Midwestern Criminal Justice Association
41st Annual Meeting

Criminal Justice at the Nexus of Research, Policy, and Practice

Thursday, September 27th – Friday, September 28th
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

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Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE NEXUS OF RESEARCH, POLICY, AND PRACTICE

41st Annual Meeting

September 27 – 28, 2018

Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

Chicago, Illinois

www.mcja.org
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beckv@uwosh.edu
# MCJA
## Past Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>Eric Lambert</td>
<td>1990-1991</td>
<td>Frank Horvath</td>
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<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>Thomas Castellano</td>
<td>1984-1985</td>
<td>Jeffrey Schrink</td>
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## Conference Floor Plan

![Conference Floor Plan Image](image-url)
Welcome to the 2018 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Meeting

MCJA Members, Conference Participants, and Attendees:

Welcome to Chicago for the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association's 41st annual meeting. I hope you will enjoy the next two days and that you also will help form a vision for its future. Our theme this year is: Criminal Justice at the Nexus of Research, Policy, & Practice. As reflected in the program, there are a host of panels, roundtables, and poster presentation that reflect this theme. I hope you will take the many opportunities to engage in the many activities that the MCJA board has planned throughout the two-day conference. Please make time to attend the Welcome Reception on Thursday evening. This is a great opportunity to connect with old friends and to connect with new people.

As our continued desire to be an organization that welcomes both undergraduate and graduate student we are offering three unique roundtables that focus on professional development. This year we have decided to add professional development roundtables. MCJA has always been a place for students to engage and learn about the various aspects of professional development in the field and it is our hope that the three panels will continue with that tradition.

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 Jennifer Peck, you have always made yourself available and your continued support is a display of your commitment to MCJA and the discipline. Thank you to our President, Jason Spraitz; I cannot imagine following in anyone else’s footsteps. Your attention to ensuring that every aspect of the annual conference is attended to is to be acknowledged. Thank you to our Second Vice President, Breanne Pleggenkuhle. 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 and Kim Dodson 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 Victoria Beck who serves as our ACJS Region 3 Trustee. And, a special thank you to two Executive Board members who are completing their first year of a 2-year term this year: Andrea (Andie) Krieg and Andrew (AJ) Myer, you both have been incredible sources of support for Executive Board members and I look forward to continuing to work with you both.

I also would like to recognize and thank a series of people for their contributions to the Association. Victoria Beck, along with serving as our Region 3 Trustee, works to organize the undergraduate and graduate student paper competitions. Thank you to Stephanie Boys, D. Alper Camlibel, David Jones, Eric Grommon, and Tamara Lynn for judging 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 this year’s meeting. There are several panels, roundtables, and posters devoted to research on various aspects of criminology and the criminal justice system. Please make a point to stay for the Keynote Address Friday evening. We are grateful that Dr. Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve will be giving the keynote.

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.

Sincerely,

Kiesha Warren-Gordon

Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ph.D.
First Vice President and Program Chair
Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology
Ball State University
kwarrengordo@bsu.edu
Open, inclusive, and broad in focus, the series covers scholarship on a wide range of crime and justice issues, including the exploration of understudied subjects relating to crime, its causes, and attendant social responses. Of particular interest are works that examine emerging topics or shed new light on more richly studied subjects. Volumes in the series explore emerging forms of deviance and crime, critical perspectives on crime and justice, international and transnational considerations of and responses to crime, innovative crime reduction strategies, and alternate forms of response by the community and justice system to disorder, delinquency, and criminality. Both single-authored studies and collections of original edited content are welcome.

QUERIES AND SUBMISSIONS
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jschafer@siu.edu
618-453-6376

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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.

Our faculty is very productive in terms of teaching, publishing, and service to the community. 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. A recent internal review determined that our program has a 100% placement rate for students applying to Ph.D. programs.

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).

Application deadlines:
For Spring admission: September 15th
For Fall admission: January 15th

sps.boisestate.edu/criminaljustice
Students focus on crime and criminal justice administration from viewpoints grounded in the traditional humanities and the social sciences. Students receive thorough preparation in the arts and sciences as well as the practical knowledge and skills they will need in the criminal justice profession.

Program Overview
The Master of Science in criminal justice (M.S.) degree is designed to prepare students to become highly capable criminal justice leaders, planners, practitioners and academicians who will continually improve the criminal justice system and profession.

The program is also designed to prepare those students who are planning to pursue doctoral degrees.

Coursework
Students study a variety of criminal justice topics, including:

- Criminology
- Criminal justice leadership
- Criminal justice policy
- Legal and ethical issues
- Research methodology and statistics

Career Options
Graduates find employment in a variety of professions, including:

- Law enforcement
- Court administration
- Correctional administration
- Juvenile justice
- Probation and parole
- Private security
- Social services
- Public administration

Application Deadline
Deadline for fall semester is June 1; winter deadline is November 1. The $30 application fee is waived for undergraduate alumni of Grand Valley. Please visit gvsu.edu/gradapply/.

Why Study Criminal Justice at Grand Valley?
- Faculty have practical experience, diverse specialties, strong academic credentials, and a vast knowledge of the criminal justice system.
- Students receive a challenging, enriching, and applied academic experience.
- Class sizes are small, students in the program come from various backgrounds, and there are numerous opportunities for students to work one-on-one with professors through graduate assistantships.
A Proud History

Our pioneers integrated law, social science, and the study of justice

Edwin H. Sutherland
Sociologist Edwin H. Sutherland defined the notion of white-collar crime. He is widely regarded as one of the most influential criminologists of the 20th century, and his work continues to shape many areas of the field.

Jerome Hall
Law professor Jerome Hall was an early advocate for the use of scientific methods to understand the practice of law. Author of “Theft, Law, and Society,” he is known for his groundbreaking empirical analysis of law.

A Productive Faculty

Our current faculty continue the interdisciplinary study of crime and justice

Miriam Northcutt Bohmert (Michigan State University)
Jonathan R. Brauer (North Carolina State Univ.)
Bonnie Ernst (Northwestern University)
William Head (University at Albany-SUNY)
Natalie Kroovand Hipple (Indiana University)
Roger J.R. Levesque (Columbia; Univ. of Chicago)
Richard Lippke (Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison)
William Oliver (University at Albany-SUNY)
Bruce Sales (Northwestern University)
Marla Sandys (University of Kentucky)
Kip Schlegel (Rutgers University)
Arvind Verma (Simon Fraser University)
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE NEXUS OF RESEARCH, POLICY, & PRACTICE

**Thursday, September 27th**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Registration Table Opens</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15 – 11:30</td>
<td>Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 – 12:45</td>
<td>Lunch – Sponsored by Peregrine Academic Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 – 2:15</td>
<td>Panels</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:15 – 2:30</td>
<td>Afternoon Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30 – 3:45</td>
<td>Panels &amp; Executive Board Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 – 5:00</td>
<td>Ice Cream Social &amp; Poster Showcase</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:15 – 6:15</td>
<td>Welcome Reception (w/open bar) – Sponsored by Routledge</td>
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**Friday, September 28th**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:15 – 9:15</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45 – 10:00</td>
<td>Panels</td>
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<td>10:00 – 10:15</td>
<td>Morning Break</td>
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<td>10:15 – 11:30</td>
<td>Panels</td>
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<td>11:30 – 12:45</td>
<td>Lunch – Sponsored by ACJS</td>
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<td>1:00 – 2:15</td>
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<td>Afternoon Break</td>
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<td>2:30 – 3:45</td>
<td>Panels</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:15 – 5:00</td>
<td>General Business Meeting &amp; Awards Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 – 5:15</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15 – 6:15</td>
<td>Keynote Address: Dr. Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 – 8:30</td>
<td>Presidential Reception (w/open bar)</td>
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JOIN US FOR LUNCH
Thursday, September 27th
11:30am – 12:45pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space

“Flexibility in Assessment”

Sponsored by: Peregrine Academic Services
Presenter: Christina Perry

Criminal justice programs are unique; because focuses differ from school to school, the challenge is to find assessment tools that provide both direct and indirect measures of learning outcomes that actually fit your program and provide external benchmarking. Can standardized testing be specific enough to provide usable results while still giving context through external comparison? Yes, if the flexibility in design and administration allows you to match your learning outcomes to the tool. This overview covers outcomes mapping, exam topic selection, custom content, student surveys, and how you can compare internal cohorts against national averages to simplify your assessment process.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL & POSTER SHOWCASE
Thursday, September 27th
4:00pm – 5:00pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space

JOIN US FOR LUNCH
Friday, September 28th
11:30am – 12:45pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space

Sponsored by: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING & AWARDS CEREMONY
Friday, September 28th
4:15pm – 5:00pm; State Rooms I & II
HIGHLIGHTED EVENING EVENTS

WELCOME RECEPTION
(w/open bar)

Thursday, September 27th
5:15pm – 6:15pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space

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

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr. Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve
University of Delaware

A recipient of the 2014-2015 Ford Foundation Fellowship, an affiliated scholar with the American Bar Foundation, and a former Research Director for Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice. Her award-winning book, "Crook County: Racism and Injustice in America's Largest Criminal Court," is a NAACP Image Award Finalist and a two-time Prose Award Winner for Excellence in Law and Legal Studies and for Excellence in Social Sciences. Her new book, "The Waiting Room," (Amazon Original Stories) examines life around the Cook County Jail and how the suffering - caused by pretrial incarceration - extends beyond the cages and into the communities.

Friday, September 28th
5:15pm – 6:15pm; State Rooms I & II

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION
(w/open bar)

Friday, September 28th
6:30pm – 8:30pm; 12th Floor Pre-function Space
Through the Iowa State University Department of Sociology programs, students will be...

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Ph.D.

AREAS OF STUDY AND SPECIALIZATION:
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-Jacob Erickson (Ph.D. Student)

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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 five times a year JC&J welcomes quantitative and qualitative articles, and theoretical commentaries. Special topic issues are also welcomed.

Submit your article online here: http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/rjcj

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

Recent Articles:
Megan Bears Augustyn, University of Texas at San Antonio, Jeffrey T. Ward, Temple University, & Marvin D. Krohn, University of Florida: “Exploring intergenerational continuity in gang membership”


Breanne Pleggenkuhle, Southern Illinois University, Beth M. Huebner, University of Missouri-St. Louis, & Kimberly R. Kras, University of Massachusetts Lowell: “Solid Start: supportive housing, social support, and reentry transitions”

Kevin H. Wozniak, University of Massachusetts Boston: “The relationship between perceptions of prison and support for the death penalty versus life without parole”

Past Topic Issues:
Dr. Jennifer Peck, on Contemporary Issues of Race/Ethnicity, Offending Behavior, and Justice Responses
Drs. George Burruss, Matthew Giblin, and Joseph Schafer, on Police Organization
Drs. Marvin Krohn, University of Florida, and James (Buddy) Howell, National Gang Center: Gangs in a Developmental Perspective

Forthcoming Topic Issue:
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- A preventative look at the kind of “relationship cycle” that can sweep an unobservant person into the dangerous riptide of a relationship spinning out of control…and tips for knowing when you’ve got a problem that must be confronted.
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Knowledge facilitates Prevention
Prevention encourages Confidence
Confidence promotes EMPOWERMENT

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The University

Michigan State University has been advancing the common good with uncommon will for more than 150 years, pushing the boundaries of discovery and forging enduring partnerships to solve the most pressing global challenges. With innovative academic programs, research, and outreach, MSU is recognized internationally as a top research university and a leader in international engagement.

The School of Criminal Justice

We advance interdisciplinary research that addresses the challenges posed by crimes and emerging risks, translate knowledge into innovations that advance equity, efficiency, and effectiveness in justice systems, and prepare students to utilize evidence-based practices and to serve as future leaders committed to engaged scholarship that informs policy and practice.

Our graduate programs provide students with analytic skills, an interdisciplinary knowledge base, and both classroom and practical understanding of the settings where justice policies are implemented.

Our Master’s degree programs integrate theory and the application of knowledge to inform practice and policy. Internship opportunities designed to advance student’s skills and competencies is a core feature.

Our Ph.D. program prepares students for careers in the academy or in public policy. The curriculum is interdisciplinary, permitting students to focus on the study of crime, emerging risks, crime control, and/or justice administration. Students develop foundations in social science theory and research methods, collaborate with faculty on research projects, and gain teaching experience.

SCJ Faculty

Professors
David Carter, Steve Chermak, Mary Finn (Director), David Foran, Thomas Holt, John Hudzik, Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Christopher Maxwell, Edmund McGarrell, Merry Morash, Mahesh Nalla, Christopher Smith, and Jeremy Wilson

Associate Professors
Jennifer Cobbina, Charles Corley, Christina DeJong, Steven Dow, Carole Gibbs, Sheila Maxwell, Chris Melde (Associate Director), Ruth Smith, Scott Wolfe, and April Zeoli

Assistant Professors
Caitlin Cavanagh, Joseph Hamm, Karen Holt, Jay Kennedy, Juli Liebler, Phil Schertzing, and Adam Zwickle

The faculty are complemented by an outstanding group of research scientists, outreach specialists, and support staff. For information contact Melissa Christie at burrier@msu.edu.

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School of Criminal Justice
655 Auditorium Road, Room 557
East Lansing, MI 48824-1118
www.cj.msu.edu
517-355-2197
Professional Development Roundtables

Entry into Policing Careers: Guidance and Advice from Law Enforcement Agencies

Presenters: Hector Alejandre, Illinois State Police; and Donald Kramer, Kane County Sheriff’s Office

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

Representatives from law enforcement agencies will discuss topics relevant to students seeking employment in the field of law enforcement. The overall goal of the roundtable is to provide students with an opportunity to ask questions about working in law enforcement, an understanding of the requirements to work in law enforcement, an introductory knowledge of career opportunities in the field of law enforcement, and to provide a place to network and connect with agency representatives.

Entry into Corrections Careers: Guidance and Advice from Correction Agencies

Presenters: Jenna Epplin, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Jude Leary, Maranatha Baptist University; Brittany Ott, Illinois Department of Corrections; US Probation & Pretrial Services

Friday, September 28th
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Conrad Room

Representatives from correction agencies will discuss topics relevant to students seeking employment in the field of corrections. The overall goal of the roundtable is to provide students with an opportunity to ask questions about working in corrections, an understanding of the requirements to work in corrections, an introductory knowledge of career opportunities in the field of corrections, and to provide a place to network and connect with agency representatives.
Entry into Academic Careers: Guidance and Advice from Junior Faculty in Criminology and Criminal Justice Departments

Presenters: Matthew Matusiak, University of Central Florida; Bradley Campbell, University of Louisville; Cory Haberman, University of Cincinnati; Jennifer H. Peck, University of Central Florida; Breanne Pleggenkuhle, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

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

Junior faculty members from Ph.D. granting criminology and criminal justice programs will discuss a variety of early career topics relevant to students seeking admission to a doctoral program as well as doctoral candidates moving toward their first academic appointment. The importance of selecting a doctoral program, navigating the program once accepted, professional development suggestions, and early career experiences progressing toward the tenure and promotion process will be shared. Questions from attendees are greatly encouraged.
Thursday, September 27th

PANEL 1

Issues in Parole, Probation, and Reentry Services

CHAIR
Brenna Breshers
Michigan State University

Empowerment and Job Readiness: Preliminary Findings of Soft Skill Training within Reentry Populations

Brenna Breshers
Michigan State University

Connie Sung
Michigan State University

Stacy Hickox
Michigan State University

Angela Hall
Michigan State University

This presentation will introduce preliminary findings from a two-year pilot study conducted with returning citizens at a community-based, mandatory reentry program. Utilizing interagency and multidisciplinary collaboration, pre-post data regarding variables such as job self-efficacy, locus of control and depressive symptoms was collected from 22 individuals participating in a soft skills job readiness program. This project seeks to address unique barriers to employment for returning citizens and identifies potential ways in which disability specific programming may be adapted for this vulnerable population. Discussion related to vocational barriers and needs, intervention outcomes, and future implications for practice and research will be included.

Religiosity and Rehabilitation (RNR)

Michael Serdycz
MacEwan University

Danielle Schmidt
MacEwan University

An overwhelming majority of those convicted in our courts chronically churn through custody and are released back into the same communities. Status quo one size fits all rehabilitation programs and services have responded with relatively poor results. This presentation explores the trends, themes and efficacy of religious programming to reduce chronic offending.

How is Pretrial GPS Supervision of Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence Defendants Perceived? Insights from Pretrial Probation Officers

Spencer Lawson
Michigan State University

Eric Grommon
Indiana University
Purdue University Indianapolis

The application of global positioning system (GPS) technology to monitor intimate partner and domestic violence (IPV/DV) cases during pretrial proceedings has become increasingly common. As more jurisdictions implement GPS technology, there is a need for research on pretrial probation officers’ experiences with these tools. Using an open coding qualitative approach, the current study draws upon insights gleaned from conversations with line staff and supervisors of a single jurisdiction to explore the effect pretrial GPS supervision of IPV/DV defendants has on probation officers. The results underscore a range of well-established and new work demands for probation officers managing a GPS caseload.

Results of a Five-Year Follow-Up on Participants in a Jail Mental Health Diversion Program

Valerie Bell
Loras College

Research on a county jail mental health diversion program in 2013 indicated that significant cost-savings could be seen if persons with mental health issues were diverted from jail. The diversion program consists of a specialized mental health probation caseload. Given that the United States has a growing population of offenders with mental health problems in its jails, revisiting this program with a five-year follow-up is appropriate. This research investigates the criminal behavior of participants in the Dubuque County (Iowa) Jail diversion program for the five years following release from the program.
Predicting Burnout among Juvenile Detention and Juvenile Probation Officers

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn  
University of Northern Iowa

Kristin Mack  
University of Northern Iowa

The purpose of this study was to assess predictors of three components of burnout (emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment) among nearly 300 juvenile probation officers and juvenile detention officers. We found that predictors of emotional exhaustion differed from predictors of depersonalization and personal accomplishment, but were relatively similar for depersonalization and personal accomplishment. Increased contact with offenders, greater role overload, and greater work-family conflict predicted emotional exhaustion. However, input into decision-making and lack of opportunities both predict depersonalization and personal accomplishment (in opposite directions), with greater work family conflict also predicting depersonalization but not personal accomplishment.

PANEL 2  
Thursday, September 27th, 2018  
10:15am – 11:30am  
Conrad Room

Policing Activities and Practices

CHAIR  
Alicia Jurek  
Sam Houston State University

Examining Arrest Characteristics of Texas Police Chiefs

Joshua Shadwick  
Sam Houston State University

Prior research has examined the arrest of street-level police officers for various criminal acts. Scholarship, however, is limited surrounding the arrest of police chiefs, which is an issue given their pivotal role within the agency and among community stakeholders. This study addresses this gap in the literature by examining the characteristics of arrested Texas police chiefs and the communities they served. Data surrounding these events are captured from several sources. The purpose of this research is to better understand and inform the discipline of deviant acts surrounding organizational leaders.

Female Representation in U.S. Police Departments, 1980 – 2010

Alicia Jurek  
Sam Houston State University

William King  
Sam Houston State University

Recent research has suggested that police departments with greater representation of females display better responses to gendered crimes such as sexual assault and intimate partner violence. Little is known, however, about the extent to which the organizational environment affects female participation in policing. The current study used FBI Police Employee data and US Census data from 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 to examine the longitudinal impact of gendered community attributes on the percentage of female officers employed by large municipal police departments. Results indicated that female status in the community is related to their representation in police departments.

The best predictor of future behavior is...": Examining the impact of past police misconduct on the likelihood of future misconduct

Christopher Donner  
Loyola University Chicago

Previous studies have identified numerous correlates of police misconduct, but no study to date has examined the impact of prior misconduct on the likelihood of future misconduct. Using a population heterogeneity/state dependence conceptual framework, the current study explores the potential influence of low self-control and prior police misconduct on future intentions to engage in police misconduct among a multi-agency sample of 101 first-line police supervisors. Overall, multivariate regression results demonstrate stronger support for the state dependent effect of prior misconduct.
Police Raids and the Gay and Lesbian Movement in Chicago in the 1960s: A Social Movement Analysis

Monte Staton  
Ball State University

This paper utilizes social movement theory to explain how police raids played a major role in motivating the gay and lesbian rights movement to begin a sustained effort in Chicago in the mid-1960s when it was unable to do so in previous attempts. In particular, the reaction of gays and lesbians to police raids on the Fun Lounge in 1964 and the Trip bar/restaurant in 1968 are analyzed as major turning points in Chicago gay and lesbian activism, leading to the reformation of the Mattachine Midwest and a sustained strategy against criminal justice harassment.

The Iron Fist in the Velvet Glove? Testing the Militarization/Community Policing Paradox

Wendy M. Koslicki  
Ball State University

Dale Willits  
Washington State University

Several policing scholars have explored the paradox of the simultaneous emergence of community policing and militarization in the United States, with some suggesting that community policing is the “velvet glove” that wraps the “iron fist” of militarization in palatable rhetoric. Using community policing data from the 2013 LEMAS survey to examine variation in equipment acquisitions from the 1033 Program, this study finds that departments engaging in certain community policing activities are significantly less likely to acquire military equipment. These findings suggest that these policing strategies may not be coherent and may suggest that community policing efforts can buffer militarization.

PANEL 3  
Thursday, September 27th, 2018  
10:15am – 11:30am  
State Room I

Community Response to Juvenile Delinquency

CHAIR
Michael Brown  
Ball State University

Assessing the Predictive Validity of the OYAS by Race

Matthew Makarios  
University of Northern Iowa

Jennifer Lux  
University of Cincinnati

Jordan Papp  
University of Cincinnati

Edward Latessa  
University of Cincinnati

The use of actuarial risk assessment instruments is becoming widespread in juvenile corrections as a means to efficiently allocate both custody and treatment resources. Although useful in gauging the likelihood of recidivism, critics suggest that these instruments may result in disparate treatment of people of color. The current research uses data developed from the administration of the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) in a diverse sample the relationship between race/ethnicity, risk, and future recidivism. Results and implications are discussed.

Exploring the Convergences of Public Service Motivation Theory with Voluntary or Mandatory Community Service Performed by Juveniles: Early Stages of an Interdisciplinary Study

Michael Brown  
Ball State University

Patrick Exmeyer  
University of Louisiana-Monroe

In the field of public administration, Public Service Motivation (PSM) theory has been extensively explored as a means of understanding the intrinsic motivations of public servants. Juveniles perform a variety of community service activities, and they do so for a variety of reasons. They choose to perform community service with their faith community, family unit, and circle of friends. Conversely, community service is a juvenile court disposition that is
used to restore the harm perpetrated against a community. It is also used as a graduation requirement in middle/high schools. This presentation examines whether voluntary/mandatory community service reveals antecedents of PSM.

**Delinquency as the Failure of Adults and the Village to Exercise Their Moral Strength**

**Evaristus Obinyan**  
*Middle Georgia State University*

Delinquency may be defined as the behavior consequent to the failure of adults and the village to exercise their moral superiority and integrity to produce behavior that conforms to standards set as norms with some degree of consistency in a society to which legal sanctions are leveled (Obinyan, E. 2000). Adult’s moral superiority may be defined as the ability to recognize the differences between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Adult’s moral integrity may be defined as the ability of individual adults to refrain from unacceptable behavior and to communicate to youths through example, conventional acceptable behavior. Village moral superiority entails the ability of each group, community or the society at large to establish norms that are consistent with cultural values. Village moral integrity entails the ability of the village as a whole to uphold, reinforce, and consistently demonstrate and communicate the sanctity of these cultural norms. Moral strength, therefore is the combined effect of the village and adult’s moral superiority and integrity. Delinquency results when there is a relative absence of adult and village action, such as lack of moral integrity and respect for societal norms, a breakdown of unofficial social control and adult and the village inability to agree on the definition of what behavior may be regarded as delinquent. This is why delinquency may be seen as a function of the type of relationships between adults and the village, and their perception of and attitude toward delinquency. For a particular person however, the definition of delinquency may depend greatly upon their cultural background and the inability of the adult and the village to properly use their moral superiority and integrity to impact on all members of their communities. In most cases, the relative weakness of adult and village moral strength should account for the delinquent behavior. When delinquent recidivism becomes a problem and a continuation of delinquent behavior is consistent and intensifies, we would expect that the steam or vitality of adult and village moral strength (moral superiority and integrity) has been let out.

**Disentangle the Effects of Gun Ownership and Personality Characteristics on Youth Violence**

**Yu Du**  
*University of Florida*

Adolescent gun ownership was considered as the outcome of violence in American society. Whereas, youth delinquency was significantly associated with personality characteristics (i.e., high negative emotionality, high impulsivity, low sociability, and high activity level). However, there was few studies investigating the impacts of both gun ownership and personalities on adolescent violence in the same analysis. The current study examined the mediating and moderating roles of personality characteristics on the relationship between gun ownership and violent behaviors using the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) longitudinal cohort data. Results from zero-inflated negative binomial regression before and after multiple imputation, coupled with propensity score matching analysis for robustness check, revealed that gun ownership was one of the largest predictors of youth violence, following by personality characteristics, previous externalizing problems, previous violent behaviors, and intelligence. Present findings also revealed significant interactions between gun ownership and personality characteristics, indicating that young adults’ violence was not simply dependent on either individual characteristics or guns, but instead on “who in what circumstances.” Research limitations, future directions, and suggestions for reforming gun policy, developing juvenile delinquency prevention, and intervention strategies are discussed.
Limited research exists that focuses on the perceptions of the appropriate and inappropriate behavior surrounding rape. The simplicity of the issue is saying to a victim, “no” means “no.” The difficulty emerges as a result of the receiver not recognizing a “no” situation based on their level of acceptance of myths. The focus of the study was the following: assessing the attitudes of individuals towards women; their attitudes toward rape; levels of rape myths and acceptance and the associations between gender, age, race, educational level and religion. Participants were 200 members of society ranging in age from 18-67 who responded to a combination of questions from the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA) and the Rape Myths Acceptance (RMA). The results indicated two major steps. The first is to offer education concerning the topic beyond the myths. The second is addressing policy that reaches beyond the classroom walls.

Sexually abusive priests use many of the same grooming techniques that general sexual offenders use. These tactics include desensitization to touch, rapport-building, seclusion, social grooming, and gift giving. Priests’ status as men of God also assists in the grooming process. This presentation will summarize findings from a series of studies on the grooming patterns of abusive clergy from dioceses and religious institutions in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Potential policy implications as well as protocol and program changes will be discussed.

This study examined three counties in Wisconsin to determine the type of aid provided to women during re-entry after incarceration. Researchers replicated a study by Scroggins and Malley (2010) to gain basic information about programs via internet searches. This revealed that reentry can be considered a gendered phenomenon, with most research, and implementation of programs geared towards men. Three interviews were completed with local resource providers to determine their opinions of why some addressed social ties counteract recidivism while others do not, as well as to discuss beneficial changes to future reentry programs.

Students of a private university were surveyed in Spring 2017 to assess the level of rape myth acceptance through the Illinois Rape Myth Scale. The 155 student sample did not accept rape myths but patterns emerged with individual items and scales demonstrating simple acceptance might not be the best way to
interpret rape myth data. Removing the neutral option appeared to make more students shift towards agreement of particular scales and items using a Fall 2015 survey as a baseline. Ramifications for this study and future studies will be addressed.

**LUNCH**
Thursday, September 27th, 2018
11:30am – 12:45pm
12th Floor Pre-function Space

**Sponsored by Peregrine Academic Services**

**Flexibility in Assessment**

**Christina Perry**
Peregrine Academic Services

Criminal justice programs are unique; because focuses differ from school to school the challenge is to find assessment tools that provide both direct and indirect measures of learning outcomes that actually fit your program and provide external benchmarking. Can standardized testing be specific enough to provide usable results while still giving context through external comparison? Yes, if the flexibility in design and administration allows you to match your learning outcomes to the tool. This overview covers outcomes mapping, exam topic selection, custom content, student surveys, and how you can compare internal cohorts against national averages to simplify your assessment process.

**PANEL 5**
Thursday, September 27th, 2018
1:00pm – 2:15pm
Grand Room

**Roundtable: Reducing Recidivism Risk through Prison-Based Higher Education**

**Barbara Walters**
Eastern Michigan University

**Jenny Fritz**
Eastern Michigan University

**Bonnie Miller**
Eastern Michigan University

Reducing Recidivism Risk through Prison-Based Higher Education

Terms such as “school-to-prison-pipeline” and “prison track” indicate that society remains aware of the link between education and incarceration. However, society remains slow to invest in prison-based educational opportunities that promote rehabilitation and re-entry. When prisons offer educational programs, they tend to focus on General Education, test preparation and remedial learning, while little attention is paid to how education programs can reduce recidivism. This roundtable examines a collaboration between a public university and a women’s state penitentiary. Professors from a variety of disciplines voluntarily teach incarcerated women who opt to enroll, at no cost, in the courses of their choice.
Testing the Fraud Triangle: A Systematic Review

Emily Homer  
*University of Louisville*

Scholars in multiple disciplines including criminology, sociology, accounting, and auditing have attempted to identify the factors leading to the commission of financial crimes. The fraud triangle has emerged as a common theoretical explanation for an array of criminal and fraudulent behaviors internationally. In order to determine the explanatory power of the theory, this systematic review examines 29 empirical studies that have used the fraud triangle to examine financially criminal behavior committed by both corporations and individuals. The results show that the fraud triangle has generally received support across disciplines, industries, and countries.

Using 2D:4D Digit Ratio to predict fetal testosterone exposure and criminality as predicted by the Evolutionary Neuroandrogenic Theory

Ken Balusek  
*Rockhurst University*  
Madeline Russell  
*Rockhurst University*  
Sean Finnegan  
*Rockhurst University*

Evolutionary Neuroandrogenic Theory (ENA) (Ellis 2003) posits that crime is primarily a male phenomenon and results from elevated levels of testosterone that lead to behaviors that are designed to compete for resources and mating opportunities, but often are criminal. This research uses the 2D:4D Digit Ratio to measure levels of prenatal testosterone of participants and compares these levels to the frequency and variety of sensation-seeking, risk-taking, and criminal behavior of participants. A measure of self-control is also included in the analyses. Furthermore, a comparison between males and females regarding exposure to prenatal testosterone will be presented.

Can Millennials Relate? An Examination of Technological Influence on the Interpersonal Communication Skills of Millennial Drivers on Traffic Stops.

William Lally  
*Eureka College*

In conjunction with Mannheim’s Theory of Generations, this research explores the possible impact technology has had on Millennials. Specifically, I test the notion that the adoption of current messaging and social media applications by Millennial’s over other forms of communication have weakened their interpersonal communication skills resulting in increased incidents of contentious traffic stops. While controlling for demographic and contextual factors data indicate that Millennial drivers view officer’s behavior more negatively as compared with perceptions of drivers born before 1946. Furthermore, when comparing data between 1999 and 2011, this effect is only seen in the latter period.

Testing the Effect of the Veil of Darkness Hypothesis in Traffic Stops

Anthony Vito  
*Ball State University*  
Gennaro Vito  
*University of Louisville*  
George Higgins  
*University of Louisville*

This study applies the Veil of Darkness Hypothesis to traffic stops made by the LMPD between 2014 and 2018. The study utilizes Conjunctive Analysis of Case Configurations (CACC) to examine the racial differences in factor combinations of traffic stops between daytime and nighttime stops.
Emerging Issues in Violence & Victimization

The Topography of Robbery in Cincinnati, OH

Cory Haberman
University of Cincinnati
James Kelsay
University of Cincinnati

We examined the influence of street block slope on robbery in Cincinnati, Ohio. An increase in street block slope was associated with fewer robberies per foot of street block length. Street blocks with a higher expected usage potential measured via street network betweenness were observed to have higher expected robbery levels. Numerous types of facilities and neighborhood socio-demographic characteristics linked to higher robbery levels. We discuss the implications of these findings for environmental criminology theory.

The Influence of Rural-Urban Interdependence on Property Crimes

Kristina Garrit
University of Missouri St. Louis

Whereas most research has conceptualized urban and rural as distinct silos with few economic, social, and political commonalities, it is increasingly clear that there is considerable interdependence between some urban and rural places. This study explores the consequences of rural-urban interdependency – particularly as it relates to urban employment for rural workers – on property crimes. I argue that exploring the characteristics of spatial and social overlaps among rural and urban communities is an important step for understanding crime more generally but particularly for understanding crime in the rural context.

New Approaches to the War on Drugs

Brandon Kooi
Aurora University

Law enforcement across the country is rethinking outdated approaches that look to arrest illicit drug users. Researchers and police leaders increasingly recognize the need to push addicts towards evidence-based treatment rather than relying only on arrest solutions. This recognition perceives addiction as a disease rather than a rational choice that needs to be deterred through punishment. As a consequence, police leaders are often forced to challenge traditional law enforcement subcultures and find solutions that rely on community intervention and diversion alternatives. This presentation will analyze police programs that have become liaisons for addicts to find treatment, Good Samaritan laws that sought to address problems with criminalizing overdose victims, and changes with select departments in Illinois who are attempting new approaches to deal with addict populations.

Flying Under the Radar: Low-profile Drug Dealers in a Mexico City Neighbourhood

Roger Guy
SUNY-Oswego
Piotr A. Chomczyński
University of Lodz, Poland

Much attention and policy efforts directed at Mexican drug trafficking has centered on the transnational distribution, interdiction, and organized criminal activities of drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). We examine a seldom-discussed category of dealers and drug markets often overlooked: low level independent dealers. Using ethnographic methods, fieldwork, and interviews in several Mexico City, we find that low-profile dealers are a distinct group that have similar experiences and strong roots in the community. Proceeds from the sale of drugs supplement household income. They are socialized to operate on a subterranean level of narcotrafficking avoiding the attention of DTOs, and law enforcement.
Investigation and Exploration of Charlotte Homicides

Joey Jennings  
Winthrop University

Ivette Jimenez  
California State University, San Bernardino

Elizabeth Cobb  
Florida State University

Courtney Patterson  
University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Prior to 2014, the city of Charlotte, NC was experiencing significant declines in rates of violent offending. Since then, the city has experienced a 102% increase in the number of homicides. Many, government officials and scholars are unable to communicate why this crime and others have drastically changed recently. This research will explore this conundrum and shine light on these homicides. Emphasis will be placed on developing innovative visualization tools to communicate these findings. Data regarding the 87 homicides in 2017 data were collected to examine differing relationships to gain a deeper understanding of the spatial locations of these crimes.

PANEL 8  
Thursday, September 27th, 2018  
1:00pm – 2:15pm  
State Room II

Roundtable: Of Course I Know this Stuff - I'm a Cop

Of Course I Know this Stuff - I'm a Cop

Alan Johnson  
Marian University

Ronald Connolly  
Marian University

This session will examine the movement of criminal justice programs to a competency-based model, both in the undergraduate and graduate arena. Professors will discuss the process they followed in creating clear learning objectives, tasks that properly evaluated learning, and getting approval from the University and the Higher Learning Commission. Topics will include how to record grades for students, how to differentiate competency-based education from credit for prior learning, and how students are adjusting to this evolving model.

PANEL 9  
Thursday, September 27th, 2018  
2:30pm – 3:45pm  
Grand Room

Roundtable: Jail Reentry Support: When Time Served Becomes Life

Jail Reentry Support: When Time Served Becomes Life

Jenny Fritz  
Eastern Michigan University

Barbara Walters  
Eastern Michigan University

Bonnie Miller  
Eastern Michigan University

The jail reentry program is an innovative collaboration between a Midwest School of Social Work and two local jail systems. Social Work interns and their faculty are responsible for working with those leaving jail in order to promote safer communities and help provide support for inmates to meet basic and next level needs for inmates to become productive citizens upon release. Examples of needs include housing, food assistance, job security, mental health services, substance abuse support and education. Additionally, the program supports reconnection with families and children in order to facilitate healthy bonding and future relationships.
**Executive Board Meeting**
Attendance restricted to Executive Board members only.

**PANEL 10**
**Thursday, September 27th, 2018**
2:30pm – 3:45pm
**State Room I**

**Roundtable: Implications for Police Interventions in Intimate Partner Violence**

**CHAIR**
Jina Lee
Grand Valley State University

**Implications for Police Interventions in Intimate Partner Violence**

Jina Lee
Grand Valley State University

The objective of this research is to provide an in-depth understanding of women's ongoing decisions to utilize police services for intimate partner violence. Previous studies have revealed a plethora of variables that can be related to women's decisions to seek help from the police for their partners' abuse. However, our understanding of this issue is still limited due to omissions of variables related to how police officers respond to partner-abused women when they initially reach out to the police for help. Partner-abused women's experiences and perceptions of the police responses and their intentions to reuse police services are discussed.

**PANEL 11**
**Thursday, September 27th, 2018**
2:30pm – 3:45pm
**Conrad Room**

**Thematic Panel:**
**Removing the Stop Sign: The Intersection of Juvenile Education, Reentry & Occupational Licensing**

**Removing the Stop Sign: The Intersection of Juvenile Education, Reentry & Occupational Licensing**

Jesse Kelley
R Street Institute

Nila Bala
R Street Institute

Alternatives to confinement for juvenile offenders is increasingly authorized and has been found to be effective in reducing the number of children being incarcerated. One course of alternative juvenile detention is focused on specialized training and development of vocational skills. Looking at the intersection between occupational licensing and juvenile technical skills training, how can we encourage lawmakers to ease reentry through successful employment?
**Poster Showcase & Ice Cream Social**

Thursday, September 27th, 2018
4:00pm – 5:00pm
12th Floor Pre-function Space

**POSTER:** What do Laypersons Believe about Psychopaths and Psychopathy? Implications for Cases Involving Psychopathic Defendants

Madeline Russell  
*Rockhurst University*

Kate Nicolai  
*Rockhurst University*

Ken Balusek  
*Rockhurst University*

A sample of 76 undergraduate students completed measures of beliefs about psychopaths and other variables including legal authoritarianism, exposure to information about psychopaths, and political ideology. Participants also indicated an appropriate sentence (between 5 and 20 years) for a psychopath convicted of a felony. Preliminary analyses revealed interesting and sometimes competing patterns of beliefs about causal factors, dangerousness, capacity for change, remorse, and other characteristics. Other than beliefs regarding capacity for change, measured variables were unrelated to sentence length judgments. Discussion focuses on the implications of these findings for jury selection and decision-making in cases involving defendants described as psychopaths.

**POSTER:** How Crime Rates are Affected by Crime Prevention Programs in Madison, WI

Alex Camarillo-Lugo  
*University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh*

Matthew Wade  
*Northern Michigan University*

There are several crime prevention programs in Madison, Wisconsin that can be linked to their crime rates. Madison, Wisconsin’s population, and the demographics within it, were compared to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) crime rates for Madison, Wisconsin. Along with Madison city crime rates, crime rates from Madison’s Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the State of Wisconsin, and the overall United States crime rates were compared. After researching the crime rates in each area, in relationship to the racial demographics of the city, there is a correlation between the crime prevention programs and crime rates.

**POSTER:** Race and Outcome of Police Interactions

John McMahon  
*Loras College*

Nicholas Baron  
*Loras College*

This study explores police culture across the United States. Specifically, the research seeks to identify possible relationships between police-citizen interactions and race. Recent media coverage has shed light on law enforcement practices regarding use of force across the country. This study strives to identify any significant relationships between race and outcome of police interactions with the public. The research examined secondary data collected by the BJS, UCR, and the NCVS.

**POSTER:** The Demographics of Re-Entry: Assessing Need for Direct Services

Mathew Woessner  
*Florida State University*

Unlike the other phases of the criminal justice process, re-entry is ongoing and requires continued reinforcement through the application of direct services like job training, wellness counseling, and legal aid. The successful reintegration of formerly incarcerated persons (FIPs) is a critical component of the criminal justice system and can be the predictive lynchpin for future offending. In order to facilitate transformative change, advocates and providers work to create programming around guidance through re-entry. These types of services can be a crucial to transitioning those from prison back into society and may be an important in driving long-term abstinence from criminal behavior. The Justice and Accountability Center of Louisiana is both an advocate and provider for post-incarceration individuals and has worked actively to build a framework around sustainable abstinence. The current study explores the needs of FIPs and builds a profile of the people who have both the most pressing need for support in re-entry and may be at a greater risk for recidivism.
POSTER: The State of Florida vs. Casey Anthony

Melissa Brewer  
Marian University

Natalie Orre  
Marian University

Aaron Heinz  
Marian University

In this poster we evaluated the State of Florida’s prosecution against Casey Anthony in the death of her daughter, Caylee Anthony. Caylee was found deceased in 2008 after being reported missing by her mother in suspicious circumstances. Looking at the evidence, including the statements from Casey and her family, we evaluated the evidence and stated whether we feel the evidence was sufficient to convict Casey Anthony.

POSTER: Mental Illness Pre/Post Substance Dependence

Claudia Juarez  
Loras College

Valerie Bell  
Loras College

It is without a doubt that there exists a relationship between drugs and crime. Research has yet to discover whether which has an impact on the other, or if there’s another contributing factor(s). Such inconclusiveness has spiked an interest in researchers to define a possible correlation of drug use and the affects in the family setting. Secondary data analysis will be used to test the social learning of crime arguing that families exposed to hard substances (regulated or not) will have higher levels of drug use in comparison to those exposed to other recreational and “lighter” substances.

POSTER: The Potential Impacts of Legislative Initiatives on Gun Violence in the U.S.

Hannah Huffman  
Weber State University

Margarita Parker  
Saint Joseph University

Yahayra Colon  
State University of New York, College at Oneonta

As a result of recent shootings, the debate on gun control has once again come to the forefront. However, empirical research on this topic is limited. The purpose of this research is to examine the factors that influence gun ownership, state legislatures and gun legislation, along with their impact on both firearm homicides and suicides. We examine this issue utilizing data from all fifty states from 1999 to 2013. We find that gun legislation does appear to reduce both firearm homicides and suicides. Policy implications will be discussed.

POSTER: Personality and Criminal Justice Majors: An Application of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

Allison Trendle  
Lewis University

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), developed by Katherine Myers, sorts individuals into one of the sixteen Jungian personality types based on a self-report inventory (Saunders, 1991). 130 students from undergraduate Criminal Justice classes were administered a form of the MBTI and a demographics survey. Although preliminary research suggested that there may be a correlation between gender and MBTI scores, no significant relationship was found in this study. A significant relationship was found between major (Criminal Justice vs. Other) and MBTI scores, as well as between career choice (Law Enforcement vs. Courts vs. Corrections) and MBTI scores.

POSTER: The Effect of the CityLYNX Gold Line on Crime Trends in Contiguous Urban Areas

Cornelius Johnson  
The Ohio State University

Olivia Maraj  
University of Florida

Jahmina Ollison  
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

There is great debate over the expected impact of public transportation on crime. Prior literature remains unclear as to whether public transportation contributes to or inhibits criminal activity. We build upon prior studies of crime and public transportation by examining the CityLYNX Gold Line streetcar system in the city of Charlotte. Using Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department (CMPD) incident reports filed from 2011 to 2016 we employed an interrupted time-series model to analyze whether the construction and formal opening of the Gold Line resulted in a significant shift in criminal activity near streetcar stops. Results and policy implications will be discussed.
POSTER: **Right-To-Carry: Would College Campuses Be Safer?**

**Brady Seidlitz**  
*University of Wisconsin Eau Claire*

**Ming-Li Hsieh**  
*University of Wisconsin Eau Claire*

Given the recent proliferation of firearm-related violence on American campuses, concern for student safety and philosophical debate on how to ensure that safety is prevalent and increasing in today’s society. Many states have responded to this issue by passing updated or new legislation on carrying concealed weapons (CCW) either on or in campus buildings, little is known about the students’ attitude toward the favorability of CCW and campus safety. Therefore, the current study aims to explore how the perceptions of campus safety are related to CCW through an online survey conducted in a Midwest college campus. Results suggest that students in general feel safe on campus regardless of their attitudes of CCW. However, those who support CCW on campus were more likely to express that right-to-carry would increase personal safety and prevent violent behaviors.

POSTER: **Developmental Assets and Outcomes: An Analysis of Male Serious Juvenile Offenders to Promote Evidence-Based Approaches for Rehabilitation**

**Danielle Nesi**  
*Loyola University Chicago*

The current study uses archival data to examine developmental assets among a population of male serious juvenile offenders. Structural equation modeling was utilized to evaluate the impact of individual developmental assets on critical outcomes (high-risk behavior, future offending, employment, and interpersonal relationships). Overall, findings suggest that developmental assets operate as both protective and risk factors among juvenile offenders; thus, previous work on protective factors and the initiation of delinquency should not be generalized to delinquent youth. Additional research is needed to identify mechanisms through which certain family and school-related assets operate as risk, rather than protective, factors for delinquent youth.

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**Welcome Reception**  
*(w/open bar)*

**Thursday, September 27th, 2018**

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

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INTRODUCING OUR NEWEST FACULTY

Teresa Kulig, Ph.D.—Kulig’s research focuses on a range of issues including the nature of human trafficking and child exploitation, testing theories of victimization, examining rape myth acceptance in India, evaluating public perceptions of sexual misconduct allegations against President Trump, and analyzing racial bias in laws named after crime victims. She has published in Justice Quarterly, Journal of Criminal Justice Education, Victims & Offenders, and Journal of School Violence.

Justin Nix, Ph.D.—Nix’s research centers on policing, with an emphasis on procedural justice, officer decision-making, and officer-involved shootings. His recent work has appeared in some of our field’s top journals, including Justice Quarterly, Crime & Delinquency, and Criminology & Public Policy. His research has also been cited by various national media outlets, including Buzzfeed, The Washington Post, the New York Times, and The Wall Street Journal.

Tara Richards, Ph.D.—Richards is an internationally recognized gender-based violence scholar, whose research and teaching focuses on sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and the role of gender in criminal justice system processes. She has published more than 50 peer-reviewed journal articles and her research on domestic violence and sexual assault has been cited in news outlets such as BuzzFeed, The Chronicle of Higher Education, the Huffington Post, and on National Public Radio. In 2014, Richards received the American Society of Criminology’s Division on Women and Crime’s New Scholar Award.

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• Online graduate criminal justice programs was recently ranked #1 nationally by the U.S. News and World Report
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Contact Information
Dr. Wesley Jennings, Doctoral Program Coordinator
School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University
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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.

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For more information about this program, please contact:
Jean Gary
Director Academic
513-556-1819
Jean.Gary@uc.edu

Website: https://ceech.uc.edu/criminaljustice.html
Preliminary Analysis of Framing Analysis in Hate Crime Media Reports

Kiesha Warren-Gordon
Ball State University

Framing theory has been utilized by various social science disciplines to understand how the media presents various aspects of stories however yet, it has not been utilized by criminology scholars to understand how the media present stories related to crime. In this study, I utilize frame analysis to examine how the print media reports hate crime victimization based on sexual orientation and religious biases. In particular, I explore how the responsibility frame is used in media reports of sexual orientation and religious hate crimes in seven newspapers.

Examining Terrorist Attacks Against Airports in South Asia Using Routine Activities Theory

Molly Block
Indiana University Purdue
University Indianapolis

Gurleen Kahlon
Indiana University Purdue
University Indianapolis

Eden Weinstein
Indiana University Purdue
University Indianapolis

This study applies Routine Activities Theory to incidents of terrorism against airports in South Asia. The most common characteristics of the motivated offender, suitable target, and lack of capable guardianship present at terrorist attacks against airports in South Asia are identified through qualitative coding of news articles. Once placed within the framework of the theory, sub-regional differences are discussed. From this analysis possible policies and prevention methods are discussed.

The Depiction of "Terrorists" in Major Motion Pictures

Raleigh Blasdell
Southeast Missouri State
University

Lauren Waldrop
Southeast Missouri State
University

Brigid Toney
Southeast Missouri State
University

This study contributes to social constructionist literature by conducting a content analysis of major motion pictures involving terrorism. Top-grossing motion pictures were identified to examine the frequency and context of several constructs of terrorism; comparisons of these issues as depicted in film were then made with the extant academic literature. The findings provide notable information regarding the representation of terrorism by the film industry, as well as insight into the discrepancies between the information presented in scholarly literature and that of popular films that is transferred via this medium to the general public.
Complexities of the U.S. Supreme Court, Politics, & International Courts

Reasonable Expectations of Privacy: Digital Technology, Cell phone searches, and the Fourth Amendment in Flux

Michael Gizzi  
Illinois State University

The Supreme Court decision in United States v. Carpenter held that the third party doctrine would not be extended to police efforts to use historical cell site location information from cellular phones. Carpenter was the logical followup to U.S. v Jones (2012, GPS surveillance) and Riley v California (2014, smart phone searches incident to arrest), but it demonstrates the ways in which the Supreme Court’s Fourth Amendment jurisprudence remains “in flux” (Gizzi and Curtis, 2016). This paper provides an analysis of the Carpenter decision, and provides an initial assessment of the Court’s “reasonable expectation of privacy” doctrine as it relates to digital technology, and the future of the third party doctrine. The paper provides an overview of the ways in which digital privacy is causing the Supreme Court to re-evaluate many of its long-held approaches to the Fourth Amendment.

R. Craig Curtis  
Bradley University

From the Coastline to the City: Cell Phone Location Data and Carpenter v. U.S.

Tom “Tad” Hughes  
University of Louisville

Recently the Supreme Court decided the case of Carpenter v. United States (585 U. S. (2018). The case involved the government’s acquisition of cell tower records without a warrant. The legality of this practice has implications for both individual privacy as well as the relationship between the Fourth Amendment and technology. In this presentation, the seminal case law surrounding the Fourth Amendment will be explored; decisions relating to the government’s uses of technology to monitor and track a person will be reviewed; the opinion of Carpenter v. United States will be examined; and policy implications of the case holding will be discussed.

Dan Jude  
University of Louisville

Battered All Over Again: How the Battered Woman Syndrome Has Harmed Battered Women Who Kill Their Abusers

Adrienne Kelish  
Southwestern Law School

Are battered women considered reasonable under the law? What does it take to sustain a claim of self-defense for battered women who kill their abusers? The battered woman’s syndrome as self-defense has been used to justify homicide, but there is no uniformity in the law as to what defines a battered woman. This paper reviews over one hundred appellate level cases where the battered woman syndrome was introduced as evidence. The admissibility of expert testimony on battered women is dependent upon jurisdiction, how a battered woman is defined, and whether this mode of defense is still acceptable in this era.
Complementarity of the International Criminal Court and Africa Social Issues

Evaristus Obinyan  
Middle Georgia State University

The International Criminal Court (ICC), a permanent world judicial institution was established through a treaty adopted in Rome on July 17, 1998 and entered into force on July 1, 2002 when its Statute was ratified. The ICC is also known as the Rome Statute because it was the Statute that officially established the Court. According to Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the court has jurisdiction over the most serious crimes of profound concern to the international community namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crimes of aggression. Among other things, the international community intended to use the judicial entity to legally process those accused of the most outrageous and vile crimes against human rights and humanitarian law in proceedings that guarantee all recognized safeguards for fair trial; to complement prosecutions in national courts; and acting when states were unwilling or unable to effectively discharge the principle of domestic legal jurisdiction. Since ICC is a permanent international judicial institution, it is my position that the court need to expand their legal jurisdiction to include large scale corruption within their jurisdiction and prosecute those domestic fugitives. Be that as it may with the good intentions and aspirations of the Court, serious and complex issues exist with the court. This paper and in addition to the examination of the complementarity of ICC will also examine the images of issues as they relate to the International Criminal Court responsibility and Africa.

Murder in Indiana: Geography as a Possible Source of Arbitrariness in Capital Cases

Maria Sandys  
Indiana University

Hannah Eaton  
Indiana University

Lisa Moore  
Indiana University

Justice Breyer’s dissent in Glossip v Gross (2015) concluded that the death penalty “now likely constitutes a legally prohibited ‘cruel and unusual punishment’” (2), one reason being its arbitrariness. This study examines what differentiates death penalty cases from cases charged with murder but not the death penalty. All inmates in the Indiana Department of Correction on a given day whose initial charge was murder were compared to all inmates currently or previously on death row in Indiana, with a special focus on geography. The results speak to the possible arbitrariness of the death penalty in Indiana.

PANEL 14  
Friday, September 28th, 2018  
8:45am – 10:00am  
State Room I

The Nuances of Law Enforcement Officers

CHAIR
James Bowers  
Saginaw Valley State University

Team Effectiveness as an Output of Workgroups

Chris Bitner  
Western Illinois University

Police departments have become complex enough that they require purposeful development of effective teams with member commitment to answer contemporary calls for service. We also know that groups influence our attitudes, the way we view ourselves and others, pressure or support members, and influence performance. Unfortunately, a rude, discourteous and offensive work environment filled with uncivil co-workers takes a negative toll on an officer’s motivation to contribute to work. The good news is a mean work environment can be addressed and a more harmonious productive work-climate can emerge. This presentation focuses on destructive behaviors in work environments and how they can be addressed to reinstate team effectiveness.
Measuring Public Safety Consolidation

Clifford Grammich  
*Michigan State University*

Jeremy Wilson  
*Michigan State University*

Public safety consolidation of police and fire departments has long existed but there are no quantitative measures of its implementation. Our ongoing research, using survey responses from 74 public safety departments, explores how public safety departments may vary by both command consolidation and cross-training of personnel. Considering both these dimensions is essential to measuring the form and extent of implementation of this service model. Devising an additive index of consolidation, we find concentration at both lower and higher levels of measured consolidation as well as variation among departments with identical scores. We explore additional insights our additive index may offer.

Police violence, legal cynicism, and crime clearance

Aki Roberts  
*University of Wisconsin Milwaukee*

John Roberts  
*University of Wisconsin Milwaukee*

Well-publicized police violence leads to the spread of “legal cynicism” – a deep-seated belief in the incompetence, illegitimacy, and unresponsiveness of the criminal justice system – in the community, and damages the police-community relationship. Because citizen cooperation is the key factor in solving crime, one possible consequence of police violence incidents is reduced crime clearance. Using NIBRS and Mapping Police Violence data, the current study examines the effect of police killings on crime clearance. Similar to the effect of advertising exposure on consumer behavior, measures are operationalized to show decaying influence of a police killing as more time passes since that event.

Officer Body-worn Cameras; Resistance and Acceptance

Michael Meyer  
*University of North Dakota*

Brandon Eberhardt  
*University of North Dakota*

Based on 36 (43% response rate) first round and 33 (40% response rate) second round surveys among sworn officers in one medium size police department in the northern Great Plains, this paper presents a preliminary analysis of factors influencing resistance to and acceptance of a newly instituted policy regarding the use of body-worn cameras among sworn personnel. Results indicate that after some initial resistance officers generally moved to support the policy after perceptions of anticipated costs and benefits of the policy were either supported or refuted with the experience of implementation.

Using Focus Groups to Measure Perceptions of Police

James Bowers  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Joni Boye-Beaman  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Delaney Gregg  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Shaun-Patrick Allen  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Jarin Musarrat  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Focus groups can provide a way at getting information from difficult to reach populations. The purpose of this research was to gather citizen perceptions of police officers in a midwestern city. Originally mailed surveys were skewed with race and income that left an incomplete understanding of those perceptions. Certain demographics were intentionally targeted to give everyone a voice. Strengths and pitfalls of this project, as well as policy implications will be discussed.
### PANEL 15

**Roundtable: Seeking Quality: The Impact of Graduation Rate Funding on Criminal Justice Programs**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Hanson</td>
<td>Northern Michigan University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stan Stojkovic</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin Milwaukee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dave Kalinich</td>
<td>Florida Atlantic University</td>
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As graduation rates fall and costs rise, concerns about assessment and accountability have affected higher education funding decisions. In state legislatures, as well as some federal programs, this has led to performance-based funding intended to readjust institutional objectives with governmental priorities reflected in the public discourse about the quality of higher education. The panel will discuss the implications and unintended consequences of this approach including competition for students, online and on-campus course delivery, in addition to other concerns. This session will be highly interactive and attendee participation is encouraged.

### Morning Break

**Friday, September 28th, 2018**

8:45am – 10:00am  
State Room II

### PANEL 16

**Interpersonal Violence, Drug Use & Mental Health**

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Viviana Andreeescu</td>
<td>University of Louisville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leah Shon</td>
<td>Northern Michigan University</td>
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This comparative study is based on survey data collected from college students enrolled in institutions of higher education in United States and several EU countries. Using a sub-sample of female students who are married, engaged to be married, or cohabitate with an intimate partner without being married (N=1,253), the analysis plans to determine if direct and indirect childhood and adolescence experiences with violence have a lasting effect and increase one’s risk of intimate-partner physical victimization later in life. Inter-regional differences in the outcome of the selected predictors are also examined.
Analyzing the Flow of Crime Guns and Gun Crimes in Northwest Indiana

Joseph Ferrandino  
Ferris State University

This research presents results from a multi-year Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) intervention in East Chicago, Indiana. The project focused on integrated multiple technologies (Shotspotter and NIBIN) to create intelligence and learn about the key connections between guns and crimes and the people that connect both. The project is discussed, as are the results. This information is used to assess the issues with intelligence-based approaches such as this as well as the potential in creating new information from multiple existing systems.

What’s in a Name? The Relationship between Race and Gender and Nonverbal Behaviors Perceived to Precede Interpersonal Violence

Dawn Sweet  
Iowa State University

Rebecca Burzette  
Iowa State University

Across two studies manipulating race/gender we investigated perceptions of nonverbal behaviors believed to precede imminent interpersonal violence. Study 1 used vignettes describing an interaction between a law enforcement officer and male target during a call for service to a domestic disturbance. Using behaviors from The Nonverbal Cues of Interpersonal Violence (Sweet & Burzette, 2018) and an adapted Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (Holbrook, et al., 2016), participants were asked to make judgments about the likelihood for interpersonal violence and the target’s general propensity for aggression. Study 2 used a similar paradigm but assessed perceptions of violence with a female target.

Non-Medical and Prescription Opioid Misuse as “Maladaptive Coping” to Life Stressors Among U.S. Men

Durmus Camlibel  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Salih Can  
Penn State Schuylkill

The present study provides the first comparison of four life stressors (health, money, family, romance) most associated with opioid abuse in two samples of U.S. men varying in these demographics. Sample 1 included 187 male inmates from Wisconsin. Sample 2 included 490 nationwide men sampled by Survey Monkey. Participants completed anonymous surveys to report demographics, four life stressors, and opioid abuse (heroin and/or pain medication). As expected, Chi2 analyses and t-tests confirmed that Sample 1 was younger, with more non-white ethnicity, and they reported more opioid use and life stressors of money, family, and romance than did Sample 2. Multiple regression revealed that only money stressors were associated with opioid use for the inmate men of Sample 1, whereas health, family, and romance stressors were associated with opioid use for the nationwide men of Sample 2 with their older age, white ethnicity, and higher socioeconomic status.

The Opioid Crisis as Mental and Physical Health Epidemic: Assessing the Connections Using Official and Survey Data

Carrie Mier  
Indiana University-East

Joshua Tolbert  
Indiana University-East

The opioid epidemic in the United States has been particularly damaging to the Midwest. Addicts can experience shame, stigma, physical and mental health problems. Analyzing official data sources has also uncovered large-scale correlations between opioid use and educational variables, such as suspensions and graduation rates. As part of a larger context, a discussion of significant relationships between socio-economic factors, opioid use, and educational experience is essential to describing and responding to the opioid epidemic. To aid this discussion, we plan to use an epidemiological criminology framework to assess these relationships as part of a criminal justice informed, public health perspective.
The Influence of Organizational Justice on Police Integrity

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich
Michigan State University

Maria Haberfield
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Irena Cajner Mravoic
University of Zagreb

Marko Prpic
University of Zagreb

Joe 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 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.

The Effect of Direct and Vicarious Police Contact on Youth Educational Achievement

Aaron Gottlieb
University of Illinois at Chicago

Robert Wilson
University of Illinois at Chicago

Existing research on the consequences of police contact for youth has found that arrest is associated with worse academic performance. We build on this work by examining whether academic achievement is also impacted by police contact that does not result in arrest and vicarious police contact. Using longitudinal data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, we find significant effects for all types of police contact on youth GPA. Experiencing arrest, police stops that do not result in arrest, and vicarious police contact all place youth at significantly greater risk for poor academic performance.

An Examination of Organizational and Community-Level Effects on Police Response Time

Nicholas Salimbene
Sam Houston State University

Yan Zhang
Sam Houston State University

Rapid response is a longstanding issue in policing. Previous studies on police response time examined individual characteristics, situational factors, as well as community contexts. Organizational factors such as size are proven predictors of police efficiency. Despite this link, very little attention has been paid to the relationship between organizational factors and response time. Using calls for service data, organizational information from 30 police departments across Texas, and community-level information; the current study examines the relationship between police response time to violent and property crimes, organizational factors, and community characteristics. The analysis is conducted using a hierarchical linear model.
Working in Inter-professional Environment: Competency to Work With, About, and From Professionals

Mamta Ojha  
*University of Toledo*

Professional learning for collaborative practices, recognition and respect for roles, expertise and skills from other disciplines, and effective information sharing towards common goals. These interdisciplinary groups learn from, with, and about each other, to enhance collaborations and improve the quality of care for client. Utilizing this framework, a recently released re-entry intervention case study will be discussed. A detailed analysis of holistic assessment, intervention, and evaluation of this case study will provide a model for preparing professionals working in interdisciplinary teams to work collaboratively to solve complex social issues.

Implementation of a First-Responder Mobile Crisis Assistance Team Pilot Program in Indianapolis, Indiana

**Katie Bailey**  
*Indiana University Public Policy Institute*

**Bradley Ray**  
*Indiana University Public Policy Institute*

**Staci Paquet**  
*Indiana University Public Policy Institute*

**Eric Grommon**  
*Indiana University Public Policy Institute*

We present a study of a pilot program launched by the city of Indianapolis utilizing teams of specially trained police, paramedics, and clinicians as first responders to mental health, behavioral health or substance use emergencies. Four Mobile Crisis Assistance Teams (MCAT) provide 24/7 pre-arrest intervention and service referrals as alternatives to jail and emergency room visits whenever possible. MCATs responded to 566 calls during the 2017 pilot. The mixed-methods study involving analysis of crisis response data, police survey data, and focus groups and interviews with MCAT personnel and stakeholders focused on outcomes of MCAT runs and barriers/facilitators to program implementation.

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

**CHAIR**  
Danielle Romain  
*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*

Examining the Interaction of Race/Ethnicity and Probationer Non-Compliance on Sanctioning Decisions

**Danielle Romain**  
*University of Wisconsin Milwaukee*

**Amber Krushas**  
*University of Wisconsin Milwaukee*

Although the majority of defendants are sentenced to probation, there is limited prior research on judicial decision-making post-sentencing. Most of this research focuses on revocation decisions and “success” in probation compliance. Judges, however, have vast discretion on imposing sanctions prior to revocation for non-compliance. Further, there have been no studies examining whether race interacts with specific technical violations in influencing the likelihood of a sanction. The purpose of this study is to examine whether probationers of color with missed programming and drug use are more likely to be sanctioned than their white counterparts and those without non-compliance issues.
The Joint Effects of Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Age on the Likelihood of Reoffending

Alyssa Sheeran  
*University of Wisconsin*  
*Milwaukee*

This study examines the effects of race, ethnicity, gender, and age on various measures of recidivism for individuals leaving jail in Milwaukee County. Results demonstrated that age and gender had a significant influence on recidivism. When race, ethnicity, and gender interactions were examined, no significant differences were found among males; however, Black males were more likely than both White and Black females to recidivate. When age was considered, younger Black males were more likely to recidivate than almost every group, while older Black females had the lowest likelihood of recidivism.


Mitch Chamlin  
*Texas State University*

On August 22, 1996 President Bill Clinton signed into law The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (House Bill 3734). The primary objective of this legislation was to reduce the number of individuals receiving welfare benefits from government sources. According to the final version of this legislation, this reduction in the size and cost of aid to the poor was to be accomplished by reducing the number of the number of births to unmarried women, the number of births to teens, and by providing the motivation and means to enter the labor force. The purpose of the study is to assess the impact of this social policy initiative on its stated objectives. The interrupted time series analyses indicate that the implementation of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF] welfare program did produce a substantial, and lastly, decline in the number of welfare recipients and the birth rate per 1,000 women 15 to 19. However, there is no evidence that it did so because of its effect on the birth rate of unmarried women or participation in the labor force.

The Role of Race/Ethnicity and Risk Assessment on Juvenile Case Outcomes

Tayler Shreve  
*University of South Florida*

Guided by traditional and micro-level theories, the present study seeks to identify the relationship between race/ethnicity and risk factors in the Florida juvenile justice system. Central to this explanation is the understanding that racial biases and stereotypes have been shown to influence the decision making of probation officers. The objectives are to examine the extent that race and risk factors influence case outcomes, in addition to the extent to which individual level risk factors influence case outcomes. The results provide insight into the relationship between the influence of racial biases and stereotypes of probation officers and juvenile risk assessment scoring.

An Evaluation of Two Strategies to Address Disproportionate Minority Contact in a Southern Juvenile Court

Michael Leiber  
*University of South Florida*

Maude Beaudry-Cyr  
*University of South Florida*

Ever since Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) became part of the Juvenile Justice and Prevention Act, the federal government, states, and local communities have attempted to assess the extent of minority overrepresentation in juvenile courts, if minority youth are being treated in an equitable manner relative to comparable White youth, and how to best reform procedures. In this presentation, our objectives are to examine efforts by a southern juvenile court to divert youth away from juvenile court proceedings and to implement an objective tool to reduce unnecessary secure detention, especially for Black youth. We first discuss these two strategies followed by an evaluation of the effectiveness of each to achieve these two goals. Successes and barriers to reform practices and procedures will conclude the presentation.
**PANEL 19**  
Friday, September 28th, 2018  
10:15am – 11:30am  
State Room II

**Roundtable: Methodological Issues with Research Evaluations of Non-Profit Social Service Agencies: What are the Boundaries?**

Methodological Issues with Research Evaluations of Non-Profit Social Service Agencies: What are the Boundaries?

**Bill Wakefield**  
*University of Nebraska at Omaha*

**Scott Sasse**  
*Midlands University*

**Michael Seredycz**  
*MacEwan University*

**Michael Meyer**  
*University of North Dakota*

**Martin Gottschalk**  
*University of North Dakota*

Evaluation responsibilities for academics are often gratefully acknowledged by the researchers and eagerly sought. Following numerous strategic planning sessions, cooperative conversations, and time-line/financial-specific arrangements, the researchers move forward. However, the old adage "the best laid plans often go astray" emerges and researchers are faced with mid-course accommodations required. What are the significant issues with these methodological alterations and how can academics best fit their needs with the boundaries and interests of the organization will be discussed during this session.

**Lunch**  
Friday, September 28th, 2018  
11:30am – 12:45pm  
12th Floor Pre-function Space

**Sponsored by ACJS**

**PANEL 20**  
Friday, September 28th, 2018  
1:00pm – 2:15pm  
Grand Room

**Thematic Panel: Moving Forward: New Community Criminal Justice Assessments**

**CHAIR**  
*Daryl Kroner*  
*Southern Illinois University*

**Moving Forward: New Community Criminal Justice Assessments**

This panel examines the validity of relatively new measures within community criminal justice practice. This include probationer self-prediction, criminal desistance, substance abuse ratings, and standardized rating of police body camera footage. Each area will predict future functioning in their respective domain (total N = 580). Policy implication for each of these measures will be discussed.
PANEL 21

**Roundtable: Entry into Academic Careers – Guidance and Advice from Junior Faculty**

Entry into Academic Careers – Guidance and Advice from Junior Faculty in Criminology and Criminal Justice Departments

Matthew Matusiak  
*University of Central Florida*

Bradley Campbell  
*University of Louisville*

Cory Haberman  
*University of Cincinnati*

Jennifer H. Peck  
*University of Central Florida*

Breanne Pleggenkuhle  
*Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

Junior faculty members from Ph.D. granting criminology and criminal justice programs will discuss a variety of early career topics relevant to students seeking admission to a doctoral program as well as doctoral candidates moving toward their first academic appointment. The importance of selecting a doctoral program, navigating the program once accepted, professional development suggestions, and early career experiences progressing toward the tenure and promotion process will be shared. Questions from attendees are greatly encouraged.

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PANEL 22

**Roundtable: Entry into Policing Careers – Guidance and Advice from Law Enforcement**

Entry into Policing Careers – Guidance and Advice from Law Enforcement

Hector Alejandre  
*Illinois State Police*

Donald Kramer  
*Kane County Sheriff's Office*

Representatives from law enforcement agencies will discuss topics relevant to students seeking employment in the field of law enforcement. The overall goal of the roundtable is to provide students with an opportunity to ask questions about working in law enforcement, an understanding of the requirements to work in law enforcement, an introductory knowledge of career opportunities in the field of law enforcement, and to provide a place to network and connect with agency representatives.
Is Cyberbullying a College Issue? Factors Linked to Cyberbullying Harassment among College Students

Kristen Sobba  
Southeast Missouri State University

Rocio Paez  
University of Arkansas

Research shows that many devastating effects are the result of cyberbullying activity. Since cyberbullying is associated with interpersonal violence, school problems, and suicide, it is imperative to make an effort to understand the correlates of cyberbullying victimization among different groups. The present study seeks to supplement the current literature by examining the ways in which several demographic characteristics and prior cyberbullying experiences influence college students’ likelihood of victimization among college students. Policy and practical implications are also discussed for future research.

Strategies to Reduce Cyberbullying: College Students' Views of Proactive Measures to Combat Cyberbullying

Kristen Sobba  
Southeast Missouri State University

Monica Bixby Radu  
Southeast Missouri State University

Prior research indicates that cyberbullying can lead to many harmful effects (i.e. delinquency, low self-esteem, isolation, depression, and suicidal ideations) and can grow from childhood bullying to adult harassment. Drawing from a sample of college students, our research explores students’ perceptions of cyberbullying and proactive strategies to reduce victimization. The primary themes that emerged include formal and informal social controls, cynical ideologies, and aggressive actions. Policy implications and future research are also discussed to better understand the next steps for cyberbullying prevention.

School Bullying Victimization and the Hidden Roles of Healthy Narcissism and Empathy

Jeffrey Walsh  
Illinois State University

Jessie Krienert  
Illinois State University

Samantha McAdams  
Illinois State University

School bullying has been linked to adverse psychosocial outcomes including depression, eating disorders, early abuse of alcohol/drugs, self-injury, poor academic performance, low self-esteem, school shootings and youth suicides. This work extends prior studies examining four categories of bullying participation, employing standardized scales measuring psychopathy, narcissism, and empathy. Specifically, this work seeks to identify deficits in healthy narcissism, associations with psychopathy, and the role of empathy to better understand the psychodynamics of bullying participation. This retrospective self-report descriptive study consists of a large under-utilized university sample, reflecting on their bullying experiences in high school and includes gender-based comparisons.

The Role of Race in School Bullying and Cyberbullying

Justin Patchin  
University of Wisconsin Eau Claire

Sameer Hinduja  
Florida Atlantic University

Charern Lee  
University of Minnesota Duluth

Previous studies that have examined the role of race in teen bullying and cyberbullying have found inconclusive results—there is no consensus whether one group is more likely to be involved in bullying compared to another. Thus, the current study further explores this nexus. Results, from on nationally representative sample of US youth, suggest that white, black, Hispanic, and other (American Indian, Asian) adolescents who reported being bullied at school and online were more likely to report engaging in deviant behavior. Blacks who were cyberbullied were at a higher risk for deviant behavior.
While previous studies have examined school bullying and cyberbullying among adolescents, few have explored whether individuals who are bullied and cyberbullied are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. Of lesser knowledge is whether these individuals are at a higher risk for delinquency when they experience negative emotions—resultant of being victimized. Agnew’s general strain theory will be used to inform such relationships.

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

PANEL 24
Friday, September 28th, 2018
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Grand Room

Understanding the Importance of Offender Programming & Reform

Recidivism as a Measure of Correctional Education Program Success: Gehring’s Observations Revisited

In 2000, Thomas Gehring published an article of critical importance for administrators, educators and evaluators of correctional education programs. In his largely-overlooked essay, Gehring questioned the validity of utilizing a measure such as recidivism to evaluate the success of correctional education programs, pointing out several problems related to this approach. To reintroduce his work, the purpose of this particular session is to provide a brief history of correctional education, reiterate the problematic nature of recidivism as a measure of correctional education, and finally to draw conclusions and implications for correctional education (especially if recidivism remains the measure of success).

Juvenile Life Without Parole and the States

At least since Roper v Simmons was decided, the United States Supreme Court has taken the position that, when it involves sentencing, juveniles should be treated differently from adults. It certainly has applied this notion to the issue of Life Without Parole (LWOP), an area in which the Supreme Court has made a number of important decisions. State responses to these decisions have varied somewhat. This paper will discuss the various ways in which state court systems have responded.
Lessons Learned from the Implementation of an Evidence-Based, Family-Focused Therapy among Active Juvenile Offenders

Adam Watkins  
*Bowling Green State University*

Mercedes Pratt  
*Bowling Green State University*

Sindhia Colburn  
*Bowling Green State University*

Carolyn Tompsett  
*Bowling Green State University*

This research discusses a federally funded demonstration grant that supported the delivery of Functional Family Therapy (FFT) in the community among active juvenile offenders in a Midwest jurisdiction. Some of these adjudicated youth were referred to FFT while in long-term confinement, whereas others were referred to FFT while in short-term detention or while on probation. The implementation of FFT among these youth presented challenges, including the formalization of and adherence to the referral process, the receptiveness of youth and their families to treatment, and therapist fit. The implications of these challenges for the use of FFT elsewhere will be discussed.

Implications of Multidisciplinary Professional Perceptions of Client Engagement, Client Centered Care, and Treatment Planning

Tayler Shreve  
*University of South Florida*

Bonnie Brown  
*University of South Florida*

Amanda Sharp  
*University of South Florida*

The purpose of this qualitative study is to explore staff perspectives about the use of client engagement and client-centered care in the treatment planning process at The Agency for Community Treatment Services (ACTS) detox facility. The central questions in this study are: 1) What are the multidisciplinary staff perceptions of client engagement and involvement in addiction treatment and treatment planning during a detox stay? 2) How do these perceptions influence the method of care and treatment options offered to clients? The following themes emerged: 1) expectations and impact of roles; 2) treatment procedures; 3) staff attributes; and 4) client collaboration.

Juvenile Willingness to Report: Correlates and Implications for Procedural Justice

Gail Hurst  
*Xavier University*

James Frank  
*University of Cincinnati*

One of the consequences of procedurally just behavior by the police during interactions with citizens is alleged to be citizen willingness to cooperate with the police. While there have been numerous studies that examined this issue, almost all have actually assessed citizen willingness to engage in certain behaviors in the future and not actual behavior. The present study using data collected from a sample of high school aged youth, explores the extent to which they engage in behaviors supportive of the police when given the opportunity and the factors associated with actually reporting suspicious and/or criminal behaviors to the police. Implications for law enforcement policy and for understanding citizen engagement in the coproduction of police outputs are discussed.

PANEL 25  
Friday, September 28th, 2018  
2:30pm – 3:45pm  
Conrad Room

**Roundtable:** Entry into Corrections Careers – Guidance and Advice from Corrections Agencies
Representatives from correction agencies will discuss topics relevant to students seeking employment in the field of corrections. The overall goal of the roundtable is to provide students with an opportunity to ask questions about working in corrections, an understanding of the requirements to work in corrections, an introductory knowledge of career opportunities in the field of corrections, and to provide a place to network and connect with agency representatives.

**PANEL 26**  
Friday, September 28th, 2018  
2:30pm – 3:45pm  
State Room I

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

**Examining the Unique Effects of Exposure to Suicide and Assault on Correctional Staff’s PTSD Risk**

Katie Hughes  
*University of Louisville*

Kristin Swartz  
*University of Louisville*

Recent research has shown that approximately 1/3 of all correctional staff suffer from symptoms of PTSD. Further, research indicates that as the number of critical incidents experienced increases, so does the likelihood of experiencing PTSD symptoms. However, less is known about what unique effects specific types of events have on the likelihood of correctional staff experiencing PTSD symptoms. Correctional staff are exposed to multiple types of critical incidents including responding to suicide attempts, completed suicides, being assaulted by an inmate, or witnessing the assault of a coworker and it is likely that experiencing some of these events are more closely associated with PTSD symptomology than others. Using self-report data from approximately 775 correctional staff, this study seeks to identify what types of incidents are most highly associated with the presentation of PTSD symptomology by focusing on response to suicide attempts and completions, and either being assaulted or responding to an assault. Results and implications of these findings are also discussed.

**Exploring the Job Demands-Resources Model Among Nigerian Correctional Staff**

Eric Lambert  
*University of Nevada, Reno*

Smart Out  
*Ebonyi State University*

O.Oko Ekechi  
*Mississippi Valley State University*

This study’s focus was identifying workplace variables that predicted organizational commitment for Nigerian correctional staff using the Job Demands-Resources Model. Data used for this study is the completed surveys of 120 Nigerian correctional staff. The results will be presented and discussed.
Exploring Willingness to Engage in Inmate Brutality among Correctional Officers

Eric Lambert  
*University of Nevada, Reno*

Robert Worley  
*Lamar University*

Vidisha Barua Worley  
*Lamar University*

While most correctional officers are professional in their interactions with inmates, some officers are willing to engage in inmate brutality. Using survey data collected from 501 correctional officers within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, this study examined the predictors of willingness to engage in inmate brutality. Results from the empirical analyses will be presented and discussed.

Supervision vs. Treatment: The Impact on Case Management

Breanne Pleggenkuhle  
*Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

Matthew Riordan  
*Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

Researchers agree that effective correctional practices include balancing supervision and rehabilitation. The current research examines an Illinois probation program (Adult ReDeploy) that includes frequent reporting and treatment mandates in addition to other provisions. Using qualitative data, we compare two probation sites that emphasize differing rehabilitation and surveillance priorities. We examine how the differential priority impacts the development of case management as well as client perceptions of the efficacy of addressing criminogenic needs. As one goal of ARI is to help develop positive relationships while ultimately reducing recidivism, understanding how program components are impacted by supervision strategies has important policy implications.

Burnout among Professionals Investigating Crimes against Children: How They Cope and What Agencies Can do to Help

Patrick Brady  
*University of West Georgia*

Ashley Fansher  
*Avila University*

Sara Zedaker  
*University of Houston-Victoria*

Forensic interviewers are at a heightened risk for secondary traumatic stress and burnout due to their frequent interactions with victims of child maltreatment (Bonach & Heckert, 2012; Perron & Hiltz, 2006). To date, however, few studies have examined the impact of the work on interviewers’ social and emotional well-being. Using a sample 250 forensic interviewers culled from across the United States, we present qualitative findings related to the impact of the work on interviewers’ relationships with family and friends, how they cope, and their suggestions for how their agencies can help mitigate burnout. Implications and avenues for future research will be discussed.

PANEL 27  
Friday, September 28th, 2018  
2:30pm – 3:45pm  
State Room II

Approaches to Pedagogy in Criminology & Criminal Justice

CHAIR  
James Corley  
*Michigan State University*

Creating Criminal Justice Policy Advocates: An Educational Tool for Exploring Bias

Stephanie Boys  
*Indiana University*

The 2016 election cycle ushered in unprecedented challenges for educators. As US citizens become more politically siloed, a primary struggle involves encouraging students to consider all angles of policy issues. Without understanding the rationale behind opposing viewpoints, advocates will not only lose the ability to think critically, they will not be able to effectively frame arguments to dismantle opposition. The presentation will provide a case study that illustrates the importance of understanding political discourse. The example focuses upon attempting to alter capital punishment legislation in Indiana; however, the presentation will address how the example can be applied to any policy.
Equity, Inclusion and Justice: Concerns for Criminal Justice Units

James Corley
Michigan State University

Carole Gibbs
Michigan State University

Schools and departments of criminal justice within colleges and universities often contain large numbers of students of color. With this thought in mind, we explore equity, inclusion and justice challenges relative to criminal justice majors. For example, while these units contain larger numbers of African American students and others, persistence and graduation rates are often lower among these groups. This issue can potentially be addressed through identification of opportunity challenges, climate, and curricular issues that do not revolve around a deficit model. We describe these issues and potential solutions drawn from a review of relevant literature and our first year of work towards advancing Departmental efforts towards equity, inclusion and justice.

Forensic Investigation in a Nutshell: Enhancing Student Learning and Assessment Using a Miniature Death Scene Diorama

Robert Hanson
Northern Michigan University

David Mastric
CJ Dept Consultant

Forensic pioneer Francis Glessner Lee created a series of intricate doll-house style crime scenes starting in 1946, used to test and sharpen observation skills of detectives attending biannual homicide workshops at Harvard University. The Chief Medical Examiner’s Office continues to use them to train death investigators. We describe how a nutshell of a triple homicide crime scene was created and its potential value.

Incorporating Google Street View into Online Criminological Theory Courses

Tana M. McCoy
Roosevelt University

Patti R. Salinas
Missouri State University

This presentation demonstrates the innovative use of Google Street Maps when teaching criminological theories that have social disorder as a central concept. Through the use of Google Street Maps students are able to examine the visible signs of disorder as key concepts. The approach incorporates Google Street View technology within the online learning platform Blackboard to allow students to transcend the isolation and artificiality of the online experience and vicariously experience the reality of urban environments when educational field work is not possible. Ethical considerations will also be explored such as the tendency to engage middle-class voyeurism and value judgments without also considering the vibrancy and cooperative efforts present in disadvantaged communities.

A Modified Approach to In-School Victimization, Authoritative School Climate, and Student Feelings of Safety

Daniel Abad
Michigan State University

Matthew Almanza
Michigan State University

Understanding what makes students feel safe, and unsafe, while at school is an essential task for researchers, policymakers, and school administrators, teachers, and staff. Drawing on parenting styles and authoritative school climate theory, this study applies a revised path analysis model to examine the associations between in-school victimization, authoritative school climate, and feelings of safety on a sample of elementary and high school students in Flint, Michigan. The findings reveal some support for this modified model with more in-depth analyses required in the future to more completely understand the factors that impact feelings of safety at school.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General Business Meeting &amp; Award Ceremony</strong></td>
<td>Friday, September 28th, 2018</td>
<td>4:15pm – 5:00pm</td>
<td>State Room I &amp; State Room II</td>
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<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td>Friday, September 28th, 2018</td>
<td>5:00pm – 5:15pm</td>
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<td><strong>Keynote Address</strong></td>
<td>Friday, September 28th, 2018</td>
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<td>Dr. Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve</td>
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<td><strong>Presidential Reception</strong></td>
<td>Friday, September 28th, 2018</td>
<td>6:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>12th Floor Pre-function Space</td>
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Chae Jaynes, PhD  
Offender decision-making, rational choice theory, employment and crime

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Department Chair  
Juvenile delinquency, juvenile justice, race/ethnicity

Yummei (Iris) Lu, PhD  
Age and crime, cross-cultural studies, social change and crime, sentencing

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Race and crime, drug policy, courts and sentencing, meta-analysis

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