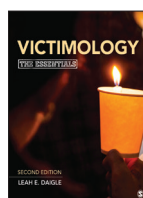
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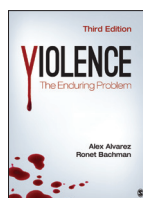
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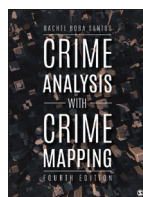
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Richard Dembo, Ph.D. Alcohol and drug use, juvenile justice

Bryanna Fox, Ph.D. Developmental criminology, forensic psychology, experimental and evaluation research

Lorie Fridell, Ph.D. Police use of force, violence against police, racially biased policing

Kathleen M. Heide, Ph.D. Juvenile homicide, adolescent parricide offenders, violent offending

Michael J. Leiber, Ph.D., (Chair) Race, juvenile justice, juvenile delinquency

Michael J. Lynch, Ph.D. Radical criminology, environmental and corporate crime, green criminology, racial bias in criminal justice process

Ojmarrh Mitchell, Ph.D. Race and crime, drug policy, meta-analysis

Richard Moule, Ph.D. Criminological theory, street gangs, technology in criminology and criminal justice, mixed methods

Rachael Powers, Ph.D. Victimization, violence against women, gender and crime, hate crime

M. Dwayne Smith, Ph.D. Homicide, capital punishment, structural correlates of violent crime

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<http://www.usf.edu/cbcs/criminology/>





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Helen Bader
School of Social Welfare

Friday, September 29th

Light Breakfast

Friday, September 29th, 2017
8:15am – 9:15am
12th Floor Pre-function Space

PANEL 12

Friday, September 29th, 2017
8:45am – 10:00am
State Room II

***Surveys & Assessments:
Studying Offenders &
Correctional Practitioners***

CHAIR
J. Michael Vecchio
Loyola University Chicago

TELL US HOW YOU REALLY FEEL: VALIDATING AN INMATE SOCIAL CLIMATE SURVEY

Melissa W. Burek
Bowling Green State University

Catherine M. Pape
Bowling Green State University

John Liederbach
Bowling Green State University

Ohio's Correctional Institution Inspection Committee requested research assistance to assess the validity of inmate surveys, which are administered during the regular inspections of facilities. Correctional facilities have a discernible "social climate," or collection of contextual properties that derive from perceptions of both staff and inmates. These properties include the physical, organizational, social, and emotional conditions affect inmates' perceptions of life on the inside and their behaviors. Building on a limited, but existing line of research on prison social climate surveys, our study presents the validation assessment results conducted on the survey instruments and the process by which they were administered.

BOUNDARY VIOLATIONS AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG PRISON OFFICERS

Robert Worley
Lamar University

Eric Lambert
The University of Mississippi

Vidisha Barua Worley
Lamar University

While most correctional officers are professional in their interactions with inmates, some employees cross the line and engage in boundary violations, which potentially put everyone at risk. Using questionnaires collected from 501 correctional officers within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, this study examined the relationship between correctional officers' perceptions of boundary violations and job satisfaction. Results will be presented and discussed.

KEEPING OR LEAVING THE JOB: PREDICTORS OF TURNOVER INTENTION AMONG COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STAFF

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

Kristin Y. Mack
University of Northern Iowa

The purpose of this study was to determine which personal, environmental, and attitudinal variables impacted the turnover intention of community corrections staff. Additionally, this study sought to determine if these factors differed substantially from factors known to impact institutional corrections officers' turnover intention. Using data collected from an online survey of community corrections staff, the findings indicated that job tenure, emotional exhaustion, job stress, and job satisfaction were significant predictors of turnover intention. Further, the findings reveal that very few of the known predictors of turnover intention among institutional correctional staff were significant in predicting turnover among community corrections staff.

VALIDATION OF THE STATIC-99R ON A SAMPLE OF NATIVE AMERICAN SEX OFFENDERS

Andrew J. Myer
North Dakota State University

Research demonstrates that the risk principle applies to sex offenders and sex offender specific risk assessment tools are important. The most widely used sex offender risk assessment tool is the Static-99R. While this tool has

demonstrated validity across Caucasian, Black, and Hispanic sex offenders, no research to date has examined its validity on Native American Sex Offenders. The current research presents findings from a validation study of the Static-99R on a sample of Native American Sex Offenders. Policy implications will be discussed.

PANEL 13

Friday, September 29th, 2017
8:45am – 10:00am
State Room I

Court Processes & Outcomes

CHAIR
Jennifer H. Peck
University of Central Florida

COURT PROCESSING IN THE UNITED STATES: INSIGHTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FROM ORGANIZATIONAL THEORIES

Alicia Lyn Jurek
Sam Houston State University

Research on sentencing decisions has typically been framed within organizational perspectives, including uncertainty avoidance/causal attribution, focal concerns, and court communities. Recent work has recognized cross-jurisdiction differences in sentencing outcomes; the aforementioned frameworks, however, do not explain these differences. The current project proposes the use of organizational theories, including structural contingency theory, representative bureaucracy, and institutional organization theory, to move forward with future research on sentencing decisions in United States courts. Existing findings supportive of these theories and future directions for each are explained.

WHO IS GERALD GAULT?: A BAYESIAN META-ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS

George W. Burruss
University of South Florida

Jennifer H. Peck
University of Central Florida

Alesha Cameron
University of Central Florida

May 15th, 2017 marked the 50th anniversary of the United States Supreme Court decision *In re Gault*. While *Gault* highlighted the importance of legal representation and due process rights throughout juvenile justice proceedings, much prior research suggests a “lawyer penalty” where youth who have legal counsel are punished more severely than their non-counsel counterparts. Given the implications of these findings on both the court and life outcomes of juvenile offenders, the current study performs a Bayesian meta-analysis comparing the dispositional sanctions of adjudicated juvenile offenders with counsel to those without representation.

A TEST OF THE LIBERATION HYPOTHESIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RACE/ETHNIC AND GENDER (IN)EQUITY IN JUVENILE COURT OUTCOMES

Maude Beaudry-Cyr
University of South Florida

Michael Leiber
University of South Florida

Tayler Shreve
University of South Florida

The liberation hypothesis posits that factors such as evidentiary strength and/or the severity of the crime have the potential to affect the extent that legal criteria reduce discretion among decision-makers. Central to this explanation is the belief that the importance of extralegal factors increases as the severity of judicial cases lessens. Using a random sample of delinquent referrals from a Northeast state, this research examines the role(s) that race/ethnicity, gender, crime severity, and prior record, individually and in combination, have on juvenile court outcomes. The results have implications for better understanding the determinants of social control within juvenile justice proceedings.

EXPLORING THE NATURE OF OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT IN WRONGFUL CONVICTION CASES

Mia R. Gilliam
*Indiana University –
Bloomington*

Michael C. Gizzi
Illinois State University

The National Registry of Exonerations tracks more than 2,000 exonerations since 1989, and identifies the primary reasons for the wrongful conviction. Official misconduct is present in half of all cases, but the registry provides no detail on the nature of the misconduct, nor the types of officials responsible. This paper presents the result of an analysis of 814 official misconduct cases, identifying the participants who engaged in misconduct (prosecutors, police, judges, others), and the nature of the misconduct. It provides a first look into the scope of official misconduct and provides insight into the nature of the problem.

PANEL 14

Friday, September 29th, 2017
8:45am – 10:00am
Conrad Room

Origins, Culture, & Performance Outcomes in Law Enforcement

CHAIR
William R. King
Sam Houston State University

RACIAL THREAT: THE GENESIS OF FORMAL POLICE AGENCY CREATION IN U.S. CITIES

**Nicholas Andrew
Salimbene**
Sam Houston State University

William R. King
Sam Houston State University

Historians have sought to explain why police agencies in large US cities were created during the mid-1800s, generally focusing on functional or rational explanations (crime, disorder, riots), or class and race conflict as instigators of agency creation. One such explanation is racial threat hypothesis, which posits that police were created as a response to a “dangerous class” of minorities and immigrants. We employ historical Census data and racial threat hypothesis to predict the formation of formal, persistent, full-time police agencies in 57 American cities.

PREDICTING AND MEASURING POLICE OFFICER SUCCESS

James Frank
University of Cincinnati

Brad Reynolds
Weber State University

Jillian Shafer
University of Cincinnati

Charles F. Klahm IV
Wayne State University

Billy W. Henson
*Shippensburg University of
Pennsylvania*

Police agencies devote considerable time and resources to the hiring of quality personnel, in the belief that quality in the selection process translates into successful officers. Using personnel data and performance data collected on 486 officers hired between 1996 and 2006 in a single department, we examine the relationship between selection criteria, academy performance and police service throughout their careers on a variety of measures of organizational success and street-level activity.

IS SPONSORSHIP A BENEFICIAL STRATEGY TO IMPROVE WOMEN'S PERFORMANCES AND OUTCOMES IN THE POLICE ACADEMY?

Kelesha Nevers
University of Nevada, Reno

In general, women tend to perform just as well and in some cases even better than males in the police academy, however they are less likely to graduate. In order to investigate whether sponsorship can improve women's position, we analyzed data collected from a large metropolitan police training institute. Several regressions with interaction effects were modeled to determine if sponsorship produced different classroom, physical fitness, and graduation

outcomes for female recruits. We found that sponsored females tend to perform significantly better and graduate from the academy at a higher rate than non-sponsored females.

ISOLATION AND CYNICISM IN THE MILITARY POLICE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCE: COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS

Michael E. Meyer
University of North Dakota

Jean Steyn
University of KwaZulu-Natal

Mfuneko Sihlobo
*South African National
Defense Force*

While significant international/comparative research has been conducted on the existence of a "police culture" and its characteristics, only one study (1984) of a police culture among police personnel in a strictly military environment was found in the literature. The cumulative research has challenged the existence of a monolithic police culture although certain shared characteristics, variable in their substance and effect, have been identified. Though military police differ from civil police in the specificity of their function both have crime control and criminal investigation responsibilities. Based on surveys from 517 members of the Military Police Unit of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF), this paper explores characteristics of shared orientations on indicators of social isolation and community support for members of the Military Police Unit. Further analysis explores gender differences difference on these dimensions. Results indicate between group differences on these orientations but also note significant within group differences as well. Implications of the findings will also be discussed.

PANEL 15

Friday, September 29th, 2017
8:45am – 10:00am
Grand Room

Interpreting Constitutional and Criminal Law

CHAIR
David Jones
University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh

IS THE PRESIDENT ABOVE THE LAW? AN EXAMINATION OF THE LIMITED REACH OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Wendy R. Calaway
*University of Cincinnati
Blue Ash*

No one is above the law. It is a phrase often repeated by champions of the United States system of government - a hallmark of a liberal democracy - everyone is equal in the eyes of the law. However, reference to the legal framework calls this notion into question when applied to the President of the United States. The Supreme Court has not squarely addressed the question of whether a president can be indicted. This paper examines the relevant statutes, case law and constitutional provisions addressing the issue of whether a president can be criminally prosecuted.

UNDELEGATED: THE POWER OF STATES TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE VIOLATIONS OF ELECTION LAWS

Dwayne Keith Jones
The University of Akron

The circumstances surrounding the 2016 election are currently under investigation by the FBI for possible criminal violations. A vocal critic of this investigation, the President has been clear that he wants the federal inquiry to end. However, ending the federal inquiry does not necessarily foreclose criminal sanctions for any electoral wrongdoing. Federal elections are administered by the individual states. This paper examines the scope and authority of state law to reach potential criminal wrongdoing in the federal election.

THE FOURTH AMENDMENT IN THE AGE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

David Jones
*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

When the Fourth Amendment was adopted, the technology of the day was quite limited. This fact has changed dramatically, and the rate of change is increasing. This presentation will examine recent U. S. Supreme Court (and other federal court) decisions in an attempt to analyze how the courts have applied this eighteenth century document to the modern age.

THE “INTENT STANDARD” AND ITS DISCONTENTS

Zalman Rothschild
Harvard Law School

This paper argues that the “intent standard” to determine governmental discrimination is not only impossible to surmount, but is also illogical and inconsistent on its own terms. One must prove a negative, that there couldn’t have been a legitimate purpose: an impossibility. Further, the purpose of the intent tests was to uncover covertly discriminatory actions, yet under the guise of filtering out frivolous challenges, the Court shields discrimination by establishing a standard that itself “covertly” furnishes radically reduced scrutiny. “Impact” is over-inclusive and “intent” is under-inclusive, but impact that clearly indicates intent is a viable standard. I will show how.

Morning Break

Friday, September 29th, 2017
10:00am – 10:15am
12th Floor Pre-function Space

PANEL 16

Friday, September 29th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room II

Myths and Realities in Criminal Justice

CHAIR
Jennifer Huck
Carroll University

IT’S ALL RELATIVE: STOPWATCH STATISTICS AND OTHER WAYS THAT CRIME DATA ARE DISTORTED

Rob Weidner
University of Minnesota Duluth

Today, decontextualized, distorted, and outright fake information is used to support all manner of policies and laws, including in the realm of criminal justice. It has never been more crucial to promote accurate information about criminal justice issues, so as to foster fact-based policies. Yet it is not uncommon for various advocates and even some criminologists to present data devoid of context needed for a realistic understanding of the magnitude and prevalence of various types of crime and victimization. This paper focuses on contemporary types of misleading presentations of crime data. Recommendations and remedies for this problem are considered.

DATE ME, HATE ME, BUT DON’T RAPE ME: RAPE MYTHS AND JURY DECISION MAKING

Laken Camino
Tiffin University

The current researcher was interested in the effects of rape myth acceptance on jury decision making. The study was a 2X2X2 factorial between subjects design. Differences in levels of rape myth acceptance, sex, and case type were compared; verdict and sentencing were measured. Research has demonstrated that rape myth acceptance creates biases during the decision making process, especially in date rape scenarios. This would indicate that there are issues in the court process that need to be addressed to produce a fair and unbiased trial for victims and defendants.

“SHE LET HIM IN HER APARTMENT”: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUROR RESPONSES IN A MOCK SEXUAL ASSAULT TRIAL

Kelsey Keimig
North Dakota State University

Antonia Curtis
North Dakota State University

Amy J. Stichman
North Dakota State University

The present study utilized qualitative methodologies to examine themes in juror responses in a mock sexual assault trial, specifically their justifications for verdict and sentencing decisions. Several major themes emerged from the data, including consent, reasonable doubt, and victim blaming. These results contribute to our understanding of how potential jurors view sexual assault case characteristics.

FACULTY AND STAFF: PERCEPTIONS OF RAPE MYTHS

Jennifer Huck
Carroll University

Faculty and staff acceptance of rape myths were measured using the Illinois Rape Myth Scale in Spring 2016 through an in-person survey design and focus groups. Descriptive statistics and comparison analyses will help frame the perceptions and acceptance of rape myths through five scales, including overall myth, she asked for it, blame, not meaning to do it, and lying. The focus group information provides insight and understanding of the quantitative data.

PANEL 17

Friday, September 29th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room I

Ethics and Integrity in Law Enforcement

CHAIR
Jon Maskaly
University of Texas at Dallas

PEELIAN POLICING: ESTABLISHING A PROFESSIONAL CORE FOR POLICE ETHICS

Nathanial Forrest
*University of Wisconsin
Platteville*

Peelian Policing examines the nine principles for policing to establish a professional core of ethics. The principles are credited to Sir Robert Peel. These principles are taught in historical chapters for students in undergraduate studies and police academies. Current ethics training and education overlook the use of the principles. A comparison of the Wisconsin law enforcement academy curriculum is emphasized. The operational use of the nine principles is explained in this paper. This will allow for police to have a foundation for their professional core of ethics while allowing individuality with local control.

THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE ON POLICE INTEGRITY

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich
Michigan State University

Maria Haberland
*John Jay College of Criminal
Justice*

Joseph Hamm
Michigan State University

Scott Wolfe
Michigan State University

This paper explores the influence of organizational justice on police integrity. Police officers from a selected number of U.S. police agencies have been asked to assess the seriousness of various forms of police misconduct, including examples of both organizational deviance and interpersonal deviance. Our logistic regression models assess the influence of organizational justice on the respondents' evaluations of seriousness when the model controls for other organizational variables such as evaluations of behavior as rule-violating, expected discipline, and the code of silence.

AN EXPLORATION OF POLICE CHIEFS' PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PROCEDURAL JUSTICE

Joshua Shadwick
Sam Houston State University

William R. King
Sam Houston State University

Recent scholarship has emphasized the importance of procedural justice within criminal justice interactions, especially in policing. That literature has begun to explore the application of procedural justice across a variety of police-citizen interactions. However, the nexus of police leadership, internal, and external procedural justice has remained relatively unexplored. Using data from a sample of Texas police chiefs, we explore the dimensionality of police chiefs' perceptions of their agencies' degree of internal and external procedural justice.

ENHANCING THE MEASUREMENT OF POLICE INTEGRITY: AN ITEM RESPONSE THEORY APPROACH

Jon Maskaly
University of Texas at Dallas

Christopher M. Donner
Loyola University Chicago

Research into the integrity of police officers in the United States was revolutionized when Klockars and colleagues (1999) developed an instrument based on scenarios an officer may encounter during the course of his/her duties. The findings from this early survey have been replicated around the world. However, questions remain in regards to how many underlying constructs are being measured by the items and what the relationships between the constructs look like. Modern psychometric approaches, item response theory permits the estimation of both person-free and item-free parameter—in addition to examining measurement invariance. Implications for research, theory, and measurement are discussed.

ANATOMY OF A CONFESSION

Charles Michael White
Tiffin University

Michael Lewis
Tiffin University

The majority of cases are solved from witness statements or confessions. What causes an individual to confess? This study looks at 20 open source police confessions and the statements of the interrogator immediately preceding the confession. Statements from interrogated are quoted into 10 types of actions. The findings indicate that coercion and threats do not predominately precede confessions. Unlike media portrayals, it is often better to appeal to the needs of the person being interrogated.

PANEL 18

Friday, September 29th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
Conrad Room

Shaping Adolescence: Deviant & Delinquency Issues

CHAIR
Kimberly D. Dodson
University of Houston – Clear Lake

THE USE OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION AS AN INTERVENING MECHANISM BETWEEN WEAK COMMITMENT AND CYBERBULLYING

Charern Lee
University of Minnesota Duluth

Cyberbullying has been a popular research topic over the last several years; however, there is more to be learned in why cyberbullying is more prone among some youth than others. Theories of crime may help contextualize this topic. This study examines whether differential association is an intervening mechanism between weak commitment to school and cyberbullying. The data were collected from two middle schools in the United States. The findings suggest that weak commitment to school and differential association were able to predict cyberbullying. Also, differential association partially mediated the relationship between weak commitment to school and cyberbullying.

BEYOND THE NUMBERS: EXPLORING MORE COMPLETELY THE CYBERBULLYING EXPERIENCES OF ADOLESCENTS

Justin W. Patchin
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Sameer Hinduja
Florida Atlantic University

Madi Bacon
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Brooke Gajewski
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

The current project seeks to evaluate qualitative responses to questions about the nature of cyberbullying experiences among a national sample of 5,500 middle and high school students. Consistent with thematic analysis, researchers reviewed responses to several open-ended questions about cyberbullying victimization and perpetration, created a rubric, and categorized the respondent's experience based on the rubric. Preliminary results show wide variation in experiences with cyberbullying, with some students significantly impacted and others not so much. Implications for intervention will also be discussed.

CRIMINALIZING THE CLASSROOM: SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE SCHOOL-TO-PRISON PIPELINE

Kimberly D. Dodson
*University of Houston
Clear Lake*

The school-to-prison pipeline is a disturbing trend in U.S. that results in minority children being pushed out of schools and into the juvenile or criminal justice systems. Although much has been written about the school-to-prison pipeline, there is little research on the role of school resource officers (SROs). The purpose of this study is to examine SROs' perceptions of the school-to-prison pipeline and their role in it. In-depth interviews were conducted with a purposive sample (n = 25) of SROs from a Midwestern state. Results indicate SROs experience role ambiguity and feel conflicted about zero-tolerance policies.

ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS THEORY AND INVESTMENT PERSPECTIVES: HOW FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS CONTRIBUTE TO ALCOHOL USE DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD

Kristen N. Sobba
*Southeast Missouri State
University*

Monica Bixby Radu
*Southeast Missouri State
University*

Early stages of an individual's life lay the foundation for adult outcomes. Using a longitudinal approach, we test the effects of family and school resources, stressful life events, and delinquency on frequency of alcohol use. We find that mother's educational attainment and living in a safe environment are important deterrents for later alcohol use. Schools with more social capital and lower student-teacher ratios also help prevent more frequent use of alcohol. In addition, we find a significant interaction effect between mother's educational attainment and delinquency on alcohol consumption. Finally, prevention strategies are discussed associated with preventing adolescent alcohol consumption.

PANEL 19

Friday, September 29th, 2017
10:15am – 11:30am
Grand Room

Evaluating Crime Prevention Programming

CHAIR
Brandon R. Kooi
Aurora University

PROBLEM-SOLVING HEROIN

Brandon R. Kooi
Aurora University

Deaths from drug overdoses have increased in virtually every county across the country. Almost everyone now knows someone who has overdosed or died from heroin, often fueled by prescription drug use. This paper will discuss

some preliminary findings from a drug court assessment and the use of addicts to help offenders into recovery. Further discussion will look at ways the justice system is shifting its focus towards deferred prosecution.

A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF THE SAFE STREETS TREATMENT OPTIONS PROGRAM (SSTOP) IN OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, WI

Tina L. Freiburger
*University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee*

Alyssa Pfeiffer
*University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee*

The Safe Streets Treatment Options Program (SSTOP) began in 2011 in Outagamie County to reduce OWI recidivism rates through intensive supervision, education, and treatment. The current study is an outcome evaluation of the SSTOP program for offenders entering the program in 2012 and 2013. Offenders who participated in SSTOP during these years were compared to a comparison group of 2009-2010 OWI offenders selected through propensity score matching. The results indicate that SSTOP participants had significantly fewer convictions, fewer subsequent sentences to incarceration, were sentenced to fewer days incarcerated in jail for subsequent offenses, and were less likely to receive another OWI conviction. The findings further indicate that SSTOP resulted in a 31% reduction in OWI offenses.

THE EFFECT OF A RE-ENTRY COURT IN A MIDWESTERN STATE: A RETROSPECTIVE QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION

Spencer G. Lawson
*Indiana University – Purdue
University Indianapolis*

Eric Grommon
*Indiana University – Purdue
University Indianapolis*

Bradley Ray
*Indiana University – Purdue
University Indianapolis*

Jeff Gruenewald
*Indiana University – Purdue
University Indianapolis*

Re-entry courts have emerged as a strategy to assist individuals subjected to post-release supervision in the reintegration process, but there is limited evidence supporting the effectiveness of the program model. The current study presents the results of a retrospective quasi-experimental evaluation for a sample of 672 individuals referred to a re-entry court between 2011 and 2016. Specifically, this research evaluates if there are certain factors that predict graduation and whether re-entry court exposure affects recidivism and mortality rates. Implications and limitations of this research will be discussed, as well as re-entry court policy and practice and avenues for future research.

Lunch & ACJS Information Session

Friday, September 29th, 2017
11:35am – 12:45pm
12th Floor Pre-function Space

Sponsored by ACJS

Criminal Justice Career & Graduate School Fair

Friday, September 29th, 2017
1:00pm – 2:30pm
State Room I & State Room II
& 12th Floor Pre-function Space

PANEL 20

Friday, September 29th, 2017
1:15pm – 2:30pm
Conrad Room

Policy Implementation: Consequences & Implications

CHAIR
Mitchell B. Chamlin
Texas State University

AN ASSESSMENT OF NEW JERSEY'S DISTRACTED DRIVING LEGISLATION ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Mitchell B. Chamlin
Texas State University

Beth A. Sanders
*University of Houston
Downtown*

The current study uses ARIMA interrupted time series analytic models to assess the impact of New Jersey's distracted driver law on road safety. The parameter estimates from the final transfer function models indicate that the implementation of this legislation on March 1, 2008 led to an immediate reduction of approximately two and one-half total fatalities ($\omega_0 = -2.437$, $p < .02$) and driver and passenger fatalities ($\omega_0 = -2.406$, $p < .02$) per month, respectively. The ARIMA analyses reveals that this legislation also led to a gradual, permanent decrease of approximately nine motor vehicle crashes per month.

THE LONG AND SAD SAGA OF MANDATORY IMPRISONMENT FOR RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY IN ILLINOIS, 1980-2017

Douglas Thomson
Loyola University Chicago

As one small part of the national imprisonment binge, Illinois in 1980 changed residential burglary from a presumptive probation sentence offense to one mandating a prison sentence of four to fifteen years (except in instances of demonstrated drug addiction). This case study describes origins of this drastic escalation, and traces reform efforts over the next 37 years. Despite countervailing public opinion research, opposition from community advocates, legislative change efforts, and recent bipartisan reform support from a gubernatorial commission, the mandatory incarceration law remains. This saga thus provides a microcosm of structural and cultural obstacles to rolling back massive incarceration nationally.

IVF AND THE CRIMINALIZATION OF ABORTION: DOES LIFE BEGIN IN A PETRI DISH?

Stephanie Boys
Indiana University

As the anti-abortion movement gains ground in the United States, the proposed presentation seeks to explore the impact of bills defining life to begin at conception on the practice of IVF. Could laws criminalizing abortion also outlaw and criminalize the practice of IVF? As the prevalence of IVF grows, this is a practice that should no longer be ignored in the political discourse on abortion. Ultimately, the laws could criminalize IVF under the most narrow legal interpretations. Under less restrictive interpretations, they would make IVF far less likely to be successful, significantly more expensive and more medically invasive.

SELF-DEFENSE UNDER SIEGE: CREEPING CRIMINALIZATION OF INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEFENSE BY THE U.S. MILITARY

Brian L. Bengs
Northern State University

Individual self-defense is an inherent right belonging to each citizen. As such, it is firmly rooted in natural law as opposed to positive law. Recognition of such a right precludes a sovereign from subsequently limiting an individual's assertion of self-defense. The US military improperly limits the right of individual self-defense and closely related defense of others for military personnel. In support of this contention, the scope of individual self-defense guaranteed by the criminal justice systems of the US military and a majority of states is compared with the scope of self-defense permitted for US military personnel operating in a foreign battlespace.

PANEL 21

Friday, September 29th, 2017
1:15pm – 2:30pm
Grand Room

Risks, Referrals, and Responding to Clients' Needs

CHAIR
Kathy Miller
Concordia University

BIOSOCIAL CRIMINOLOGY: RECENT FINDINGS AND CHALLENGES FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

Roger Guy
*University of North Carolina
at Pembroke*

Piotr Chomczynski
University of Lodz

There is considerable interest in how to prevent crime and reduce recidivism. In fact, one of the main goals of community corrections as it concerns resocialization and rehabilitation, and considering release involves assessing risk. For years the concepts of risk, need, and responsivity have been the foundation evidence-based prevention. Recently some have argued for the use of biosocial research findings to move the field of criminology in general to that of a “prevention science”—an interdisciplinary approach to using scientific findings and methodologies to prevent public health problems and improve well-being (Gajos, Fagan and Beaver, 2016). This paper will consider whether findings in biosocial criminology can be integrated into current evidence-based practices in an effort to broaden the concepts of risk, need, and responsivity, and thereby move community corrections in the direction of a prevention science.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER AMONG CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS

Staci Paquet
*Indiana University – Purdue
University Indianapolis*

Bradley Ray
*Indiana University – Purdue
University Indianapolis*

Jeff Gruenewald
*Indiana University – Purdue
University Indianapolis*

Criminal justice professionals and treatment providers increasingly have shared interests to divert offenders out of the criminal justice system and into community-based treatments and services. This study focuses around a new statewide system that allows criminal justice professionals to refer offenders with a mental illness or substance use disorder into wrap around services. We examine data from a statewide survey of criminal justice professionals to assess how attitudes towards mental health and substance abuse are associated with referral. We find significant differences in the likelihood of referral and discuss implications for this new program and its implementation.

ARE DELINQUENT MINORITIES RECEIVING FEWER REFERRALS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES?

Rachel Michelle Coleman
Bowling Green State University

Many minority youths in the juvenile justice system are battling between mental illnesses and being referred to receive mental services. Research shows that 65% to 80% of youth who need mental health services do not receive them, and minorities are less likely to be referred. The repercussions of this lack of treatment may lead to more crime. This study assesses the relationship between race and mental health in predicting disparities within juvenile referrals to mental health services to determine if the city of Toledo's initiative to develop recommendations aimed at addressing developmental limitations or correcting behavioral issues is working.

Afternoon Break

Friday, September 29th, 2017
2:30pm – 2:45pm
12th Floor Pre-function Space

PANEL 22

Friday, September 29th, 2017
2:45pm – 4:00pm
Conrad Room

Examining Programs, Trainings, & Interventions

CHAIR
Matt Richie
University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

DEALING WITH EVICTION: A MIXED METHODS EVALUATION OF AN EVICTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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*University of Wisconsin
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There are approximately 13,000 eviction cases in Milwaukee County each year and less than 1 percent of the individuals being evicted have legal representation. This paper will briefly describe the eviction problem in Milwaukee, but mostly focus on describing a program that is designed to assist individuals facing eviction with a team of volunteer attorneys from law firms around the city. Preliminary evaluation data and will be presented; which will include information from client surveys as well as qualitative interviews with clients, court staff, and program staff and volunteers.

FACULTY, STAFF, AND STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF ACTIVE SHOOTER TRAINING: AN UPDATE

J.W. Carter II
Mount St. Joseph University

Brooke Gialopsos
Mount St. Joseph University

In recent years, the number of active shooting incidents, as well as public concern about these incidents, appears to be increasing. Of particular concern is how schools, businesses, and members of the general public might better respond when faced with an active shooter. Programs, such as the A.L.i.C.E. program, have been created to increase the survivability of those involved in these situations. However, little has been done to assess the effects of such efforts. Drawing on data collected from a sample of faculty, staff and students at a university in the Midwest, the current study assesses the ways in which the A.L.i.C.E. program reduced study participants' levels of fear and perceived risk of being involved in an active shooting situation.

MEASURING THE NEEDS OF CRIME VICTIMS

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Joni Boye-Beaman
Saginaw Valley State University

Jessica Hacker
Saginaw Valley State University

Dave Kendziorski
Saginaw Police Department

Dennis Savard
Saginaw Valley State University

One of the goals of the Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims (ELERV) initiative is to measure resident perceptions in the community where the strategy is implemented. The ELERV Strategy seeks to understand the needs of the community in terms of crime victimization and police responses to crime. The results from 313 respondents that took the Community Services Survey will be presented. This is a baseline survey and covers the areas of citizen satisfaction, interactions with police, and perceptions of services provided to residents. Policy implications will be discussed.

UNDERSTANDING TRAUMA AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT THROUGH RESTORATIVE JUSTICE INTERVENTION PRACTICES

Rolanda Spencer
*Alternative Education Research
Institute – Northern Illinois
University*

Northeastern Illinois University (NEIU), and Alternative Education Research Institute (AERI) will work in concert with the Cook County Juvenile Detention Center and students of Nancy B Jefferson Alternative High School (Jefferson Alternative) to develop a cohesive set of gender-specific workshop style trainings and interventions for youth who have been victims of trauma, and/or have been exposed to, or perpetrated violence upon another. In order to

provide youth with a comprehensive set of direct-service trainings, we have developed goals and objectives based on the best restorative justice practices. The trainings cover: empowerment strategies, trauma interventions, anger management, conflict resolution, reflection activities, access to media and technology. This series of workshops will also provide instruction for conflict resolution, peace building and alternatives to violence.

FEMALE LEADERS: SHIFTING YOUR INTERACTION

Shaunty James
Lindenwood University
Belleville

Future leadership training may call for various shifts in gender interactions when dealing with the new emerging working population. Tibbs, et al. (2016) “explored the interaction between the gender of the leader and the gender of the follower when assessing how authentic leaders were (118).” This study positions this question within the university arena to delve into the analysis of the ‘next’ generation’s expectation of an authentic leader. Thus, indicating a call for a new policy and new direction for the “traditional” leadership model.

PANEL 23

Friday, September 29th, 2017
2:45pm – 4:00pm
Grand Room

ROUNDTABLE: ***MCJA at 40: Reflections from*** ***Past Presidents***

MODERATOR
Jason D. Spraitz
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

MCJA AT 40: REFLECTIONS FROM PAST PRESIDENTS

Melissa W. Burek
Bowling Green State University
President: 2011-12

James Frank
University of Cincinnati
President: 2003-04

Michael Leiber
University of South Florida
President: 2002-03

Michael E. Meyer
University of North Dakota
President: 1992-93

As we celebrate 40 years of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, some of the organization’s Past Presidents look back on what it means. The creation and growth of MCJA will be discussed. Past Presidents will talk about challenges the organization faced and how they overcame those obstacles. Panelists will reflect on the objectives and goals of MCJA and how the group strives to serve practitioners, educators, researchers, and students of criminology and criminal justice. Finally, our former presidents will touch on their visions for the future of MCJA. Participation from audience members, especially Past Presidents not on the dais, is welcomed and encouraged.

***General Business Meeting &
Award Ceremony***

Friday, September 29th, 2017
4:15pm – 5:00pm
State Room I & State Room II

Break

Friday, September 29th, 2017
5:00pm – 5:15pm

Keynote Address

Friday, September 29th, 2017
5:15pm – 6:15pm
State Room I & State Room II

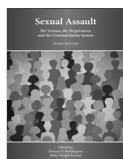
Dr. Nancy Rodriguez

Presidential Reception

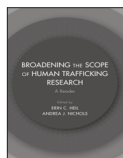
Friday, September 29th, 2017
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12th Floor Pre-function Space

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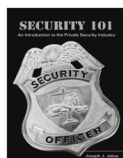
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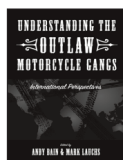
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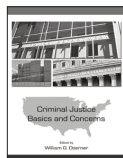


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Human Trafficking in the Midwest

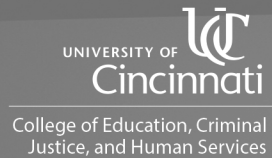
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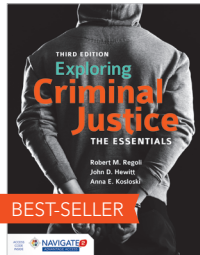
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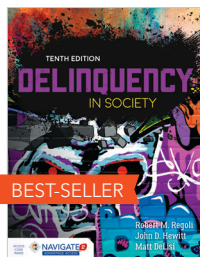
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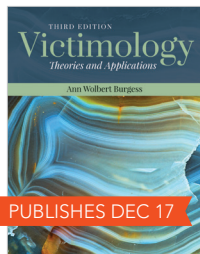
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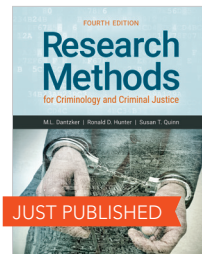
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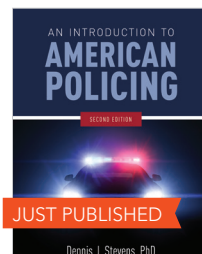
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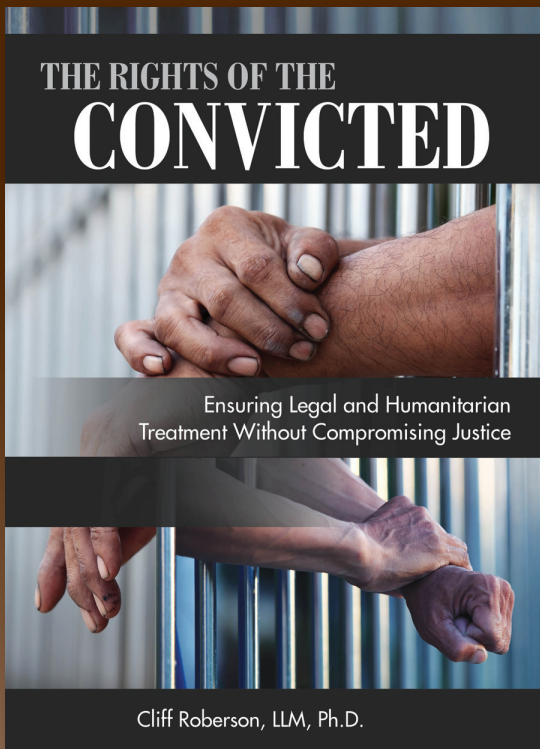
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