

2010

# Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

Annual Meeting



Inn of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  
September 23-25, 2010



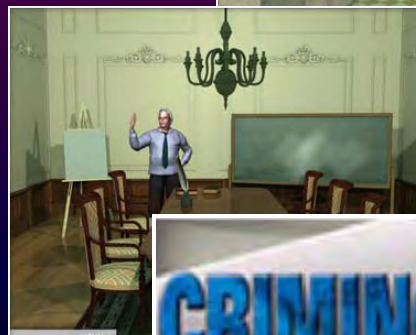
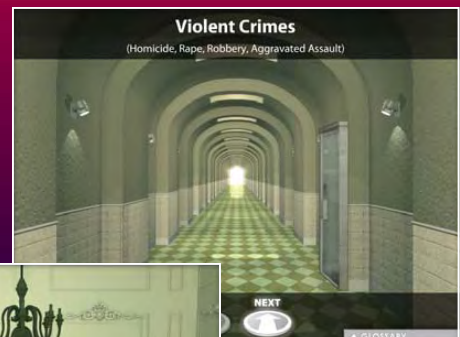
# ***Using New Media in YOUR Criminal Justice Classroom 09.24.10***



Join us for a Lunch Presentation to learn about  
Pearson Criminal Justice Media:

Featuring Q&A session with  
Sarah Elhoffer,  
*St. Louis Community College*

11:45a-12:45p  
Buckingham Room



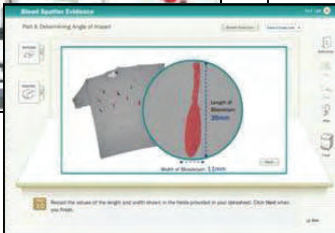
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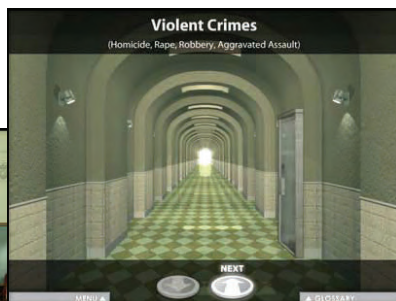
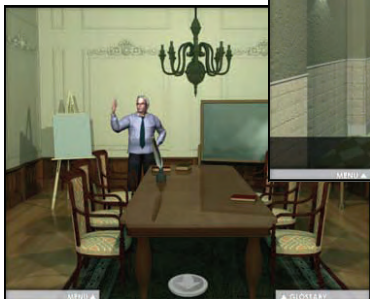
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**MCJA**

**MIDWESTERN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION**

[www.mcja.org](http://www.mcja.org)

***Assessment, Measurement, and Practice:  
Justice for the Next Ten Years***

**2010 Annual Meeting  
September 23-25, 2010  
Inn of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois**

## **Welcome to the 2010 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Conference!**

The Officers of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association welcome you to the 2010 annual meeting. We realize that you have choices on which professional conferences to attend. Your attendance and participation will help make this year's MCJA meeting a success.

This year's meeting has many enjoyable events planned across three days. Aside from the numerous panels on a wide variety of topics, there are many displays of products and services from vendors. On Friday morning (9:45 to 10:30 am), there will be a careers' connection event hosted by Target. In addition, Pearson Education is sponsoring a lunch on Friday from 11:45 am to 12:45 pm, and other sponsors of the 2010 meeting have generously provided snack breaks on Thursday afternoon, Friday morning, Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning. Also on Friday will be the general business meeting at 4:15 pm and, following the business meeting, the keynote presentation by Dr. Edward Latessa, Professor and Director of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati, at 5:30 pm. He is a well-known scholar and an excellent speaker. The Presidential Reception will start at 6:30 pm. All the above events will be held on the second floor of the Inn of Chicago.

In addition to the events at the meeting, I hope that you will take the time and enjoy what the local area has to offer. The Inn of Chicago is one block from Chicago's Magnificent Mile.

If you are already a member of the MCJA, I thank you. If you are not a current member, I invite you to become a member of the MCJA or to renew your membership if it has lapsed. The MCJA is a regional section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. A strong MCJA is regionally important to scholars, practitioners, and students. Your membership in the association will allow the MCJA to continue to be a successful organization. A regular membership is just \$55 annually and includes a subscription to *Journal of Crime and Justice*, a national and respected peer-reviewed publication. A student membership is \$35 with the journal subscription or \$5 without the journal subscription. For more information on how to become a member of the MCJA or how to renew your membership, please visit the association's website at <http://www.midwesterncja.org/>. You can also contact Michael Gizzi, Treasurer of the MCJA, at [mgizzi@ilstu.edu](mailto:mgizzi@ilstu.edu), for membership information.

I welcome new members to the MCJA. Michael Leiber, University of South Florida, is the Editor of the *Journal of Crime and Justice*. A deep thank you is extended for the outgoing Editor Mitchell Chamlin, University of Cincinnati. The hard work of Michael Leiber, Mitchell Chamlin, and all the past editors have made the *Journal of Crime and Justice* an excellent



and well respected journal, which the MCJA is proud to publish. I encourage everyone not only to read the journal but to submit manuscripts.

The 2010 meeting would not have been possible without the contributors of so many. I thank the current MCJA officers for their time and efforts in making the meeting possible. Thanks to all the individuals who submitted abstracts. As the program chair for this year's meeting, I had the opportunity to read all the submitted abstracts. I was impressed by the depth and diversity of topics to be presented. I thank the sponsors, whose generosity provided financial support for this meeting and made the snack breaks and presidential reception possible. All the sponsors are listed on the back of this program, where you can also find sponsor advertisements. I thank David Olson and the Department of Criminal Justice at Loyola University Chicago for providing the projectors found in each of the panel rooms. I thank Justin Patchin, Michael Leiber, and John Liederbach for serving as judges for this year's outstanding student paper competition. I also thank Marques Austin and the staff of the Inn of Chicago for their efforts with the meeting. Finally, I thank the many other people who contributed to this year's meeting. Lastly, I thank all those in attendance.

Please mark your calendars for the 2011 meeting of the MCJA, which will be at the Inn of Chicago from September 22 to 24, 2011. You will find a call for papers for the 2011 meeting in the program. Please make other colleagues at your organization aware of the 2011 meeting and encourage them to attend. Remember, register for the 2011 meeting saves you money. Your support is critical for the MCJA. If you have any questions at all, please do not hesitate to contact me or any other officer of the association. Thank you for your support. I am hoping that you will have a great time at the 2010 meeting in Chicago!

Eric Lambert

First Vice President and Program Chair, Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

Department of Criminal Justice,

College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Wayne State University

## **Current Officers of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association (2009-2010)**

### **President**

Justin W. Patchin  
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire  
patchinj@uwec.edu

### **1<sup>st</sup> Vice President and Program Chair**

Eric G. Lambert  
Wayne State University  
dz9258@wayne.edu

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President**

Melissa W. Burek  
Bowling Green State University  
mwburek@bgsu.edu

### **Secretary**

Nancy L. Hogan  
Ferris State University  
Nancy\_Hogan@ferris.edu

### **Treasurer**

Michael Gizzi  
Illinois State University  
mgizzi@ilstu.edu

### **Immediate Past President**

Daniel C. Dahlgren  
University of Maryland Eastern Shores  
dcdahlgren@umes.edu

### ***Journal of Crime and Justice* Editor**

Michael Leiber  
University of South Florida  
mjleiber@bcs.usf.edu

### ***Journal of Crime and Justice* Past Editor**

Mitchell Chamlin  
University of Cincinnati  
chamlimb@ucmail.uc.edu

## **PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE MCJA**

2008-2009 DANIEL DAHLGREN  
2007-2008 WILLIAM WELLS  
2006-2007 CHARLES CORLEY  
2005-2006 MARVIN FREE  
2004-2005 THOMAS CASTELLANO  
2003-2004 JAMES FRANK  
2002-2003 MICHAEL LEIBER  
2001-2002 KEVIN BRYANT  
2000-2001 DEAN CHAMPION  
1999-2000 BRYAN DEAN BYERS  
1998-1999 JAMES ALBRITTON  
1997-1998 ED TROMANHAUSER  
1996-1997 NICHOLAS MEIER  
1995-1996 LINDA ZUPAN  
1994-1995 PETER KRATCOSKI  
1993-1994 SLOAN LETMAN

1992-1993 MICHAEL MEYER  
1991-1992 JAMES LEBEAU  
1990-1991 FRANK HOVARTH  
1989-1990 MICHAEL CHARLES  
1988-1989 NORMAN KITTEL  
1987-1988 DAVID KALINCH  
1986-1987 PATRICIA VAN VOORHIS  
1985-1986 NANCY SCHAFER  
1984-1985 JEFFREY SCHRINK  
1983-1984 PEGGY FORTUNE  
1982-1983 BILL WAKEFIELD  
1981-1982 VINCE WEBB  
1980-1981 JACK GREENE  
1979-1980 GARY TUCKER  
1978-1979 F.L. KUCHEL  
1977-1978 BOB PARSONS

## **- PROGRAM OVERVIEW -**

### **Thursday, September 23**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1:00-2:15 | Panels   |
| 2:15      | Afternoon Snack Break, Outside of Buckingham Room<br>Sponsored by Aurora University, Criminal Justice Program and Ferris State University, School of Criminal Justice. |
| 2:30-3:45 | Panels   |

### **Friday, September 24**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 8:30-9:45   | Panels  |
| 9:45-10:30  | Morning Snack Break and Career Connections, Buckingham Room<br>Sponsored by Target  |
| 10:30-11:45 | Panels  |
| 11:45-12:45 | Luncheon and Presentation by Pearson Education, Buckingham Room<br>Sponsored by Pearson Education   |
| 1:15-2:30   | Panels  |
| 2:45-4:00   | Panels  |
| 4:00        | Afternoon Snack Break<br>Sponsored by Bowling Green State University, Criminal Justice Program and Wayne State University, Department of Criminal Justice |
| 4:15        | Business Meeting, Buckingham Room (all members are welcome)   |
| 5:30        | Keynote Address, Buckingham Room<br>Dr. Edward Latessa, Professor and Director of School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati              |
| 6:30        | Presidential Reception  |

### **Saturday, September 25**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 9:00-10:15  | Panels  |
| 10:15-10:30 | Morning Snack Break, Outside of Buckingham Room<br>Sponsored by Jones and Bartlett Learning and LawTech Custom Publishing, Inc. |
| 10:30-11:45 | Panels  |

## Thursday, September 23rd

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010 1:00-2:15pm**

**Windy City**

**PANEL 1: ISSUES FACING CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS: ENFORCEMENT, SAFETY, STRESS, AND JUVENILES**

*Chair: Charles Corley, Michigan State University*

THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD: A COMPLEMENTARY VERSES DUAL SYSTEMS APPROACH

Charles Corley, Michigan State University

Paul Elam, Public Policy Associates

ANALYZING SEAT BELT USAGE FROM ACCIDENT DATA: AN EVALUATION OF CLICK IT OR TICKET  
ENFORCEMENT CAMPAIGNS IN OHIO

Mark Morgan, The University of Toledo

ASSESSING THE RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUDDEN DEATH IN LOCAL DETENTION AND  
CORRECTIONS FACILITIES

Richard Zevitz, Marquette University

Christopher Powell, Marquette University

POLICE WORK STRESS VS. POLICE LIFE STRESS AS A PREDICTOR OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Victoria Ziemski, The University of Toledo

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010 1:00-2:15pm**

**Saint Claire**

**PANEL 2: CUTTING EDGE ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: POLICE INTERACTIONS, STALKING, SURVEILLANCE  
CAMERAS, AND PERCEPTIONS**

*Chair: Jackie Huey, Indiana University Northwest*

SELF-EFFICACY AND POLICING OUTCOMES: HOW DOES RACE AND GENDER AFFECT THE  
POTENTIAL OF PERCEIVED SUCCESS OR FAILURE WITHIN LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERACTIONS

Daniel Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Michael Barrett, Ashland University

Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

Nicholas Kugler, University of Maryland Eastern Shore

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF STALKING VICTIMIZATION: RESULTS FROM  
THE NCVS STALKING SUPPLEMENT

Christine Englebrecht, Bowling Green State University

Bradford Reynolds, Southern Utah University

EXAMINING PROFILING VIA PLACEMENT OF SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS

Raymond Liedka, Oakland University

WRONG QUESTIONS, WRONG PEOPLE: WHAT WOULD BILLY RAY FROM ENGLEWOOD  
SAY ABOUT URBAN CRIME?

Jackie Huey, Indiana University Northwest

Carolyn Conditt

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010 1:00-2:15pm**

**Harbor**

**PANEL 3: THE HARM OF CRIME: ISSUES INVOLVING VICTIMS AND OTHERS**

*Chair: Magnus Seng, Loyola University Chicago*

CAMPUS CRIME ON SELECTED ILLINOIS FOUR YEAR AND TWO YEAR COLLEGES: AN EXAMINATION OF 16 YEAR TRENDS

Magnus Seng, Loyola University Chicago  
Anna Stachulak, Loyola University Chicago

THE PROBLEM WITH BULLIES

Bobby Potters, University of Indianapolis

PRAGMATISM OR INJUSTICE? THE USE OF PLEA BARGAINING IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIALS

Simeon Sungi, Indiana University

A MODEL TO INCREASE THE IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND THE PROSECUTION OF THEIR OFFENDERS BY ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE CHICAGOLAND AREA: AN ANALYSIS IN ORGANIZATIONAL POLICY.

Samuel Lopez, Des Plaines Police Department

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010 1:00-2:15pm**

**Buckingham**

**PANEL 4: CURRENT ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION**

*Chair: Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University*

MAKING THE TEAM: A MODEL FOR IMPLEMENTING AND MANAGING HIERARCHICAL INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING RESEARCH

Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University  
Carly Hilinski, Grand Valley State University

OTHER FACES IN THE MIRROR: ASSESSING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING RESEARCH

Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University  
Carly Hilinski, Grand Valley State University

CREATING AN ACADEMIC MINOR IN FORENSIC BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Duane Dukes, John Carroll University

LESSONS LEARNED: IMPLEMENTATION OF A PUBLIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION MASTERS DEGREE PROGRAM ON-LINE

Lynn Tovar, Lewis University

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010      2:15pm-2:30pm      Outside of Buckingham**  
**AFTERNOON SNACK BREAK**  
*Sponsored by Aurora University, Criminal Justice Program, and Ferris State University, School of Criminal Justice*

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010      2:30-3:45pm      Windy City**  
**PANEL 5: IT IS A TOUGH JOB: ISSUES IN POLICING AND UPHOLDING THE LAW**  
*Chair: Matt McCarthy, Northeast Community College*

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL DISTANCE BETWEEN POLICE AND CITIZENS IN URBAN AMERICA  
Brian Willingham, Independent Researcher

INFORMANT APPLICATION IN CONSERVATION CRIME MANAGEMENT: CRIMINOLOGICAL AFFORDANCES  
Friedo Herbig, University of South Africa

FIDO AND FOUCAULT: POLICE K9S, TERRITORIALITY, AND SURVEILLANCE  
Oren Gur, University of Illinois at Chicago

LINKAGES BETWEEN DEADLY FORCE TRAINING AND OFFICER FIELD PERFORMANCE: THE NEED FOR EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE  
Gregory Morrison, Ball State University

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010      2:30-3:45pm      Saint Claire**  
**PANEL 6: TO BE YOUNG: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES INVOLVING JUVENILES AND RISKY BEHAVIORS**  
*Chair: Jill D'Angelo, Buffalo State College*

ON THE EFFICACY OF TARGETED GANG INTERVENTIONS: CAN WE IDENTIFY THOSE MOST AT RISK?

Chris Melde, Michigan State University  
Stephen Gavazzi, Ohio State University  
Edmund McGarrell, Michigan State University  
Timothy Bynum, Michigan State University

THE LABELING THEORY AND THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON 'DELINQUENT' YOUTHS  
Carlos Montemayor, University of Texas -San Antonio

LEAD, SCHOOL BEHAVIOR AND DELINQUENCY: A POTENT RECIPE FOR DMC  
Morris Jenkins, The University of Toledo  
Marilynne Wood, The University of Toledo  
Bradene Moore, The University of Toledo  
Sara Webb, The University of Toledo  
Kathleen Anohen, The University of Toledo



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF CONTROL AND RISKY SOCIAL INTERACTIONS ON-LINE

Thomas Holt, Michigan State University  
Adam Bossler, Georgia Southern University  
David May, Eastern Kentucky University

A POST- ADJUDICATION JUVENILE DRUG COURT: USING THE SOCIAL BONDING THEORY  
TO TEST THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL SUPPORT AND CLIENT OUTCOME

Carlos Montemayor, University of Texas -San Antonio

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010 2:30-3:45pm**

**Harbor**

**PANEL 7: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**

*Chair: Robert Hanson, Northern Michigan University*

ESTABLISHING TIES WITH FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES: THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

Robert Hanson, Northern Michigan University  
Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University  
Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University

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**Thursday, September 23, 2010 2:30-3:45pm**

**Buckingham**

**PANEL 8: ISSUES BEHIND THE BADGE: RESEARCH ON POLICING AND FUNDING**

*Chair: Kenneth Novak, The University of Missouri – Kansas City*

THE IMPACT OF OFFICER GENDER ON ARREST DISPOSITIONS

Kenneth Novak, The University of Missouri – Kansas City  
James Frank, University of Cincinnati  
Robert Brown, Fayetteville State University  
Craig Short, University of Missouri-Kansas City

THE INFLUENCE OF RACE AND ETHNICITY ON OFFICER DECISION-MAKING DURING  
AUTOMOBILE SEARCHES

Seth Fallik, The University of Missouri – Kansas City  
Sam Scaggs, The University of Missouri – Kansas City

POLICE USE OF FORCE AND CITIZEN MENTAL DISORDER

Richard Johnson, The University of Toledo

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AMONG POLICE  
OFFICERS

Richard Johnson, The University of Toledo

THE ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT: DID WE ROB PETER TO  
PAY PAUL?

Charles Brawner, Heartland Community College

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## Friday, September 24th

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**Friday, September 24, 2010 8:30-9:45am**

**Windy City**

**PANEL 9: CRIME, DRUGS, AND HOW TO RESPOND**

*Chair: Melissa Burek, Bowling Green State University*

“MESSIN’ WITH DRUGS...YOU COULD LOSE YOUR LIFE”: THE EFFECT OF VICTIMIZATION ON ROUTINE ACTIVITIES AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE DRUG ECONOMY.

Michael Vecchio, University of Missouri-St Louis

THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Michael Schaefur, Loras College

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF ADDITIVES TO TRADITIONAL PROBATION

Melissa Burek, Bowling Green State University

Christine Englebrecht, Bowling Green State University

Craig Winston, Bowling Green State University – Firelands

THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE IN A MUNICIPAL COURT SETTING: A CASE STUDY

Brad Cameron, Pittsburg State University

Kristen Humphrey, Pittsburg State University

Roy Janisch, Pittsburg State University

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**Friday, September 24, 2010**

**8:30-9:45am**

**Saint Claire**

**PANEL 10: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: SALIENT ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS**

*Chair: Colleen Barnes, Northeast Community College*

CAREERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A PILOT COURSE

Deborah Brydon, Mount Mercy College

TO CLICK OR NOT TO CLICK?-THAT IS THE QUESTION: STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF STUDENT RESPONSE SYSTEMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLASSES

Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University

Angela Nickoli, Ball State University

WHAT IS SOCIAL IN SOCIAL MEDIA?: CONNECTING WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAJORS USING SOCIAL MEDIA

Art Jipson, University of Dayton

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF ACTS OF INCIVILITY: THE MOTIVE AND EFFICACY OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR CONTROL STRATEGIES

Richard Clark, John Carroll University

Ernest De Zolt, John Carroll University

Jennifer Bremec, John Carroll University

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b>	<b>8:30-9:45am</b>	<b>Harbor</b>
<b>PANEL 11: A NEW FRONTIER: ISSUES FACING LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>		
<i>Chair: John Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation</i>		

SCHOOL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CYBERBULLYING

Justin Patchin, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Sameer Hinduja, Florida Atlantic University

DEFINING AND MEASURING EFFECTIVE POLICE LEADERSHIP

Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

THE FUTURES WORKING GROUP AND VISITING SCHOLAR PROGRAM: AN OVERVIEW OF OPPORTUNITIES AND OUTCOMES

John Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b>	<b>8:30-9:45am</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
<b>PANEL 12: DEALING WITH THE YOUTHS: ISSUES IN THE AREA OF JUVENILE JUSTICE</b>		
<i>Chair: Jill D'Angelo, Buffalo State College</i>		

SEXTING & STATUTES: A REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE REACTION

W. Jesse Weins, Dakota Wesleyan University

ASSESSING GOTTFREDSON AND HIRSCHI'S (1990) SELF-CONTROL THEORY AMONG URBAN MINORITIES: A STUDY OF FAMILIAL ATTACHMENTS, RACE, AND POLICE ENCOUNTERS

Richard Greenleaf, Elmhurst College

Arthur Lurigio, Loyola University Chicago

Jamie Flexon, Florida International University

VIOLENT CRIMES AND GANGS IN COLUMBUS, OH

Leesa Kern, Otterbein University

Lindsay Fry, Otterbein University

Eliza McUne, Columbus Division of Police

MISSOURI: SOURCE OF REFERRAL AND SENTENCING OUTCOME OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Jill D'Angelo, Buffalo State College

Jillian Strowzewski, Buffalo State College

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b>	<b>9:45-10:30am</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
<b>MORNING SNACK BREAK AND CAREER CONNECTIONS</b>		
<i>Sponsored by Target</i>		

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**Friday, September 24, 2010      10:30-11:45am**

**Windy City**

**PANEL 13: CRIME VICTIMS: ISSUES AND RESEARCH**

*Chair: Carolyn Field, Edgewood College*

**ELECTRONIC MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: PRACTICES, DILEMMAS AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Edna Erez, University of Illinois at Chicago

Oren Gur, University of Illinois at Chicago

**BIKE THEFT AT "HOT RACKS"**

Chee-Kin Chow, Singapore Prison Service

Molissa Farber, Columbia University

Amir Farooqi, Police Service of Pakistan

Laura Gross, Northeastern University

Oren Gur, University of Illinois at Chicago

**ELDERLY VICTIMIZATION AND ELDER ABUSERS IN KANE AND MCHENRY COUNTIES, ILLINOIS**

Bonny Mhlanga, Western Illinois University

Amy Williams, Huntley Police Department

**RESPONDING TO CYBER BULLYING: AN ACTION TOOL FOR SCHOOL LEADERS**

Jill Joline Myers, Western Illinois University

Donna McCaw, Western Illinois University

Leaunda Hemphill, Western Illinois University

**THE INTELLIGENCE-VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION LINK**

Kaila Yee, University of Rochester

Christopher Schreck, Rochester Institute of Technology

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**Friday, September 24, 2010      10:30-11:45am**

**Saint Claire**

**PANEL 14: CRIMINAL ACTIVITY: IT COMES IN ALL TYPES**

*Chair: Matt McCarthy, Northeast Community College*

**RELEASED "SEXUAL PREDATOR": DO THEY DIFFER FROM STALKERS AND DOMESTIC BATTERER SEX OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM PRISON ON MENTAL HEALTH, RISK FACTORS, AND RECIDIVISM?**

Loretta Stalans, Loyola University Chicago

**PROSTITUTION AND ITS IMPACT**

Courtney Frei, Loras College

**CELL PHONE USE AND DRIVING**

Dillon Murray, Loras College

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH

JUSTICE FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS: THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE  
APPROACH COMPARED TO THE CURRENT PATERNALISTIC ADVERSARIAL PROCESS IN  
ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Wendelin Hume, University of North Dakota

TRENDS IN ILLICIT MARIJUANA CULTIVATION IN THE UNITED STATES: 1982-2009

Ralph Weisheit, Illinois State University

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**Friday, September 24, 2010      10:30-11:45am**

**Harbor**

**PANEL 15: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**

*Chair: Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University*

CONCEALED CARRY CAMPUS

Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University

Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University

Brian Johnson Grand Valley State University

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**Friday, September 24, 2010      10:30-11:45am**

**Buckingham**

**PANEL 16: WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH OFFENDERS? ISSUES DEALING WITH CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTIONS**

*Chair: Bill Wakefield, University of Nebraska at Omaha*

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON THE EFFECTS OF MORAL RECOGNITION THERAPY(MRT) VERSUS  
TRADITIONAL PROBATION TECHNIQUES WITH FEDERAL PROBATION CLIENTS

Bill Wakefield, University of Nebraska at Omaha

AN EVALUATION OF THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE SELF-APPRAISAL QUESTIONNAIRE  
(SAQ) IN SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT

Johan Prinsloo, University of South Africa

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE HANDLING OF THE DRUG OFFENDER WITHIN SOUTH  
AFRICAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Michelle Ovens, University of South Africa

VOCATIONAL TRAINING WITHIN A PRISON BASED DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM: IMPLICATIONS  
FOR POST-RELEASE RECIDIVISM

Jana Krepel, Loyola University Chicago

David Olson, Loyola University Chicago

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**Friday, September 24, 2010      11:45am-12:45pm**

**Buckingham**

**LUNCHEON AND PRESENTATION BY PEARSON EDUCATION**

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**Friday, September 24, 2010**

**1:15-2:30pm**

**Windy City**

**PANEL 17: SALIENT ISSUES IN THE WORLD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**

*Chair: Kenneth Balusek, Rockhurst University*

A CHANGING NEIGHBORHOOD: GENTRIFICATION, CRIME, AND YOUTH IN THE PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO

Xavier Perez, Saint Xavier University

POLICING PRIVACY: ETHICS TRAINING THAT SURPASSES THE "FREE CUP OF COFFEE" SCENARIOS

Thomas Martinelli, Wayne State University

ALL THE TOOLS AT OUR DISPOSAL: REVISITING CALL FREQUENCY ANALYSIS IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC DURESS

Michael Buerger, Bowling Green State University

CULTURAL EFFECTS ON POLICE PROCEDURES

Rebecca Murray, Creighton University

Laurel Gegner, Creighton University

EXIT STRATEGY: AN EXPLORATION OF LATE-STAGE POLICE CRIME

John Liederbach, Bowling Green State University

Philip Stinson, Bowling Green State University

Tina Freiburger, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

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**Friday, September 24, 2010**

**1:15-2:30pm**

**Saint Claire**

**PANEL 18: EXPLORING AND UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEXITY OF CRIME AND ITS MEASUREMENT**

*Chair: Carolyn Field, Edgewood College*

FATALITY REVIEW: LUCAS COUNTY OHIO

Lois Ventura, The University of Toledo

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, INTELLIGENCE, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ON SCHOOL SUCCESS.

Matthew Makarios, University of Wisconsin - Parkside

Jamie Vaske, Western Carolina University

Francis Cullen, University of Cincinnati

Jeff Maahs, University of Minnesota Duluth

AN AFRO-CENTRIC PERSPECTIVE FOR UNDERSTANDING BLACK ADOLESCENT MALE VIOLENCE

Barry McCrary, Western Illinois University

Anthony McBride, Western Illinois University

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF CRIMINAL PROFILING

Dallas Rixie, Loyola University Chicago

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b>	<b>1:15-2:30pm</b>	<b>Harbor</b>
<b>PANEL 19: ALL RISE, THE LAW IS NOW IN SESSION: LEGAL AND JUDICIAL ISSUES</b>		
<i>Chair: David Jones, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh</i>		

BUT IS IT PLAIN VIEW? TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS, NEW TOOLS, AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR SEARCH AND SEIZURE LAW

Michael Gizzi, Illinois State University  
Christopher Mulligan, Illinois State University

GUARANTEEING SUFFICIENT SIXTH AMENDMENT STANDARDS FOR EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL UNDER STRICKLAND V. WASHINGTON

Nathan Bond, Iowa State University

THE SUPREME COURT, AEDPA, AND DEATH PENALTY CASES

David Jones, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

EXCEPTIONS TO THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE: A LEGAL ASSAULT ON THE FOURTH AMENDMENT

Erin Vickers, Iowa State University

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b>	<b>1:15-2:30pm</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
<b>PANEL 20: COMPLEXITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT: CURRENT ISSUES IN POLICING</b>		
<i>Chair: Jeffrey Bumgarner, Minnesota State University</i>		

THE STUDY OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT: A PRELIMINARY LOOK AT THE LANDSCAPE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

Jeffrey Bumgarner, Minnesota State University - Mankato

TASER DEPLOYMENT: NEED FOR DEPARTMENTAL POLICY AND TRAINING TO GUIDE OFFICER DISCRETION

Frank Hughes, Grand Valley State University  
Ian Fields, Grand Valley State University

DON'T PLAY WITH STRANGERS; A LOOK AT THE ROOTS OF RACIAL PROFILING

James Parlow, Winona State University

POLICE OFFICER PERCEPTIONS OF RAPE VICTIMS: A MULTI-METHOD TEST OF THE INTRA-FEMALE GENDER HOSTILITY THESIS

Ericka Wentz, North Dakota State University  
Carol Archbold, North Dakota State University  
Kimberly Hassell, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH

CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE SERVICE AND POLICE RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Ericka Wentz, North Dakota State University  
Kristyn Schlimgen, North Dakota State University

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**Friday, September 24, 2010**

**2:45-4:00pm**

**Windy City**

**PANEL 21: LESSONS FROM THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**

*Chair: Todd Lough, Western Illinois University*

ELECTRONIC RECORDING OF HOMICIDE INTERROGATIONS: COMPARING THE VIEWS OF EXPERIENCED AND NON-EXPERIENCED POLICE OFFICERS IN ILLINOIS

Donald Stemen, Loyola University Chicago  
Robert Lombardo, Loyola University Chicago

AN ATTITUDE OF SERVICE: FACTORS AFFECTING THE JOB ATTITUDE OF POLICE OFFICERS IN ILLINOIS

Todd Lough, Western Illinois University  
Bonny Mhlanga, Western Illinois University

INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION: THE UNITED STATES-ISRAEL MODEL

Gad Bensinger, Loyola University Chicago

POLICING DISSENT: POLITICAL PROTESTS AND THE POLICE RESPONSE IN THE POST 9/11 ERA

Todd Lough, Western Illinois University

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**Friday, September 24, 2010**

**2:45-4:00pm**

**Saint Claire**

**PANEL 22: LEGAL AND RELATED ISSUES FACING THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

*Chair: Michael Leiber, University of South Florida*

SCHOOL VIOLENCE: SOCIAL BONDING THEORY AND PHYSICAL FIGHTING

Amy Nemmetz, University of Wisconsin - Platteville

AN EXAMINATION OF THE OVERREPRESENTATION OF MINORITY YOUTH IN FOUR JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTIONS IN IOWA BEFORE AND AFTER THE DMC MANDATE

Michael Leiber, University of South Florida  
Myra Fields, Virginia Commonwealth University  
Jennifer Peck, University of South Florida

HAS BOYS' LIKELIHOOD OF JUVENILE COURT INVOLVEMENT KEPT PACE WITH THEIR DECREASING DELINQUENCY? PROBABILITY OF ARREST, CONVICTION, AND PLACEMENT IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN 1980 AND 2000

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH

MIRANDA V. ARIZONA: CONSTITUTIONAL STRONGHOLD, CONSTITUTIONAL COMMON LAW, OR  
CONTINGENT GUIDELINE

Chandra Peterson, Iowa State University

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b>	<b>2:45-4:00pm</b>	<b>Harbor</b>
<b>PANEL 23: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATIONAL ISSUES: ENHANCING LEARNING OF STUDENTS</b>		
<i>Chair: Kenneth Balusek, Rockhurst University</i>		

APPLYING BOYER'S COMPONENTS OF ACTIVE LEARNING TO THE ONLINE CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
CLASSROOM

Alana Van Gundy, Miami University Hamilton

CJ INTERNSHIPS: WHERE THE ACADEMIC RUBBER MEETS THE LONG AND WINDING ROAD

Leonard Decker, Loras College

THE PRACTICE AND ASSESSMENT OF ACADEMIC SERVICE LEARNING IN CORRECTIONS: LESSONS  
LEARNED

Mischelle Stone, Ferris State University

J-TERM: HOW TO PREPARE A COMMUNITY-FOCUSED INTENSIVE CORRECTIONS COURSE.

Valerie Bell, Loras College

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b>	<b>2:45-4:00pm</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
<b>PANEL 24: CORRECTING WHAT WENT WRONG: ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS</b>		
<i>Chair: Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke</i>		

THE MENTAL HEALTH COURT

Arthur Lurigio, Loyola University Chicago

AN EVIDENCE-BASED ASSESSMENT OF FAITH-BASED PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES: DO  
FAITH-BASED PROGRAMS REDUCE RECIDIVISM?

Kimberly Dodson, Western Illinois University - Quad Cities

Paul Klenowski, Clarion University of Pennsylvania

LeAnn Cabage, Western Illinois University - Quad Cities

AN EXAMINATION OF MISCONDUCT AMONG WOMEN INMATES

Karen Lahm, Wright State University

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN EVIDENCE-BASED CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY EFFICACY

Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH

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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b> <b>AFTERNOON SNACK BREAK</b> <i>Sponsored by Bowling Green State University, Criminal Justice Program, and Wayne State University, Department of Criminal Justice</i>	<b>4:00-4:15pm</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b> <b>MCJA BUSINESS MEETING</b> <i>All members are welcome.</i>	<b>4:15-5:15pm</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b> <b>KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Dr. Edward Latessa, Professor and Director of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati</b>	<b>5:30-6:30pm</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
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<b>Friday, September 24, 2010</b> <b>PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION</b>	<b>6:30pm</b>	<b>Buckingham</b>
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH

## Saturday, September 25th

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010      9:00-10:15am      Windy City**  
**PANEL 25: THE MANY FACES OF CRIME: HOMICIDE, WHITE COLLAR CRIME, STALKING, AND PROSTITUTION**  
*Chair: Irshad Altheimer, Wayne State University*

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VARYING IMPACTS OF HETEROGENEITY ACROSS NATIONS  
Irshad Altheimer, Wayne State University  
Eric Lambert, Wayne State University

USA NETWORK'S 'WHITE COLLAR' SERIES: CORPORATE CRIMINALS TELLING YOU THAT WHITE COLLAR CRIME HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH YOUR LIFE  
Paul Leighton, Eastern Michigan University

ATTITUDES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND OTHER MAJORS TOWARD THE CRIME OF STALKING  
James Geistman, Ohio Northern University

HOUSE GIRLS AND FIELD GIRLS: APPLYING BLACK'S THEORY OF LAW TO PROSTITUTION IN RHODE ISLAND  
Whitney Flesher, University of Cincinnati

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010      9:00-10:15am      Saint Claire**  
**PANEL 26: TERRORISM AND HOMELAND SECURITY**  
*Chair: Dean Alexander, Western Illinois University*

WORKING PROFILES OF DOMESTIC TERRORISTS  
Sabina Burton, University of Wisconsin - Platteville

THE NEED FOR A HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ACADEMY  
Dean Alexander, Western Illinois University  
Jamie Johnson, Western Illinois University

WHY PEOPLE JOIN EXTREMIST/TERRORIST GROUPS  
Dean Alexander, Western Illinois University  
Jamie Johnson, Western Illinois University

TERRORISM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM: A CASE STUDY  
Kam Chow Wong, Xavier University

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010 9:00-10:15am**

**Harbor**

**PANEL 27: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACROSS THE PLANET: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES**

*Chair: Yuning Wu, Wayne State University*

**CORRELATES OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL IN INDIA: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY**

Eric Lambert, Wayne State University  
Karuppannan Jaishankar, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University  
Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo  
Sudershan Pasupuleti, The University of Toledo  
Jagadish Bhimarasetty, R. M. College of Social Work

**CITIZEN SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY POLICING IN CHINA**

Yuning Wu, Wayne State University  
Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo  
Eric Lambert, Wayne State University

**VIEWS OF THE POLICE IN INDIA: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

Yuning Wu, Wayne State University  
Brad Smith, Wayne State University  
Eric Lambert, Wayne State University  
Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo

**WHY CHINESE (GUANGZHOU) CITIZENS ARE WILLING TO OBEY THE LAW?**

Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo

**CHINESE IMMIGRANTS' CONTACT WITH POLICE: FREQUENCY, NATURE, AND SATISFACTION**

Yuning Wu, Wayne State University

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010 9:00-10:15am**

**Buckingham**

**PANEL 28: ISSUES IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS IN THE COURTS AND IN CORRECTIONS**

*Chair: Brandon Kooi, Aurora University*

**INTERPRETIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH WITH INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS: BENEFITS, CHALLENGES, AND NECESSITY FOR SUBSTANTIVE UNDERSTANDING OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR**

Karen Miner-Romanoff, Independent Researcher

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE KANE COUNTY SECOND CHANCE PROGRAM**

Brandon Kooi, Aurora University

**A MULTI-LEVEL, MULTI-DIMENSIONAL EXAMINATION OF RISK FACTORS FOR PRISONER RECIDIVISM**

Gipsy Escobar, Loyola University, Chicago  
David Olson, Loyola University, Chicago



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH

THE REGULATION AND CONTROL OF THE BAIL BOND INDUSTRY A NATIONAL STUDY

Brian Johnson, Grand Valley State University

Ruth Stevens, Grand Valley State University

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010**

**10:15-10:30am**

**Outside of Buckingham**

**MORNING SNACK BREAK**

*Sponsored by Jones & Bartlett Learning and LawTech Custom Publishing, Inc.*

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010**

**10:30-11:45am**

**Saint Claire**

**PANEL 29: ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN POLICING ACROSS THE GLOBE**

*Chair: Jason Ingram, Illinois State University*

SUPERVISORY INFLUENCES ON THE OCCUPATIONAL ATTITUDES OF POLICE OFFICERS

Jason Ingram, Illinois State University

JUSTICE FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS: ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF ASPD

Reverend Professor Kimora, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

INSTRUCTING WHAT MATTERS, TO THEM, OR INSTRUCTING HOW IT MATTERS.

Michael Burke, Iowa Central Homeland Security

HOW CHINESE PEOPLE THINK AND FEEL ABOUT THEIR POLICE

Kam Chow Wong, Xavier University

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010**

**10:30-11:45am**

**Windy City**

**PANEL 30: RESEARCH DEALING WITH THOSE MOST IMPACTED BY CRIME: VICTIMIZATION ISSUES**

*Chair: Cara Rabe-Hemp, Illinois State University*

THE NEED TO REVISE THE WISCONSIN CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE STATUTES

Dana Cecil, Independent Researcher

THERE'S NOTHING MORE REPULSIVE THAN A DRUNK WOMAN: AN EXAMINATION OF GENDER BIAS AND THE IMPACT OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF A JAIL SENTENCE FOR MALE AND FEMALE DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED DEFENDANTS

Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University

Patti Ross Salinas, Missouri State University

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH

VICTIM SERVICES BY ILLINOIS PROSECUTORS: A TEST OF INSTITUTIONAL THEORY

Cara Rabe-Hemp, Illinois State University

Gail Sears Humiston, University of Central Florida

FROM O.J. TO OBAMA: AN EXPLORATION OF THE ROLES OF RACE AND DOG FIGHTING ATTITUDES  
IN THE PUNISHMENT OF MICHAEL VICK

Carla Paguaga, Roosevelt University

Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010 10:30-11:45am**

**Buckingham**

**PANEL 31: PUNISHMENT, SEX, AND POLICE REFORM: SALIENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES**

*Chair: Vladimir Sergevnin, Western Illinois University*

HELL AND PUNISHMENT: EXPLORING THE HEGEMONY OF POPULAR THEOLOGY AS IDEOLOGICAL  
SOURCE AND SUPPORT FOR MASS INCARCERATION

Douglas Thomson, Chicago State University

MALE HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE PRISON SYSTEM: MANAGING SEX AND SEXUALITY IN THE  
INSTITUTION

Shane Dixon, Illinois State University

POLICE REFORM IN RUSSIA: FROM "PEOPLES MILITIA" TO PARTNERSHIP STYLE POLICE

Vladimir Sergevnin, Western Illinois University

SEEKING SEX ON THE NET: A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF MEN SEEKING "ENCOUNTERS"  
WITH OTHER MEN IN A MID-WESTERN CITY AND A WESTERN CITY

Kelly Cheeseman Dial, Messiah College

Wendi Goodlin-Fahncke, University of Toledo

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**Saturday, September 25, 2010 10:30-11:45am**

**Harbor**

**PANEL 32: WORKING IN CORRECTIONS: ISSUES AFFECTING CORRECTIONAL STAFF**

*Chair: Eric Lambert, Wayne State University*

EXPLORING POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF JOB INVOLVEMENT AMONG JAIL STAFF

Eugene Paoline, University of Central Florida

Eric Lambert, Wayne State University

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB STRESSORS AND JOB INVOLVEMENT AMONG CORRECTIONAL  
STAFF: A TEST OF THE JOB DEMANDS MODEL

Eric Lambert, Wayne State University

Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University

Kelley Cheeseman Dial, Messiah College

Shannon Barton-Bellessa, Indiana State University

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPERVISOR TRUST AND MANAGEMENT TRUST AND  
JOB BURNOUT AMONG CORRECTIONAL STAFF

Eric Lambert, Wayne State University

Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University

Shannon Barton-Bellessa, Indiana State University

Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE WITH LIFE  
SATISFACTION AMONG CORRECTIONAL STAFF

Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University

Eric Lambert, Wayne State University

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE AND  
PROCEDURAL JUSTICE WITH SUPPORT OF TREATMENT AND SUPPORT OF PUNISHMENT  
AMONG CORRECTIONAL STAFF

Eric Lambert, Wayne State University

Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University

Shannon Barton-Bellessa, Indiana State University

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH

# ACJS 2011 Annual Conference

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**Toronto, Ontario, Canada**

Program Chair: Leanne F. Alarid, University of Texas-San Antonio, [acjs2011@utsa.edu](mailto:acjs2011@utsa.edu)

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The Abstract Submission System is found in the Annual Meeting section at: [www.acjs.org](http://www.acjs.org).  
Hotel reservations, preregistration, and exhibitor information are also located there.

# MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH



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## SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
IUPUI

### The Faculty

**Terry Baumer**, Executive Associate Dean (Ph.D., Loyola University of Chicago): Criminal justice policy, community corrections, program evaluation, and crime trends

**Mark Berg**, Assistant Professor (Ph.D., University of Missouri-St. Louis): Criminological theory and research methods

**William Foley, Jr.**, Lecturer (Ph.D., Indiana University, Bloomington): Public safety and civil defense, emergency assistance management, Homeland Security and Homeland Defense, security assurance and national security, global security and strategy

**Crystal Garcia**, Associate Professor (Ph.D., University of California, Irvine): Evaluation of community corrections programs and criminal justice technologies (e.g., school safety technology and digital photography as evidence), crime policy, and juvenile justice

**Roger Jarjoura**, Associate Professor (Ph.D., University of Maryland): Juvenile delinquency, juvenile justice process, statistics, and research methods

**Sam Nunn**, Professor (Ph.D., University of Delaware): State criminal justice policies, crime and technology, terrorism and homeland security, policing, drug enforcement policy

**John Ottensmann**, Professor (Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Urban spatial structure and special dimensions of urban policy, urban simulation models, and geographic information systems (GIS)

**Kenna Quinet**, Associate Professor (Ph.D., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Serial and mass murder, medical murder, missing persons and unidentified dead, causes of crime, patterns and causes of death including homicide, suicide and accidents

**Abdul Akeem Sadiq**, Assistant Professor (Ph.D., Georgia State University): public safety, disaster preparedness

**Thomas D. Stucky**, Associate Professor and Director of Criminal Justice and Public Safety Programs (Ph.D., University of Iowa): Criminology, criminal justice, social control, political sociology

**Jim White**, Clinical Lecturer (Master of Education, Butler University): Public safety and emergency services management

### Selected Recent Publications

Stucky, Thomas D., and John R. Ottensmann. 2009. "Land Use and Violent Crime." *Criminology* 47: 1223-1264.

Berg, Mark and Andres Rengifo. 2009. "Rethinking Community Organization and Robbery: Examining Illicit Market Dynamics." *Justice Quarterly*, 26: 211-237

Nunn, Samuel. 2008. "Measuring Criminal Justice Technology Outputs: The Case of Title III Wiretap Productivity, 1987-2005," *Journal of Criminal Justice* 36(4): 344-353.

Fox, James Alan, Jack Levin and Kenna Quinet. 2007 *The Will to Kill: Making Sense of Senseless Murder*. Allyn and Bacon.



The University of Toledo Criminal Justice undergraduate and graduate programs.

For more information on the undergraduate program, contact Mark Wintgens at 419-530-5360 or email [mark.wintgens@utoledo.edu](mailto:mark.wintgens@utoledo.edu).

For information on the graduate program, contact Dr. Lois Ventura at 419-530-2660 or email [lois.ventura@utoledo.edu](mailto:lois.ventura@utoledo.edu)

The University of Toledo  
Criminal Justice  
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Toledo, OH 43606



## **Criminal Justice / Criminology:**

The Criminal Justice/Criminology major at Maryville University develops in students an understanding and appreciation of the various dynamics related to criminality, the law, and its enforcement. Grounded in an interdisciplinary approach to examining crime as a social phenomenon, the major combines an emphasis on theoretical learning with professional field based education. Criminal Justice/Criminology majors learn the theoretical foundations for comprehending the occurrence of criminality in society. They receive professional instruction regarding the operating structures and processes of the various social agencies charged with the control of criminality in society, and they have the opportunity to research in detail the diverse issues related to criminality and the criminal justice system.

Maryville University is located in the West County suburb of Town and Country just 20 minutes from the bustle of downtown St. Louis. Our location within the St. Louis Metropolitan Area, plus our programmatic partnership with the St. Louis County Municipal Police Academy offers students access to a wide variety of student internship opportunities.

For more information about our undergraduate program, contact Dr. Kent Bausman at 314-529-9429 or [kbausman@maryville.edu](mailto:kbausman@maryville.edu)

To visit us online go to <http://www.maryville.edu/academics-as-criminology.htm>

Maryville University – Saint Louis  
Criminal Justice/Criminology  
650 Maryville University Drive  
St. Louis, Missouri 63141

# University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC)

The UIC Department of **Criminology, Law, and Justice** offers unique programs both on the undergraduate and graduate levels. They combine theory and practice, research and active participation in timely issues pertaining to crime and justice. At UIC you will have access to a diverse faculty who focus on the larger forces of globalization as well as on the social realities of our local urban landscapes. We address timely issues related to criminal behavior and responses to it on the local, national and global levels. The city of Chicago also provides an excellent setting to study social phenomena such as crime, gangs, policing, corrections and community responses to criminal behavior. Internships at the BA and MA levels provide students with invaluable insights into crime and criminal justice processes.

## **Undergraduate Program:**

The undergraduate (BA) curriculum reflects the multi-disciplinary character of the study of criminal justice, integrating material from the fields of sociology, psychology, anthropology, history, urban studies, political science, and law.

## **Graduate Programs:**

**The Master of Arts** core curriculum is divided into the four areas: law and society, criminology, organizations, and research methods. The curriculum is designed to provide educational opportunities for careers in research, evaluation and criminal justice administration.

**The Ph.D. program** includes some of the leading scholars in the country and its graduate curriculum is unique in several ways:

- \*Addresses qualitative as well as quantitative methods of research and evaluation

- \*Emphasizes community processes and the intersection between informal and formal mechanisms of social control.

- \*Brings attention to race/ethnicity and gender in research on violence and on systemic efforts to achieve social and criminal justice.

## **Other Opportunities:**

The **Center for Research in Law and Justice**, which is part of the department, provides students with ample opportunities to conduct research on many timely topics.

Students can also be supported through teaching assistantships. Advanced graduate students have opportunities to teach their own courses.



## TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY-SAN MARCOS NOW OFFERS A Ph.D. DEGREE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

### *Why a Ph.D. from Texas State University's Department of Criminal Justice?*

- The department has 23 full-time faculty members with backgrounds in criminology/criminal justice, law, sociology, and psychology.
- The Center for Geospatial Intelligence and Investigation is headed by Dr. Kim Rossmo who is the world's leading expert on geographic profiling.
- The department's annual external funding exceeded \$10 million in 2008.
- Doctoral students are both traditional, full-time students and part-time, working professionals.
- Doctoral teaching assistantships are available.

---

### **New Faculty for 2010-2011: Dr Marcus Felson (January, 2011), Dr Mitch Chamlin (August, 2010), and Dr Beth Sanders (August 2010)**

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*The Department of Criminal Justice at Texas State University-San Marcos offers a doctoral program for (1) criminal justice professionals who seek advanced education and (2) students who will pursue academic appointments at colleges and universities in Texas and around the nation. Texas State University-San Marcos is located in the heart of the central Texas corridor, near sixteen state criminal justice offices and thirteen Texas counties, including Travis (Austin) and Bexar (San Antonio). The university's geographic proximity to state criminal justice agency headquarters for law enforcement, criminal courts, and corrections, and to managers and executives in these agencies, makes it an ideal location for offering a doctoral-degree program. The doctoral program is part of a vibrant department, with approximately 800 bachelor's students and 150 master's students. Faculty members are involved in a wide range of applied and basic research. A list of faculty and their research interests is available at [www.cj.txstate.edu/people/faculty](http://www.cj.txstate.edu/people/faculty).*

**For more information, contact:**

**Dr. Mark Stafford, Doctoral Coordinator \* [stafford@txstate.edu](mailto:stafford@txstate.edu) \* (512) 245-5410 \* [www.cj.txstate.edu](http://www.cj.txstate.edu)**



## Master of Science in Criminal Justice

The Department of Criminal Justice at Loyola University Chicago is dedicated to providing a comprehensive, analytic and rigorous curriculum designed to produce highly motivated, well educated, and thoroughly prepared professionals and scholars for rewarding and successful careers in the field of criminal justice. Located on Loyola's vibrant downtown Chicago campus, graduate students have the opportunity to take classes from the department's distinguished full-time faculty and part-time faculty, all of whom have extensive experience in the field and hold significant positions within local, state and federal criminal justice agencies in the Chicago-land area. Graduate students are also given the opportunity to complete a field practicum within agencies that cover the continuum of the criminal justice system in the Chicago area and work on a wide range of grant-funded research projects with faculty and practitioner partners that have a significant impact on criminal justice policy and practice.

**For more information, visit: <http://www.luc.edu/criminaljustice/graduate.shtml>**

### **Full-Time Faculty**

Gad Bensinger. Professor. Ph.D., Loyola University Chicago. Areas of interest: Local and international criminal justice and the history of criminal justice.

Richard Block. Professor Emeritus. Ph.D., University of Chicago. Areas of interest: Ecological analysis of dangerous places, homicide, geographic information systems, and analysis of victim and offender travel time to incidents.

Garry Bombard. Senior Lecturer & Forensic Science Program Director. Ph.D., University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Crime laboratory operations and policy and the impact of forensic science on criminal justice system processing and effectiveness.

Gipsy Escobar. Assistant Professor. Ph.D. John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY). Areas of interest: Theories of crime and delinquency, homicide and interpersonal violence, and criminal justice program evaluation.

Jona Goldschmidt. Associate Professor. Ph.D., Arizona State University; J.D., DePaul University College of Law. Areas of interest: Pro se litigation, alternative dispute resolution, judicial selection, legal and judicial ethics, and international criminal law and war crimes.

Robert M. Lombardo. Assistant Professor. Ph.D., University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Theories of crime and delinquency, policing policy and practice, criminal justice organization and management, and organized crime in Chicago.

Arthur J. Lurigio. Professor & Associate Dean of Faculty, College of Arts and Sciences. Ph.D. Loyola University Chicago. Areas of interest: Offender drug abuse and dependence, mental disorders and crime, community corrections and criminal victimization and victim services.

David E. Olson. Professor & Chairperson. Ph.D. University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Criminal justice policy, management and administration, community and institutional corrections, drug control practice and policy.

Magnus Seng. Associate Professor. Ph.D. University of Chicago. Areas of interest: Issues in adult and juvenile probation, corrections planning and policy, criminal justice policy and evaluation, and intermediate sanctions.

Loretta Stalans. Professor & Graduate Program Director. Ph.D. University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Domestic and sexual violence, public opinion about justice, program evaluation of sex offender interventions, and jury nullification.

Don Stemen. Assistant Professor. Ph.D. New York University. Areas of interest: Criminal sentencing practice and policy, and evaluation of criminal justice programs and policies.

**Center for Criminal Justice Research**

The Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) at the University of Cincinnati (Ohio) 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 Policing Institute. These Institutes are designed to take the knowledge gained from the research, and apply and implement the best practices to the field. This is accomplished through technical assistance, training, curriculum development, program design, and program evaluation.

Since formation, the CCJR has received 445 grants and contracts that total over \$41 million dollars. Of these, The Center currently has over \$6 million in grants and contracts. Annually, the Center averages \$3.1 million and 34 grants and contracts.

The Center offers expertise in a range of areas including survey design, survey implementation, data management, statistical analysis, program evaluation, scientific research, and program planning.

The types of agencies and clients served by CCJR include police, courts, and corrections at the local, county, state and federal levels. CCJR also collaborates with private service providers, Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, National Institute of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Ohio Department of Youth Services, Ohio Attorney General's Office, as well as many other distinguished government offices.

**Contact information**

John Schwartz  
508A Dyer Hall  
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389  
513-556-1913  
[John.Schwartz@uc.edu](mailto:John.Schwartz@uc.edu)

**Website:** <http://www.cech.uc.edu/criminaljustice/centers-institutes/>

**Faculty of the Criminal Justice Program are proud to announce their elevation to School status.**

Ranked as one of the top programs in the nation in a number of peer-reviewed studies and in the *U.S. News and World Reports*. The University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice offers the following:

- A 45-quarter credit hour on campus MS program, with interdisciplinary courses that focus on management, administrative and research skill development. Students select a corrections, policing-crime prevention, or general criminal justice concentration.
- A 48-quarter credit hour Distance Learning MS program. The program is designed to improve the knowledge and skills of working professionals for practice in our complex and challenging criminal justice system.
- A Ph.D. program which prepares professional social scientists for rigorous academic or agency research careers. Areas of concentration include criminology, criminal justice systems, policing, crime prevention, corrections and research methods and statistics.
- Scholarships and financial assistance are available
- A nationally renowned faculty
- Over \$6.5 million in grants and contracts

For detailed program information, admission requirements, faculty and financial aid information, call (513) 556-5827, visit our web site [www.uc.edu/criminaljustice](http://www.uc.edu/criminaljustice) or email [criminal.justice@uc.edu](mailto:criminal.justice@uc.edu)

**Graduate Faculty:**

Michael Benson, Ph.D.  
Sandra Browning, Ph.D.  
Francis Cullen, Ph.D.  
John Eck, Ph.D.  
Robin Engel, Ph.D.  
Bonnie Fisher, Ph.D.  
James Frank, J.D., Ph.D.  
Scott Jacques, Ph.D.  
Edward Latessa, Ph.D.

Paula Smith, Ph.D.  
Christopher Sullivan, Ph.D.  
Lawrence Travis, Ph.D.  
Patricia Van Voorhis, Ph.D.  
Pamela Wilcox, Ph.D.  
John Wooldredge, Ph.D.  
John Wright, Ph.D.





BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY

## **PREPARE TO LEAD**

### **Online Master of Science in Criminal Justice**

Bowling Green State University's Online Master of Science in Criminal Justice degree was developed to aid both new graduates and those who have been out of school working in the field to pursue a high quality graduate degree. The program prepares graduates to assume advanced roles in the criminal justice field. It is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

The program includes 11 required courses that are offered one course at a time in 6-week sessions over a 2 year period. Two courses are offered during every traditional semester period, resulting in 6 courses per year. The course work includes:

- ⇒ Criminal Justice Processes and Institutions
- ⇒ The Nature of Crime
- ⇒ Research Methods in Criminal Justice
- ⇒ Data and Statistical Analysis in Criminal Justice
- ⇒ Principles of Organization and Management
- ⇒ Seminar in Contemporary Policing
- ⇒ Seminar in Contemporary Juvenile Justice
- ⇒ Seminar in Contemporary Corrections
- ⇒ Criminal Justice Policy Analysis
- ⇒ Issues in Justice Administration
- ⇒ Crime Analysis

#### **Faculty:**

**Michael E. Buerger**, Ph.D., Rutgers: policing, crime prevention

**Melissa W. Burek**, Graduate Coordinator, Ph.D., Univ. of Cincinnati: corrections, juveniles, policy

**Christopher Dunn**, Ph.D., SUNY Albany: research methods, hate crime, informal sanctions

**Christine Englebrecht**, Ph.D., SUNY Albany: corrections, victimology

**Steven P. Lab**, Chair, Ph.D., Florida State Univ.: crime prevention, juvenile justice, crime analysis

**John Liederbach**, Ph.D., Univ. of Cincinnati: policing, financial crime

**Phil Stinson**, J.D., Ph.D., Indiana Univ.-Pennsylvania: courts, law, policing

**Adam Watkins**, Ph.D., Univ. of Missouri-St. Louis: crime prevention, statistics, school crime

**For more information contact: 1-866-432-3853, ext. 3540 or [mscj@onlinebgsu.com](mailto:mscj@onlinebgsu.com)**

**[www.onlinebgsu.com](http://www.onlinebgsu.com)**

# MOUNT MERCY UNIVERSITY

*Small campus.  
Big results.*

## 35 Years of Criminal Justice Excellence

Mount Mercy's criminal justice major is designed to educate students to be **critical thinkers, ethical problem solvers, and effective communicators**. Students progress through a **four-year liberal arts-based** criminal justice curriculum, preparing successful graduates for careers in criminal justice-related fields or graduate school.



Beautiful 40-acre hilltop campus in the Cedar Rapids/Iowa City corridor, population of 140,000.

4-hour drive from Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

Founded by the Sisters of Mercy, our students, faculty and staff are dedicated to serving the community.

- Criminal Justice Major & Minor
- Legal Studies Minor
- Outdoor Conservation Major
- Computer Science Major with Information Security Specialization

**Mount Mercy students  
have had internships with:**

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U.S. Marshals Service  
Iowa Dept. of Corrections & Correctional Services  
Iowa Dept. of Public Safety  
Iowa State Public Defender  
Linn County Juvenile Detention Center  
Riverside Casino Security Dept.  
St. Luke's Child Protection Center  
and others ...

*Program Coordinator*

Deb Brydon, M.A., J.D.

Chair, Department of History, Politics, and Justice

Associate Professor of Criminal Justice

dbrydon@mtmercy.edu | (319) 363-8213 ext. 1535



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- Traditional (*semester*) and Adult Degree Completion programs available (*8-week modules*)
- Day and evening classes
- Expert faculty include current practitioners in the criminal justice field
- Curriculum blends practice and liberal arts foundation relevant for career growth
- Small class sizes

*Traditional and Adult Degree Completion programs available at the Aurora, IL location.*

*Adult Degree Completion program available at the Woodstock, IL location.*



For additional information, e-mail Dr. Brandon Kooi, Program Chair, at [bkooi@aurora.edu](mailto:bkooi@aurora.edu). You may also contact:

The Center for Adult and Graduate Studies  
347 S. Gladstone Ave.  
Aurora, IL 60506  
630-844-5294 • [AUadmission@aurora.edu](mailto:AUadmission@aurora.edu)

Aurora University – Woodstock Center  
222 Church St.  
Woodstock, IL 60098  
815-337-6051 • [WCadmission@aurora.edu](mailto:WCadmission@aurora.edu)

**[www.aurora.edu](http://www.aurora.edu)**

Financial aid and payment plans available.  
Veteran and employer tuition benefits accepted.

Aurora University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.



**AURORA UNIVERSITY**

347 S. Gladstone Ave., Aurora, IL 60506-4892



# Why Choose Ferris?

## Ready for the Real World

The Criminal Justice major follows the Ferris State University philosophy of offering career-orientated curriculum that prepares students for a professional career. This combination of training and education is the foundation of the Criminal Justice program. Positions in this field include opportunities within

- city police/county sheriff's departments
- state and federal agencies
- adult probation and parole
- juvenile services and casework
- corrections facilities
- security companies
- private investigation firms

The Criminal Justice bachelor's degree at Ferris has three options: Law Enforcement, Corrections and Generalist. The generalist option is available at any of our off campus sites, which include Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint, Delta, Macomb, Schoolcraft and Port Huron.

For more information contact  
**(231) 591-5080** or visit **[www.ferris.edu/education](http://www.ferris.edu/education)**.

## Move Forward in Your Criminal Justice Career

Ferris State University also offers a Master of Science in Criminal Justice Administration, emphasizing four core areas:

- Administrative and Leadership Skills
- Research and Evaluation
- Personnel and Budgeting Management
- Crime and Violence

The master's program is available at three locations in Michigan – Big Rapids, Grand Rapids and Howell.

For additional information regarding the master's program, please contact  
**(231) 591-3652** or e-mail **[hogann@ferris.edu](mailto:hogann@ferris.edu)**.





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***Master's Degree in  
Criminal Justice Sciences***



**WHY ISU?**

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- Student-professor research opportunities available
- Professional development opportunities within all areas of the field: corrections, law enforcement, & court system
- Enhanced knowledge of the criminal justice field through specialized courses
- Graduate funding available through tuition waivers and by internal and external assistantships offered by the department

**Preferred Application Deadlines:**

FALL SEMESTER: March 15

SPRING SEMESTER: October 15

Although we accept students on a space available basis, in order to receive full funding consideration for assistantships, applications must be received before the deadlines.

**ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS:**

- Bachelor's degree with a GPA of at least 3.2
- Graduate Record Examination (GRE)
- On-line graduate application form submitted to Office of Graduate Admissions
- Goals statement sent directly to the Criminal Justice Sciences Department
- Two letters of recommendation

Illinois State University  
Criminal Justice Sciences  
Campus Box 5250  
Normal, IL 61790-5250

Phone: (309) 438-7626

Fax: (309) 438- 7289

**For more information:**

**<http://www.criminaljustice.ilstu.edu/graduate/>**



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**Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor Professional Studies (BPS)**  
**in**  
**Criminal Justice**

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The BA and BPS degrees in criminal justice prepare students for leadership positions within the field. These programs are designed both for criminal justice professionals seeking to advance their careers and those who wish to become criminal justice professionals. The programs give students a strong foundation to pursue diverse administrative and management roles in such areas as policing, homeland security, courts, corrections, juvenile justice, child and victim advocacy, security and associated support agencies. Students also learn how a society maintains social control while protecting individual rights and how to apply the U.S. Constitution to everyday life.

The criminal justice program is deeply rooted in Roosevelt University's social justice mission, providing students with a strong understanding of the contemporary issues facing decision makers in the American criminal justice system and with an emphasis on the skills and open-minded thinking necessary to create effective crime policy. Courses are conducted at the downtown Chicago Campus, Schaumburg Campus and Online, both during the day and in the evening, to offer the flexibility students need to combine with their work schedules. Both in class and online, students receive personal attention from devoted faculty within small-size classes.

**For additional information please contact:**

**Tana McCoy, PhD**

**Program Director and Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice**

Ph: 312-341-3127

Email: [tmccoy@roosevelt.edu](mailto:tmccoy@roosevelt.edu)

Website: [www.roosevelt.edu/ets/criminaljustice](http://www.roosevelt.edu/ets/criminaljustice)

To apply: 1-877-APPLYRU (1-877-277-5978) or [applyRU@roosevelt.edu](mailto:applyRU@roosevelt.edu)

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Auditorium Building, 430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60605  
Gage Building, 18 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60603

**SCHAUMBURG CAMPUS**

1400 N. Roosevelt Blvd., Schaumburg, IL 60173

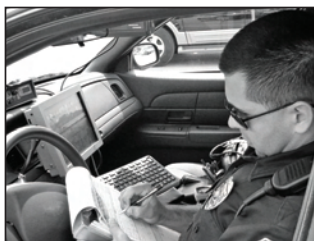


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- University Libraries offer world-class resources and research assistance
- Urban location offers a variety of practical experience and research opportunities with criminal justice agencies



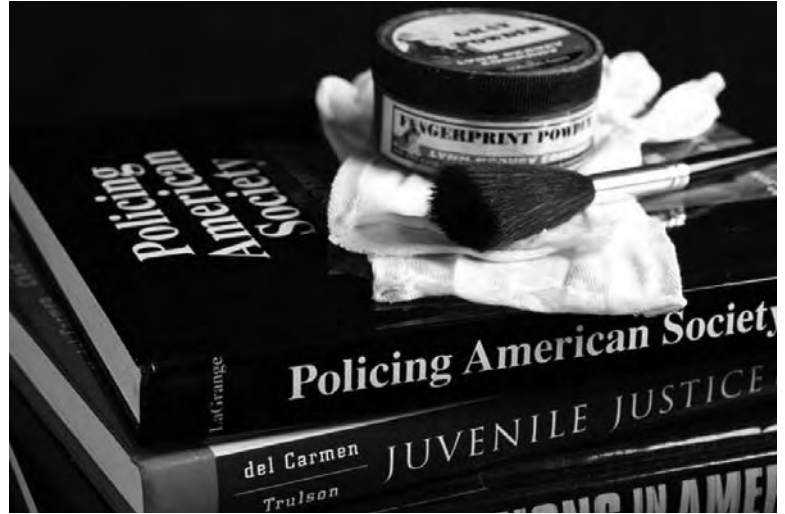
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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY



UNIVERSITY OF  
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MISSOURI  
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# CRIMINAL JUSTICE MASTER OF SCIENCE ONLINE



The Department of Criminal Justice is pleased to announce that the University of Central Missouri is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of North Central Association of Colleges and Schools to offer this degree entirely online. This nationally recognized program of distinction is designed to provide the requisite knowledge, skills and abilities for those students who intend to enter and/or advance in criminal justice occupations; or who seek leadership, research or teaching positions in criminal justice. Course work emphasizes leading justice system issues including legal aspects; organization, administration, management, and leadership; and information acquisition, analysis and interpretation.

-Created in 1962, the department has become one of the most respected criminal justice programs in the world.

-Among UCM's criminal justice alumni are members of numerous police and corrections agencies, judges, attorneys, professors, and approximately 400 chief administrators in all parts of the world.

-Criminal justice faculty are internationally recognized for their expertise and scholarship. Over the past five years, criminal justice faculty have published numerous books and monographs, over 100 articles and reports, and made over 150 presentations at various conferences.

-The criminal justice faculty consists of an excellent blend of academic credentials and field experience.

## ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAM

1. Apply online [www.ucmo.edu/admissions](http://www.ucmo.edu/admissions).
2. To be accepted into the program, a student must have an undergraduate degree in criminal justice or related field and have earned a minimum grade-point average of 2.75 on all course work. A student without a criminal justice degree may be required to complete up to 15 credit hours of course work in criminal justice prior to taking graduate level courses.
3. For more information please visit [www.ucmo.edu/cj](http://www.ucmo.edu/cj) or contact Dr. Gene Bonham, Graduate Program Coordinator at:  
  
Department of Criminal Justice  
University of Central Missouri  
Warrensburg, Mo 64093  
660-543-8836  
[lbongham@ucmo.edu](mailto:lbongham@ucmo.edu)
4. Students not meeting admission requirements should contact Dr. Bonham for special consideration.

UNIVERSITY OF  
CENTRAL MISSOURI  
— SCHOOL OF GRADUATE & —  
EXTENDED STUDIES



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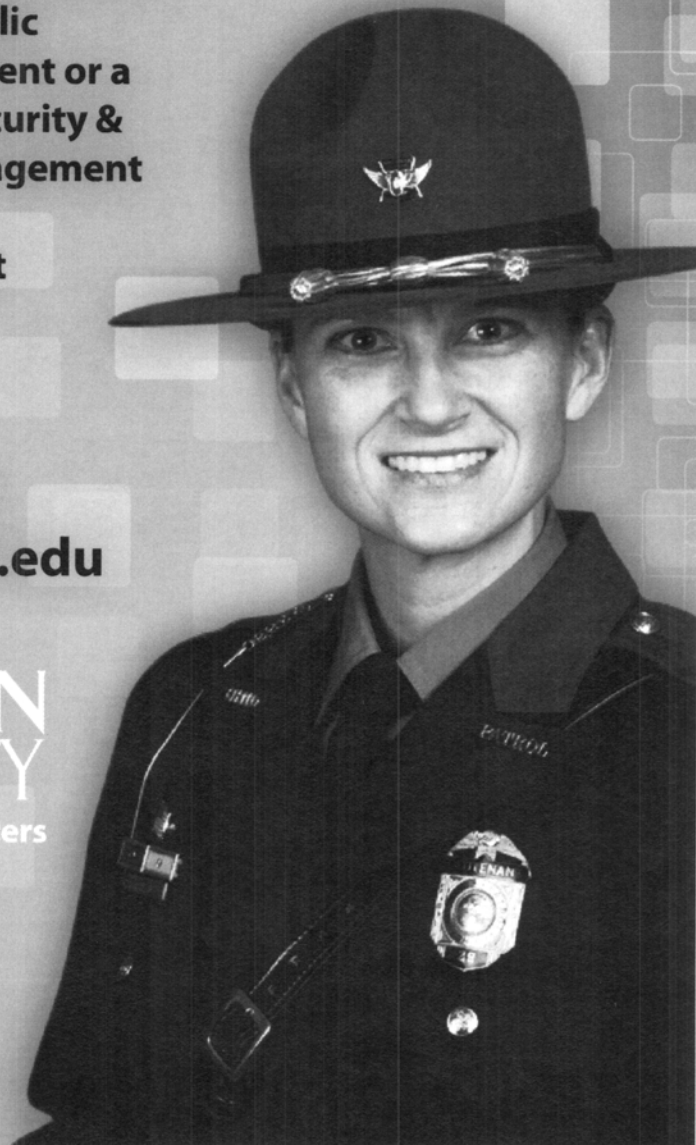
3291 Faculty/Administration Bldg.  
Detroit, MI 48202  
Contact: (313) 577-2705 or E-mail: [ab1493@wayne.edu](mailto:ab1493@wayne.edu)  
[www.clas.wayne.edu/CRJ](http://www.clas.wayne.edu/CRJ)

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## Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

### Southern Illinois University Carbondale

- \* a national and an international reputation for quality research and education
- \* offers the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees in Criminology & Criminal Justice
- \* focuses on problems and solutions for criminal justice, social justice, and crime prevention
- \* prepares graduates with the analytic capabilities and problem-solving skills that enable them to succeed in professional careers in criminal justice, in policy analysis and research, or in continued graduate or professional education

#### Highlights

- \* **Effective Size:** about 450 undergraduate majors, 140 B.A. degrees awarded annually; 20- 25 graduate students, 5-10 M.A. degrees awarded annually;
- \* **High Quality:** 13 tenure-track research faculty; 5 lecturers from criminal justice professions; Faculty teach all classes (not Teaching Assistants)
- \* **Productive Scholars:** published 10 books, 164 peer-reviewed journal articles, 49 chapters, 236 presentations at National/International meetings; several research awards, and over \$800k in research grant funding during past 5 years
- \* **Resources:** full-time experienced advisor, dedicated computer lab, job fair, active student association and chapter of Alpha Phi Sigma honors society.



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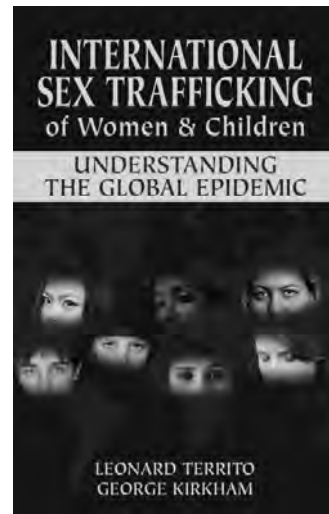
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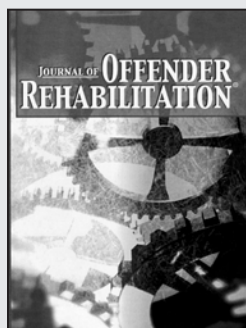
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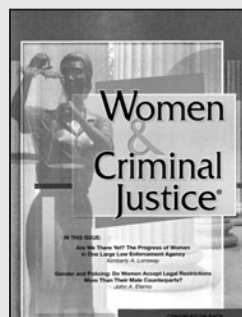
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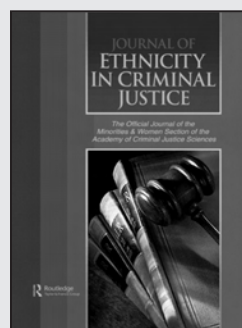
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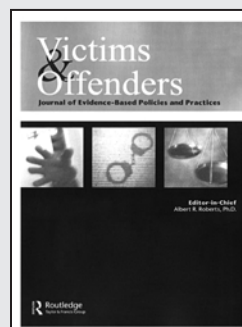
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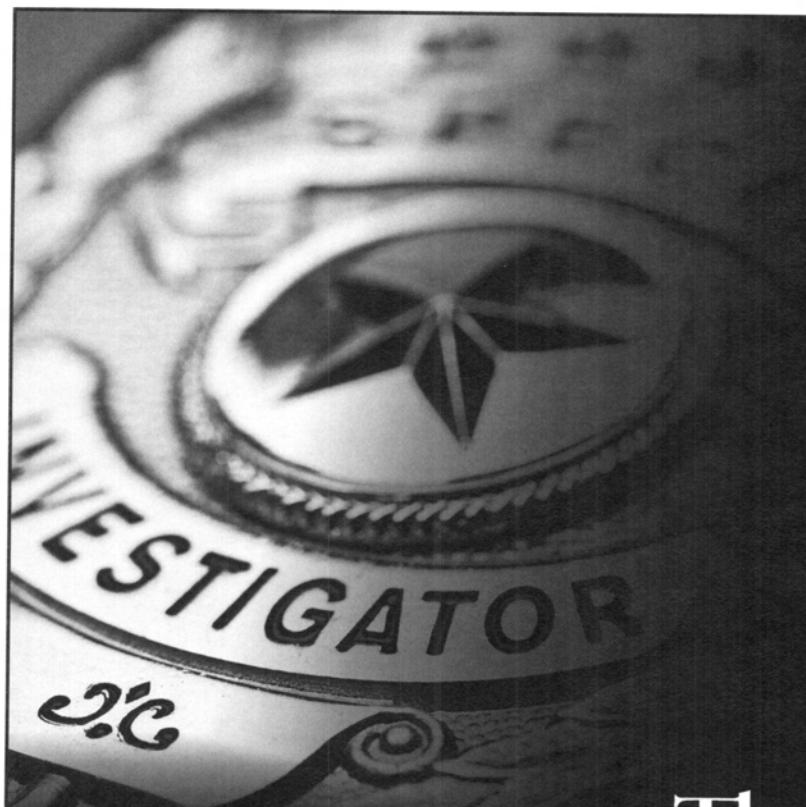
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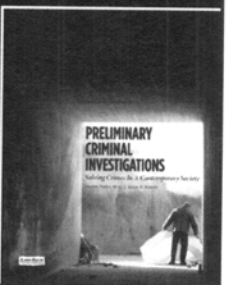
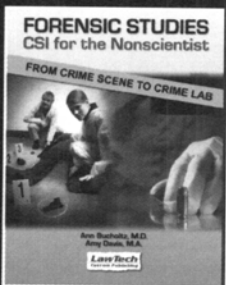
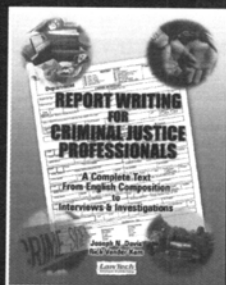
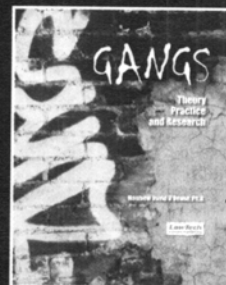
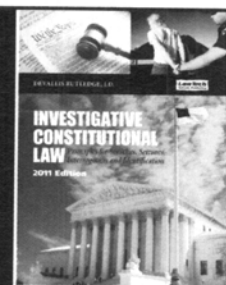
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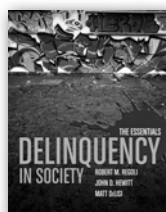


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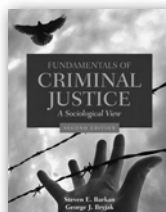


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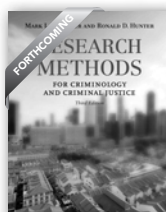
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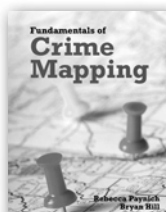
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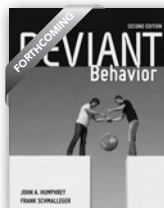
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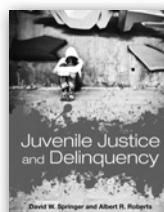
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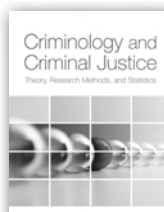


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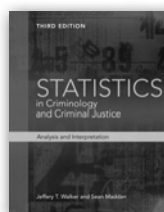


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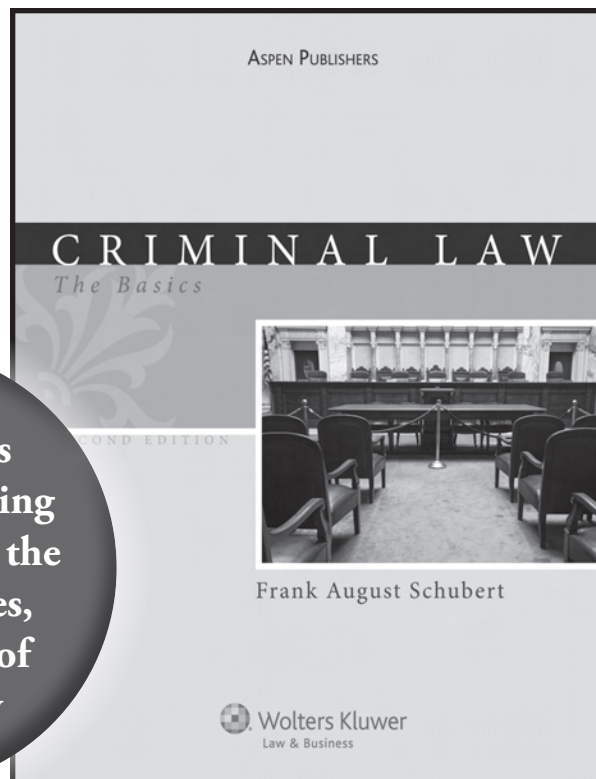
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## Panel Abstracts

### **PANEL 1: ISSUES FACING CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS: ENFORCEMENT, SAFETY, STRESS, AND JUVENILES**

**Charles Corley, Michigan State University**

**Paul Elam, Public Policy Associates**

#### **The Best Interest Of The Child: A Complementary Verses Dual Systems Approach**

This paper explores the rationale and feasibility of establishing a continuum of care within the child welfare system whereby adolescents' adjudicated delinquent yet still in need of services beyond the juvenile court's jurisdiction are still eligible to receive services from social agencies. The provision of a seamless system of care requires collaboration among multiple child-serving systems (child welfare, juvenile justice, mental health, health and education) in order to: keep children and youth safe; reduce high-risk behaviors; assure permanence; and foster development. This collaboration must occur at the case- and system level and must involve shared outcomes, accountability, and funding strategies. Courts, which have responsibility for decision-making for children and youth, should actively participate in the resolution of issues consistent with the judicial role and ethics.

**Mark Morgan, The University of Toledo**

#### **Analyzing Seat Belt Usage From Accident Data: An Evaluation Of Click It Or Ticket Enforcement Campaigns In Ohio**

Intensive traffic enforcement has been shown to reduce traffic violations and promote the compliance of roadway motorists. This study evaluated the effectiveness of the nationwide Click It or Ticket seat belt enforcement program, a two week mobilization, over a five year period from 2005 to 2009 in Ohio based upon official police reports of seat belt usage in motor vehicle accidents. In a sixty day pretest/posttest analysis, the study found that seat belt usage increased significantly after Click It or Ticket in 2005, but found no significant correlation among the remaining years. However, the data indicated that seat belt usage may have been maintained at optimal levels in those remaining years based on prior research. These findings are discussed along with the possible policy implications of transitioning Ohio to a primary seat belt law state to increase compliance.

**Richard Zevitz, Marquette University**

**Christopher Powell, Marquette University**

#### **Assessing The Risk Factors Associated With Sudden Death In Local Detention And Corrections Facilities**

While various factors have been identified by previous research as correlated with death by suicide or natural causes in jails and lockups, scholars' understanding of in-custody mortality has been limited by the data sources heretofore utilized. This exploratory study combines traditional data sources on inmate mortality with over four decades of detailed, individual death records, thereby allowing a comprehensive analysis of this phenomenon. Comparison data on non-decedent arrestees during the same period was used, looking at the demographic and legal factors in particular. Statistical testing was used to determine if the differences that emerged between groups and the changes in in-custody death that occurred over time were meaningful. The results revealed significant differences only with regard to age, offense category, prior record, and type of holding facility. The implications are discussed.

**Victoria Ziemski, The University of Toledo**

#### **Police Work Stress Vs. Police Life Stress As A Predictor Of Domestic Violence**

This study estimates the effects of work stress and life stress on some possible indicators of domestic violence. Police officers from a large urban police department (N = 1,081) completed detailed questionnaires. An index was formed that contained work stressors, mainly including exposures to critical incidents, violent arrests, or dangerous situations. In addition, an index of life stressors was compiled to control for the effects of stress and health problems such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and insomnia. The life stress index and the work stress index were both significantly correlated to domestic violence indicators. Interestingly enough, the life stress index was more strongly significant than the work stress. These findings could have implications on the efforts for reductions of general stress in police officers.

**PANEL 2: CUTTING EDGE ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: POLICE INTERACTIONS, STALKING, SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS, AND PERCEPTIONS**

**Daniel Dahlgren, University of Maryland Eastern Shore**

**Michael Barrett, Ashland University**

**Thomas Mosley, University of Maryland Eastern Shore**

**Nicholas Kugler, University of Maryland Eastern Shore**

**Self-Efficacy And Policing Outcomes: How Does Race And Gender Affect The Potential Of Perceived Success Or Failure Within Law Enforcement Interactions**

Self efficacy is often defined as the belief that one is capable of performing in a prescribed manner in order to obtain a certain goal or goals. The idea of goal attainment has become an important variable of the research community: "especially in the areas of physical and mental health" (Gecas 1989:291). It would seem (intuitively) to follow that one can derive the theoretical position that a certain action or interaction may be defined as successful even if that outcome merely (had as an effect) the consequence forgoing a procedure of patterned behavior that one deemed aversive or contrary to goals of a self-interested individual. The current study is a follow up comparison of two groups of 100 students. More specifically one hundred African American students from a traditionally black rural college in the Southeast, and 100 Caucasian students from a predominantly white college in the Midwest. The students will be compared across a series of: standard demographics, closed ended questions, open-ended questions, and vignette responses to determine if race or gender affects self-efficacy in relation to interactions with police officers across a variety of situations. In addition to group differences on self-efficacy, the research seeks to understand contextual effects that transcend race (yield similar responses of perceived favorable probable outcome) for both groups of students.

**Christine Englebrecht, Bowling Green State University**

**Bradford Reyns, Southern Utah University**

**Gender Differences In Acknowledgment Of Stalking Victimization: Results From The NCVS Stalking Supplement**

Research suggests that a significant portion of victims of interpersonal violence, particularly victims of rape and sexual assault, do not acknowledge or label their experience as a criminal victimization. Studies have found that victims are more likely to label an experience as "rape" when the victimization meets certain criteria (e.g., extremely violent, use of a weapon, the offender is a stranger). Further, most of this research has focused solely on female victims of violence. Using this "classic rape script" framework, the current study explores correlates of acknowledgment for a sample of stalking victims. A focus on stalking victims is timely as stalking has recently begun to receive more attention, yet definitions as to what constitutes stalking are still vague. Data are drawn from the 2006 stalking supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey and the sample includes both female and male victims of stalking. Findings reveal modest support for a "classic stalking script" as well as gender-based correlates of acknowledgment.

**Raymond Liedka, Oakland University**

**Examining Profiling Via Placement Of Surveillance Cameras**

Research to date on the use of closed-circuit (CCTV) camera surveillance has emphasized the effectiveness of this crime-control strategy. Yet this research neglects another side to the use of CCTV camera surveillance: where are cameras placed? Pursuing this question provides a link to the literature on police profiling. This research considers the placement of eleven surveillance cameras in moderate sized city (119,128 in the Census 2000). Most of these cameras were placed within or adjacent to residential areas. Employing Census data down to the block level, we consider whether there are any differences between those neighborhoods within range of camera surveillance and those neighborhoods outside of camera surveillance. Characteristics include the racial and ethnic composition, age distribution, sex breakdown, tenure and vacancy of households, and economic situation of the neighborhoods. Methods are developed for statistical hypothesis testing. Relevance to the profiling literature is considered.

**Jackie Huey, Indiana University Northwest**

**Carolyn Condif**

**Wrong Questions, Wrong People: What Would Billy Ray From Englewood Say About Urban Crime?**

As spates of violence hit major cities like Chicago, the airwaves are filled with rhetoric, outrage, and rallies by politicians, police administrators, community leaders, victims' families and community members. As one group asks why the violence, other groups try to give cogent answers often backed by an academic from a prestigious local university or a religious leader from a favored religious organization. If research from crunched data does not produce the answer then it is given over to prayer; yet the violence continues with another young dead black teen or police officer and the family left to grieve them as the photographs of the offenders, too often black males, are plastered over the news. In an attempt to wade through the tedium of sterile academics, the muck of politics and the burden of political correctness, this essay critically analyzes ten basic questions that should be addressed from the perspective of those affected most by the violence: offenders and the minority communities under siege.

**PANEL 3: THE HARM OF CRIME: ISSUES INVOLVING VICTIMS AND OTHERS**

**Magnus Seng, Loyola University Chicago**

**Anna Stachulak, Loyola University Chicago**

**Campus Crime on Selected Illinois Four Year and Two Year Colleges: An Examination of 16 Year Trends**

This paper presents data on the frequency and trend in index crimes reported to the Illinois State Police from 13 four year public universities and 14 two year public community colleges for the years 1993 through 2008, in conformity with the Cleary Act of 1998. Comparisons are made in frequency and trend of sexual assault, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson by type of institution (four year and two year) and size of student enrollment and in index crime rates for 2008. Findings indicate that, as expected, the frequencies of each offense were highest at the larger universities. Trend data indicated an overall decline in campus crime over the 16 year period but also showed sharp differences in the trend of violent crimes in both comparison groups and surprising frequencies and trends in aggravated assaults on campus. This study is unique in that it compares campus crime at four year and two year institutions and uses relatively valid and reliable data from the same source for 16 years.

**Bobby Potters, University of Indianapolis**

**The Problem With Bullies**

I developed an interest in the concept of bullying a while back in relationship to an on-going study of "civility," however, as a result of a criminal case involving the parents of a seventh and an eighth grader, both girls, my interest in "bullying" took on a different dimension. When parents complain about their two little girls being bullied, resulting in a transfer from one middle school to the only other middle school within the county, only to be subjected to bullying in the second school, which results in the suspension and detention of the victims, as well as, criminal charges being brought against the parents of the victims, there is a serious problem with bullies. In this case, the problem with bullies is either the lack of effective substantive public policy, or the lack of effective procedural practices, or the lack of enforcement, either of which facilitates "bully practices."

**Simeon Sungi, Indiana University**

**Pragmatism Or Injustice? The Use Of Plea Bargaining In International Criminal Trials**

International criminal courts have been reluctant to embrace plea bargaining as a way to complete criminal trials. At most, international criminal courts have been critical about plea bargaining since it portrays trading leniency for financial savings, and undermines efforts to encourage criminal defendants to take responsibility for atrocities they have committed, that is, genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Additionally plea bargaining is seen as inconsistent with the courts' mandates of imposing appropriate severe punishment for these grave crimes within the court's jurisdiction. However, with pressure from the international community to complete their work within the court's mandate, the ad hoc tribunals of Yugoslavia and Rwanda have adopted plea bargaining to dispose of cases with exception to the permanent international court, the International Criminal Court that has not adopted plea bargaining as a tool of disposing of cases on

its docket. This article thus examines whether plea bargaining as a tool to dispose of cases is based on pragmatism or justice model and the effect these outcomes have on affected parties of international crimes.

**Samuel Lopez, Des Plaines Police Department**

**A Model To Increase The Identification Of Human Trafficking Victims And The Prosecution Of Their Offenders By Illinois Law Enforcement In The Chicagoland Area: An Analysis In Organizational Policy**

Human trafficking, whether it involves sex or labor, is modern-day slavery. According to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion. Labor trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery. (TVPA, 2000). In essence, human trafficked people are victims of fraud who are deceived and promised employment, to be married, earn a much better living than in their country, receive an education, or receive a better living environment. They are recruited by ads in their local newspapers, by being abducted, by being hired through a fake employment agency, by being referred to by a friend, or by word of mouth. With little overhead and a steady stream of well paying customers, the profit margin in human trafficking ranks third internationally behind drug trafficking and gun running. As an effort to counter this problem in the United States, private and government agencies have created and provided education in human trafficking to social workers, medical personnel, and federal law enforcement, but the availability and amount of training they received varied from state by state. States, such as Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, and Texas have been aggressive and successful in providing human trafficking training to their first responders; however, Illinois has been far behind in training law enforcement officers in human trafficking laws, victim identification, and human trafficking investigations. In this paper, I attempted to determine the extent of the lack of human trafficking knowledge and training in law enforcement in Illinois by surveying police officers from approximately 15 Chicagoland area police agencies, I discussed the results of the surveys, and the recommendations from the respondents. It is from their recommendations that a human trafficking awareness seminar for law enforcement was sponsored and conducted in 2009 at a northwest suburban community college where experts in human trafficking from immigration, social services, and federal law enforcement taught law enforcement officers and police social workers. This paper also includes several recommendations as suggestions to enhance human trafficking education and training for police agencies in the northwest suburbs and in the State of Illinois.

**PANEL 4: CURRENT ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION**

**Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University**

**Carly Hilinski, Grand Valley State University**

**Making The Team: A Model For Implementing And Managing Hierarchical Interdisciplinary Community Service Learning Research**

While qualitative researchers often conduct research in teams involving faculty and students, little has been written discussing the preparation of the team before entering the field or managing team work once the study has been implemented. This paper offers a model for implementing community service learning research to engage and train faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students across disciplines. Common practices are presented. Problems as well as potential solutions also are discussed.

**Christine Yalda, Grand Valley State University**

**Carly Hilinski, Grand Valley State University**

**Other Faces In The Mirror: Assessing Student Engagement In Community Service Learning Research**

Service learning programs seek to engage students in projects that will benefit the service recipient as well as maximize student learning through practical engagement with clients and activities to inform future professional behaviors and responsibilities. This paper traces the engagement of criminal justice student researchers in a community-based research project addressing the lives and needs of poor clients receiving services from an urban faith-based work program. Students were involved from conceptualization through implementation of the study. The study suggests that community service learning offers a critical opportunity for criminal justice students to learn from citizens whom they will serve in the future, including those citizens most likely to be overlooked unless they are causing trouble. A review of student self-assessments indicates

## PANEL ABSTRACTS

that students gained not only tangible professional skills (e.g., interviewing, time management, active listening skills) but enhanced their confidence, compassion, cultural competency, and commitment to the community and its poorest citizens through their involvement.

**Duane Dukes, John Carroll University**

### **Creating An Academic Minor In Forensic Behavioral Science**

For more than a year the Department of Psychology and the Department of Sociology and Criminology at John Carroll University have worked to create a detailed proposal for an academic minor in forensics. This presentation discusses the delicate process of interdisciplinary academic cooperation and collaboration. It also discusses important steps in developing relationships with university administration and establishing communication links with significant administrators. The proposal for this minor reviews the current state of careers in forensic science and current academic efforts in the field nationwide. Exemplars are reviewed and a program created that best reflects the current resources of the university. The program development includes attention to educational goals and assessment. Finally, the anticipated costs and revenues of the proposed program are compared. The proposal is strong and is welcomed by the university. It is now proceeding through the required steps for approval in the university. Approval is expected during the Fall 2010 semester.

**Lynn Tovar, Lewis University**

### **Lessons Learned: Implementation Of A Public Safety Administration Masters Degree Program On-Line**

Now that educators are observing the tangible proof there is a student population interested in not only taking the occasional on-line course in their major, rather interest is growing in regards to offering complete degree programs. Institutions are rushing to get in on the on-line learning delivery system, many for the wrong reasons. The use of on-line learning is creating changes in the delivery of education in general. Changes in on-line learning are occurring rapidly, predominantly, in ways courses are developed and delivered. This paper (case study) and presenter will address the implementation of one such degree program at Lewis University. It will examine the lessons learned as the Department of Justice, Law and Public Safety (JLPSS) tackled the challenges of implementing a complete on-line graduate degree program for Public Safety Administration (PSA).

## **PANEL 5: IT IS A TOUGH JOB: ISSUES IN POLICING AND UPHOLDING THE LAW**

**Brian Willingham, Independent Researcher**

### **The Impact Of Social Distance Between Police And Citizens In Urban America**

Traditional ideas of social distance include differences between groups of citizens based upon social class, race/ethnicity or sexuality. But how does the idea of social distance apply to police officers employed in an urban setting and the citizens of such a community? Social distance between urban police officers and citizens occurs when a disproportionate number of urban citizens are unemployed or underemployed while police officers earn a wage that places them in a perceived higher social class. In this idea of perceived social class difference the urban police officer often takes residence in a community outside that which he/she serves. The sense of social distance is then accentuated by physical separation. Often times the officer makes a conscious decision not to live in the community which he/she is employed because of negative perceptions of the community and the people in it. Likewise citizens often do not have positive perceptions of the police, with whom they are only likely to have contact under negative circumstances. Under these circumstances most contact between police and community will be formal. What is the price of not having informal contact between police and the community? A lack of report and respect can develop. Ultimately the sense of service and justice can be compromised. The citizen can become devalued. Furthermore, when large numbers of police officers choose to live outside the municipality for which they are employed, this can have a negative economic impact on an already economically fragile urban city. Is the officer whose salary often supports an economy outside the one by which he's employed a servant or a detriment to an economically struggling urban city? This also has political consequences for the police officer who has no political voice in the municipality in which he's employed. The officer like the citizen can become devalued by the municipality. Wages freeze or are lowered along with benefits or massive jobs losses can occur, ultimately to the detriment of the citizen who will endure a more diminished service. What does the future hold for policing in urban America? Can the problem of social distance be remedied?

**Friedo Herbig, University of South Africa**

**Informant Application In Conservation Crime Management: Criminological Affordances**

The use of informants in policing and compliance management spheres has long been recognised as an effective crime management conduit. This would seem especially true with regard to the more surreptitious and regimented type crimes, which are, as society evolves, becoming perceptibly more prevalent. This presentation provides a critical exposition of the extent to which principal environmental conservation agencies in the Western Cape Province of South Africa, namely South African National Parks (National agency), CapeNature (Provincial agency) and the City of Cape Town (Municipality) currently utilise informants/informant generated information in the fight against conservation crime – notoriously clandestine in nature. Information generated through informants should not only facilitate the exposure of strategic crime linkages, but promote the infiltration of syndicated/organised crime groups in order to mitigate and ultimately pursue deterrence and crime prevention ideals. It should, therefore, be an integral part of any regulatory agency's crime combating approach, also those charged with the stewardship of scarce and valuable natural resource heritage/ assets. Apart from identifying informant related shortcomings and opportunities an attempt is also made to further develop and entrench the concept of conservation crime/criminology as the terminology of choice in this arena.

**Oren Gur, University of Illinois at Chicago**

**Fido And Foucault: Police K9s, Territoriality, And Surveillance**

Domesticated at the dawn of civilization as hunting companions, herders, and defenders, dogs are employed by modern law enforcement to exploit their physical advantages while gaining a psychological edge. This essay will recast the use of police service dogs within the framework of the eminent French theorist, Michel Foucault. His focus on power, and its relationship with knowledge and discourse, may help explain why relatively little social science evidence is available to support specific policing practices that utilize canines. In the spirit of Foucault, the evidence presented here will focus on how U.S. jurisprudence and practice have allowed the dog to be leashed to assert negative control through increased surveillance, as fear of the criminal has allowed the law to increase its reach at the expense of individual freedoms. Parallels are drawn between the use of dogs and the increasing prison population, the territoriality of dogs and police, and dogs as a surveillance technology. This paper will use the lens of Foucault to analyze the documented use of dogs throughout history - from the City of David (Jerusalem) to the City of Angels (Los Angeles).

**Gregory Morrison, Ball State University**

**Linkages Between Deadly Force Training And Officer Field Performance: The Need For Empirical Evidence**

Research over the past decade consistently shows that federal, state and local police departments take a wide variety of approaches to the deadly force training that they develop and deliver to recruit and inservice personnel. Local departments that share jurisdictional boundaries, for example, often have programs that differ in important ways. Developing marksmanship and gun handling proficiencies coupled with rote testing provided the basis for police handgun activities from the early 1900s through the 1970s. These components to deadly force programming appear to have improved over the past two decades and, importantly, new areas such as decision-making/judgment and tactics have been added. These are important differences here, too. Following a brief overview of some critical differences across departments in terms of the content, quality and quantity of this vital training, the presentation turns to key areas of doctrine, techniques, training emphases and instructional methods that have largely escaped scholarly scrutiny. Identifying valid programming that is backed by an empirical track record on maximizing officer performance in high-risk encounters should be a long-range goal.



<b>PANEL 6: TO BE YOUNG: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES INVOLVING JUVENILES AND RISKY BEHAVIORS</b>
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**Chris Melde, Michigan State University**

**Stephen Gavazzi, The Ohio State University**

**Edmund McGarrell, Michigan State University**

**Timothy Bynum, Michigan State University**

**On The Efficacy Of Targeted Gang Interventions: Can We Identify Those Most At Risk?**

One of the explicit goals of many recent and ongoing criminal justice intervention and prevention initiatives is to target youth most at-risk for involvement in serious, chronic, and violent offending. By targeting youth most at-risk for involvement in delinquent and criminal behavior, these programs hope to substantially reduce overall levels of violence at both the individual and community levels. While targeted programs appear promising at the conceptual level, data limitations have made systematic evaluations of the efficacy of such practices difficult to achieve. The current study helps to fill this void in the literature by examining the relative risk of black males targeted for prevention and intervention services as part of a federally funded anti-gang initiative with a comparable sample of youth from the general school population in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Using data from the Global Risk Assessment Device (GRAD), results suggest that youth targeted by the program under study were significantly less at-risk in three of the four risk domains examined, and in 7 of the 12 associated sub-domains. Further, the non-targeted sample had higher levels of accumulated risk than the targeted sample, which is a robust predictor of gang involvement. Implications for targeted prevention and intervention programs are discussed.

**Carlos Montemayor, University of Texas -San Antonio**

**The Labeling Theory And The Long-Term Effects On 'Delinquent' Youths**

The labeling theory, also known as the 'social reaction theory', emerged in the late 1950s and early 1960s as an attempt to gauge the stigma that can result from being formally labeled as a 'criminal' or 'delinquent'. The labeling theory purports that the process of labeling an individual negatively can result in a number of factors deemed 'undesirable'. These factors can manifest in the persona of that individual in several ways once officially labeled. Criminally labeling individuals can affect, for example, the opportunity to gain a higher education or attain employment. There are three steps toward fulfilling the negative outcome of the labeling effect. First, the individual comes to think of him or herself as criminal or delinquent. Second, the individual begins to show signs of behavioral traits traditional of the criminal, such as substance abuse and gambling. Third, the individual begins their livelihood or way of living, which resembling that of the career criminal. The labeling theory is often recognized for being philosophically traced as a plausible explanation for the onset, cause, and continued cycles of criminal behavior among individuals having certain underdeveloped characteristics, such as labor and/or educational skills or having poor socioeconomic backgrounds. Much progress, however, has been made over the years when analyzing certain variables in the testing of the labeling theory. Several studies in recent years have demonstrated the potential harm an individual may experience after being criminally labeled early in life. These factors, among many others associated with being criminally labeled, emphasize the importance of fully understanding the labeling theory. There are several ways in which researchers can properly test the labeling theory with the use of variables intended for, in particular, studies in juvenile justice research. This study examines the importance of labeling theory; the process wherein the potential criminally labeled individual instigates, causes, or continues unlawful behavior due in part to the fact that they have been labeled negatively in the justice system and therefore act upon it merely because of that label. This study will also examine variables that should be measured in order to empirically test the labeling theory with delinquent youths. The aim of this research is for future studies to properly use methods and procedures in the application of the labeling theory when conducting studies on delinquent youths.

**Morris Jenkins, The University of Toledo**  
**Marilynne Wood, The University of Toledo**  
**Bradene Moore, The University of Toledo**  
**Sara Webb, The University of Toledo**  
**Kathleen Anohen, The University of Toledo**

**Lead, School Behavior And Delinquency: A Potent Recipe For DMC**

The Lucas County Health Department has identified "high risk" zip code areas in the city of Toledo for lead exposure. Sources of this lead exposure have not been clearly identified; it is uncertain whether exposure is related to contamination in the air, ground or the built environment at home or in schools. Lead poisoning is said to contribute to juvenile behavior problems. This study will examine blood lead levels, classroom behaviors and safe school violations. Youth and their parents/guardians will be interviewed regarding the youth's nutrition, sleep patterns and school behavior. Finger stick blood samples will be taken and measured for lead levels. Parental reports and youth self reported classroom performance and behavior as well as reported safe school violations will be correlated to the blood lead level, anonymously. This study by a multidisciplinary team of investigators begins the process of analyzing whether elevated blood lead levels are a factor in juvenile behavioral issues in the classroom, perceived classroom performance and safe school violations within an identified "high risk" zip code area. This initial study will serve as a pilot study; investigators plan to modify and expand this study to additional zip code areas. Preliminary results will be given on the tests and surveys conducted at locations in the "high risk" zip code areas. Future research and policy implications will also be presented.

**Thomas Holt, Michigan State University**  
**Adam Bossler, Georgia Southern University**  
**David May, Eastern Kentucky University**

**The Relationship Between Self Control And Risky Social Interactions On-Line**

An emerging body of research considers the risks of on-line harassment, bullying, and unwanted sexual conversations in on-line environments among juvenile populations. These studies provide significant insight into the behavioral risk factors for victimization, particularly time spent on-line, participation in social networking sites, and risky information sharing. Few, however, have considered the role that communicating with strangers may play in the overall risk of victimization, and the applicability of traditional theories to account for this activity. Thus, this study will examine the relationship between individual communication patterns and practices and the risk of being coerced into sexual conversations using a population of middle and high school students.

**Carlos Montemayor, University of Texas -San Antonio**

**A Post- Adjudication Juvenile Drug Court: Using The Social Bonding Theory To Test The Relationship Between Parental Support And Client Outcome**

In the last few years, there has been considerable growth in most jurisdictions using the drug court strategy as an alternative process for juvenile delinquents with identified substance abuse problems. The expansion now seems to resemble a rate which was seen similarly in the late 1980s and early 1990s when drug courts were first introduced into the U.S. adult system. With growth in the use of an alternative process comes an increase in the interest of practitioners and academics as to whether or not it 'works' to significantly improve the efficiency of the justice system and the quality of life for those under supervision. The current study evaluates the individual success rate of each drug court client (n = 100) in a South Texas Post- Adjudication Juvenile Drug Court. This study also evaluates the overall success rate of the program by comparing its clients with a group of juveniles (n = 100) in a similar treatment program. Data were extracted from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for the juvenile's current and past legal factors, and in an effort to garner extralegal factors; an extensive examination was performed on each probation officer's Pre-Disposition Report (PDR), and from a comprehensive diagnostic instrument commonly used in order to determine the presence and severity of substance abuse. The level of parental (or guardian) support and the level of juvenile commitment (compliance) to the program, in particular, was coded and analyzed using answers from each of the supervising probation officer's end-of-program multi-questionnaire survey. Hirschi's (1969) social bonding theory may provide an understanding between the treatment outcome of juveniles with strongly supportive parental (or guardian) bonds and to those with weak bonds. Results and implications from the findings will be discussed.

**PANEL 7: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**

**Robert Hanson, Northern Michigan University**

**Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University**

**Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University**

**Establishing Ties With Foreign Universities: The Good, The Bad And The Ugly**

This roundtable examines the expected and unexpected challenges encountered when attempting to establish ties with foreign universities for joint programs, research and faculty and student exchanges.

**PANEL 8: ISSUES BEHIND THE BADGE: RESEARCH ON POLICING**

**Kenneth Novak, University of Missouri-Kansas City**

**James Frank, University of Cincinnati**

**Robert Brown, Fayetteville State University**

**Craig Short, University of Missouri-Kansas City**

**The Impact Of Officer Gender On Arrest Dispositions**

The current research examines whether officer gender influences the decision to arrest, and whether correlates of officer decision making vary across gender. Results indicate variation in decision making exists depending on citizens' race, gender and demeanor. The most noteworthy differences were observed based upon whether officer actions are conducted in the presence of other members of the organization, and where these other members are in the organizational hierarchy. Female officers were significantly more likely to arrest when observed by supervisors, yet less likely to arrest in the presence of peers. The visibility to other organizational members conditions the decision to arrest differently for female officers.

**Seth Fallik, University of Missouri-Kansas City**

**Sam Scaggs, University of Missouri-Kansas City**

**The Influence Of Race And Ethnicity On Officer Decision-Making During Automobile Searches**

Utilizing data collected by the Kansas City (MO) Police Department during 2009, this research seeks to discover if and to what extent officers differentially use their discretionary powers when conducting searches on racial and ethnic minorities. Searches are disaggregated into typologies (nondiscretionary and discretionary) and regressed against hypothesized predictors of police behavior including, legal and extralegal (such as, organizational, contextual, and situational) factors. This endeavor has implications on future racial profiling research and police administrative policies.

**Richard Johnson, The University of Toledo**

**Police Use Of Force And Citizen Mental Disorder**

The criminalization hypothesis regarding mental illness suggests that the police respond to the unusual (but not illegal) behaviors of mentally disordered individuals by using coercive tactics. These coercive tactics include arrest, involuntary transportation out of the jurisdiction, and use of physical force. While recent research tested, and rejected, the criminalization hypothesis regarding arrest decisions, the hypothesis has not yet been tested regarding use of physical force. Using officer self-report data from two municipal law enforcement agencies in Oregon, the present study investigated whether mentally disordered persons were more likely than non-disordered persons to receive physical force from the police. Multivariate analyses controlled for legal factors such as citizen violence and possession of a weapon. The findings revealed that mentally disordered persons were significantly more likely to display a hostile demeanor, act violently, and possess a weapon than non-disordered persons. After these characteristics were controlled, mentally disordered citizens were not more likely than non-disordered persons to receive physical force from the police.

**Richard Johnson, The University of Toledo**

**Organizational Characteristics And Organizational Commitment Among Police Officers**

Organizational commitment has been correlated with many positive employee outcomes. Some correlates of higher organizational commitment are associated with individual employee characteristics, or the specific characteristics of job duties, which are generally beyond the control of the leadership of an organization.

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Many of the strongest correlates of organizational commitment, however, are organizational-level characteristics that may be under the control of management. The present study sought to determine if, after controlling for relevant individual and job task factors, the organizational characteristics of supervisor feedback, perceived organizational support, and peer cohesion make any significant contribution to the organizational commitment of police patrol officers. Using survey data from a sample of 292 police officers from 11 police departments in the Phoenix, Arizona Metropolitan area, a multivariate regression model was tested that included organizational characteristics, officer characteristics, and job task characteristics. The findings suggested that the organizational features were the strongest predictors of organizational commitment among the officers.

**Charles Brawner, Heartland Community College**

### **The Economic Stimulus Package For Law Enforcement: Did We Rob Peter To Pay Paul?**

As Americans have faced the most challenging economy since the great depression, many law enforcement agencies have experienced budget reduction and layoffs. This paper briefly examines the historic growth of expenditures for law enforcement services, and then focuses upon the \$4 billion dollar federal stimulus package for law enforcement agencies. The question is raised as to the role federal government should play in funding state and local tax based agencies. Moreover, should we be stimulating the economy and governmental law enforcement agencies?

## **PANEL 9: CRIME, DRUGS, AND HOW TO RESPOND**

**Michael Vecchio, University of Missouri - St. Louis**

### **"Messin' With Drugs...You Could Lose Your Life": The Effect Of Victimization On Routine Activities And Risk Management In The Drug Economy.**

Research has identified that those in a substance using and street offending lifestyles experience a heightened risk for victimization. Research has also indicated that victimization can be a powerful motivator for changes in behavior. The study will use retrospective qualitative data from a sample of formerly high risk men from a major Midwestern metropolitan area to discuss victimization experiences and their effects on behavior. Specific attention will be paid to whether victimization significantly influenced how individuals behaved and navigated the risks of a substance using and street offending lifestyle. For those who discuss changes in behavior, the study will explore whether individuals recognize or acknowledge victimization as the facilitator of any change.

**Michael Schaefer, Loras College**

### **The Legalization Of Marijuana And Political Affiliation**

This researcher studied the relationship between political parties and perceptions of the legalization of marijuana. Using the 2008 General Social Survey data set of 2,023 respondents, this researcher studied related variables using cross-tabulation, lambda and chi-square tests. This research concluded that there is a strong level of significance between political affiliation and whether or not people believe marijuana should be legalized. Recommendations for future studies were proposed based off the findings of this study.

**Melissa Burek, Bowling Green State University**

**Christine Englebrecht, Bowling Green State University**

**Craig Winston, Bowling Green State University - Firelands**

### **Alternative Approaches: Assessing The Impact Of Additives To Traditional Probation**

Programs like Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) have been implemented in cities around the U.S. since the early 1970s. Past studies observed that TASC was instrumental in helping to identify offenders with substance abuse problems and ensured that those individuals receive the needed treatment. Researchers also noted that clients in TASC programs received more treatment than their non-TASC counterparts, which led to outcomes that were more favorable for TASC participants. Few studies, however, examined factors related to recidivism using a comparison group. Thus, we compare a sample of TASC participants to their probation only counterparts to determine which factors not only significantly impact program completion but also recidivism.

**Brad Cameron, Pittsburg State University**  
**Kristen Humphrey, Pittsburg State University**  
**Roy Janisch, Pittsburg State University**

**Therapeutic Jurisprudence In A Municipal Court Setting: A Case Study**

Therapeutic Jurisprudence (TJ) is a strategy for using the criminal justice system, specifically the courts; as leverage to motivate defendants to obtain treatment using community resources to assist them in changing the vector of their lives. Recently, there has been the creation and continued expansion of specialty courts such as drug and mental health courts that operate under this therapeutic model. It is our contention that the criminal justice system does not necessitate the fragmentation of our current judicial system in order to utilize therapeutic jurisprudence. Furthermore, we believe any court from municipal, district, to circuit courts can incorporate the processes of therapeutic jurisprudence when adjudicating certain types of cases. The authors of this paper shall demonstrate, through an individual case study, how one municipal court typically processes local ordinance violations. Our rationale is that a repeat offender who appears in municipal court for a wide variety of offenses is predictive of the commission of more serious offenses, concomitant with the ordinance violations or in the future. Finally, we intend to demonstrate how the implementation of a therapeutic model in a municipal court can serve as an alternative to punitive measures, lead to a reduction in recidivism, and provide a finer sense of justice, which can only be found in the community.

**PANEL 10: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION: SALIENT ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS**

**Deborah Brydon, Mount Mercy College**  
**Careers In Criminal Justice: A Pilot Course**

In 2009, a new two-credit hour course, Careers in Criminal Justice, was piloted as a required part of the criminal justice major at a small, private Midwestern baccalaureate college. The aim of the course was to better prepare criminal justice students for careers in the criminal justice field after graduation. Specifically, the course focused on both dispelling myths and instilling reasonable expectations about criminal justice careers. To help assess the effectiveness of the course, students in the two sections of the course completed pre- and post-tests. This presentation examines the literature on incorporating careers courses in academic curricula, discusses applicability to the criminal justice major, and describes the preliminary findings from the pilot course. Finally, the presentation identifies recommendations for future improvements to the course.

**Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University**  
**Angela Nickoli, Ball State University**

**To Click Or Not To Click?-That Is The Question: Student Attitudes Toward The Use Of Student Response Systems In Criminal Justice Classes**

The purpose of this paper is to examine students enrolled into upper and lower level criminal courses attitudes toward the use of student response systems in their courses. A survey was administered to students in 2 courses (three sections of an upper level course and one section of lower level course). On 13 out of 14 measures the majority students reported positive attitudes toward the use of these devices in their courses. Understanding students' attitudes toward the use of student response systems will offer insight into how students learn and can allow instructors to develop more creative ways of conveying information to students.

**Art Jipson, University of Dayton**

**What Is Social In Social Media?: Connecting With Criminal Justice Majors Using Social Media**

This presentation will address how Criminal Justice faculty and administration can effectively use various social media applications (especially Twitter, Facebook, Listservs, and Google applications) to communicate and coordinate activities with Criminal Justice majors, minors, and interested students. This discussion will be based upon the experience of the Criminal Justice Studies Program (CJSP) at the University of Dayton. The CJSP has used Twitter, Facebook, Blogging, Delicious, Podcasting and Vlogging among other tools to communicate and educate Criminal Justice students in a manner that is accessible using mobile devices (mini-computers, smart phones, iTouch) and conventional computers. This presentation will leave attendees with an understanding of these tools and how they can be used effectively.

**Richard Clark, John Carroll University**  
**Ernest De Zolt, John Carroll University**  
**Jennifer Bremec, John Carroll University**

**A Descriptive Analysis Of College Student Perceptions Of Acts Of Incivility: The Motive And Efficacy Of Antisocial Behavior Control Strategies**

This paper focuses on an examination of college student perceptions regarding both acts of inner-ring suburban incivility and the motive and efficacy of antisocial behavior control strategies (ASBOs). ASBOs from three inner-ring suburban communities surrounding a sizeable Midwestern city are used for the preliminary data findings. Student perceptions are more inclined to view ASBOs as an unnecessary strategy for combating acts of incivility especially when they are viewed as violating an individual's civil rights.

**PANEL 11: A NEW FRONTIER: ISSUES FACING LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**Justin Patchin, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire**  
**Sameer Hinduja, Florida Atlantic University**  
**School Law Enforcement And Cyberbullying**

This presentation will discuss the role of school police in preventing and responding to cyberbullying incidents. Most SROs are now keenly aware of the new challenges created by the intersection of teens, technology, and school while many traditional law enforcement officers are just now confronting these new issues. In a recent survey of these professionals, 83% told us that they needed additional training on preventing and responding to cyberbullying. While some have training and experience with the threat of sexual predators in chat rooms, research suggests that many more youth will encounter a cyberbully as compared to those who might be groomed, abducted, and assaulted by a stranger on the Internet. The current study explores officer perceptions regarding what works and what doesn't with respect to intervening in cyberbullying incidents. Implications for future research and law enforcement practice will also be discussed.

**Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University Carbondale**  
**Defining And Measuring Effective Police Leadership**

Effective leadership is generally accepted as being pivotal to the success of organizational change and innovation within policing. Despite this centrality, police leadership (effective or otherwise) has received minimal scholarly attention. Consequently, the academic and professional communities have not resolved how to define, measure, and understand police leadership. In the absence of such discussion, the prospects for achieving systematic and widespread improvements in American police leadership are stunted. Using data derived from two studies of police supervisor perceptions and definitions, this presentation seeks to advance the discussion of such matters within the academic community.

**John Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**The Futures Working Group And Visiting Scholar Program: An Overview Of Opportunities And Outcomes**

This panel will detail efforts by the FBI, in conjunction with Police Futures International, to further research efforts examining future challenges that law enforcement will confront. The focus will be upon both the research directions undertaken by the FBI/PFI Futures Working Group and its Visiting Scholar Program. The topical areas outlined will include both the past, present, and future of these efforts and the areas of research that have been explored to date.

**PANEL 12: DEALING WITH THE YOUTHS: ISSUES IN THE AREA OF JUVENILE JUSTICE**

**W. Jesse Weins, Dakota Wesleyan University**  
**Sexting & Statutes: A Review Of Legislative Reaction**

The presentation explores the current phenomenon of "sexting," i.e., when minors take sexually explicit photos of themselves and send them to each other via their cellular phones. Some prosecutors have begun charging sexting minors under traditional child pornography offenses, often the only criminal laws that currently cover such behavior. Because such traditional offenses were intended to punish adults who exploit children, not the children themselves, an increasing number of states are amending their codes to carve out a

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more lenient niche for sexting. Herein, I examine the legislative approaches taken towards sexting, with critiques and recommendations. A version of this recently appeared in the Tennessee Law Review.

**Richard Greenleaf, Elmhurst College**

**Arthur Lurigio, Loyola University Chicago**

**Jamie Flexon, Florida International University**

### **Assessing Gottfredson And Hirschi's (1990) Self-Control Theory Among Urban Minorities: A Study Of Familial Attachments, Race, And Police Encounters**

This study examines the effects of parental attachment and self-control on self reported contacts with the police among a sample of African American and Latino students. Prior studies have found that individuals with low self-control are more likely to come to the attention of the police (DeLisi and Berg, 2006). Our results reveal that maternal attachment is related to self-control for African Americans but not for Latinos. Additionally, logistic regression results indicate that both Latinos and African Americans with low self-control are 21% and 16% respectively more likely to be stopped by the police. Policy implications of the findings are discussed.

**Leesa Kern, Otterbein University**

**Lindsay Fry, Otterbein University**

**Eliza McUne, Columbus Division of Police**

### **Violent Crimes And Gangs In Columbus, OH**

The research presented is a preliminary analysis of the involvement of known gang members in serious violent crimes (aggravated assault and homicide) in Columbus, Ohio. It is a result of a unique collaboration between Otterbein University and the Columbus Division of Police crime analysis unit. While still in the early stages, certain patterns of gang activity, especially with respect to violent crime, have emerged. The purpose of the research is to assist the Division of Police in documenting this information, yet directions for further research with the dataset are indicated.

**Jill D'Angelo, Buffalo State College**

**Jillian Strowzewski, Buffalo State College**

### **Missouri: Source Of Referral And Sentencing Outcome Of Juvenile Offenders**

During the 1990s American society witnessed an apparent explosion of crime committed by youth and an unprecedented number of juvenile offenders tried and sentenced in criminal court. Scholars attempted to discern the value of imposing such punishments on youthful offenders. Results tended to suggest that youth tried and sentenced in adult court were just as likely if not more likely to commit crime upon release from prison. Based on Cicourel's (1968) research, we decided to reexamine the relationship between the definition of delinquency and its relationship to sentencing outcomes. His research suggested that a youthful offender's sentence outcome is related to the preconceived beliefs of agencies that have initial contact as well as future contact with an individual offender. Youth may enter the juvenile justice system through a variety of agencies such as police officers, juvenile court officers, social service agencies, school officials and family members. Our research examined whether or not sentencing outcomes differ for youthful offenders by source of referral (Police, Juvenile Court, Social Service Agencies, School Officials and Families). The findings suggest that the predominant factors considered to be most important in sentencing decisions regardless of the referral source are gender, race, whether or not an offender was held in detention prior to adjudication as well as having prior delinquent offenses.

## **PANEL 13: CRIME VICTIMS: ISSUES AND RESEARCH**

**Edna Erez, University of Illinois at Chicago**

**Oren Gur, University of Illinois at Chicago**

### **Electronic Monitoring Technologies And Domestic Violence: Practices, Dilemmas And Legal Considerations**

The paper reviews the background, rationale and practices of employing electronic monitoring (EM) in domestic violence (DV) cases. It describes the available technologies and reviews their advantages and disadvantages. It then reviews the background for the passage of laws mandating offender tracking through GPS in 13 states in the US and the various legal concerns in applying the technologies in DV cases. Available

research and the experiences of criminal justice agents concerning the effectiveness of the technology in curbing domestic violence is reviewed. The paper concludes with the implications of the use of EM for improving the lot of abused and stalked women and public policy recommendations about using technology to increase the safety of victims.

**Chee-Kin Chow, Singapore Prison Service**

**Molissa Farber, Columbia University**

**Amir Farooqi, Police Service of Pakistan**

**Laura Gross, Northeastern University**

**Oren Gur, University of Illinois at Chicago**

**Bike Theft At "Hot Racks"**

Using publicly accessible data from a 42-month period, the phenomenon of bike theft on a college campus is analyzed. Visual data (photographs) were acquired to help inform analysis. 14% of total crimes reported in the 14 months leading up to the analysis were bike theft crimes, of which 39% occurred at a specific place: the bike rack. A Pareto Curve was applied to uncover 11 "hot racks," bike racks with an extremely high rate of reported bicycle theft. Routine activities theory is utilized to evaluate the role of capable guardians (CCTV, lighting), vulnerable victims (use of "U-locks"), and motivated offenders (87% chance of not being arrested for stealing a bike). Analysis of data determined the time of day, day of the week, and months of the year when bike theft is most likely to occur. Efforts used to combat bike theft, both in the U.S. and internationally, are reviewed. Results were presented to stakeholders at the university police department. Since the presentation and the implementation of some of the proposed strategies, bike theft has been the only crime on campus to decrease.

**Bonny Mhlanga, Western Illinois University**

**Amy Williams, Huntley Police Department**

**Elderly Victimization And Elder Abusers In Kane And McHenry Counties, Illinois**

Elder abuse continues to be a hidden problem in the United States. Some experts say that only one out of fourteen domestic cases of elder abuse are reported or come to the attention of the authorities (National Center on Elder Abuse, 1997). The elderly are older, vulnerable, lonely, and frail, and may not hear or see as well or think as clearly as they once did. In this regard, there is the possibility of being taken advantage of and even abused by those people who are directly responsible for their care. In order to discover the extent and nature of any such abuse, this study carried out a quantitative secondary data analysis of elderly victimization in Kane and McHenry Counties in the State of Illinois between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006. The analyzed data involved two hundred cases from the "ANE Tracking System" form used by Senior Services to investigate alleged elder abuse. Therefore, the overall aim of the study was to examine the relationships which may have existed between the demographic characteristics of the alleged elderly victims and the type of victimization or abuse allegedly endured. The demographic characteristics of the alleged abusers and the type of abuse they allegedly inflicted were also examined. Thus, the specific characteristics that led to victimization were identified as well as the characteristics which may have led to the abusive behavior.

**Jill Joline Myers, Western Illinois University**

**Donna McCaw, Western Illinois University**

**Leaunda Hemphill, Western Illinois University**

**Responding To Cyber Bullying: An Action Tool For School Leaders**

This session focuses on the competing principles: 1) that schools are not required to surrender control over school activities to students, and 2) that students' need exposure to a robust exchange of ideas. While the classroom needs to be a marketplace of ideas where First Amendment free expression exists, a safe and orderly school environment conducive to learning must be maintained. The increasing use of technologies, including the Internet, the most participatory form of mass speech yet developed, confounds administrative decision making. Technology use muddles the point at which students' First Amendment protections end and a school's authority begins. The schoolyard gate may no longer be confined within its physical limitations. Our research provides public school leaders and front-line school personnel with data-driven solutions for resolving cyber bullying incidents. Included within this presentation are: 1. Comprehensive and easily applied tests that differentiate netiquette violations from First Amendment protected expressions. 2. Strategies for school leaders to address and document aggressive cyber situations. 3. Real-world cyber bullying scenarios



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from court cases that address the authority of schools to regulate, censor, or sanction inappropriate cyber expression by students both on and off campus. 4. Cyber Bullying School Sanctioning guidelines that provide practical C-Y-A solutions for school decision makers. These guidelines support transparent accountability, identify specific and objective factors, and document a school's decision to sanction cyber bullying incidents.

**Kaila Yee, University of Rochester**

**Christopher Schreck, Rochester Institute of Technology**

### **The Intelligence-Violent Victimization Link**

Victimization theory has traditionally located the causes of victimization in factors other than an individual's intelligence; this research theorizes how low intelligence might correspond with greater victimization risk and examines whether an empirical connection in fact exists. Data for this project comes from the first wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health (Add Health), which is a nationally representative survey of over 6,000 youth attending middle and high school. The Add Health includes multiple measures of intelligence, such as verbal ability and grade point average. Our results show that intelligence however measured remains a robust predictor of violent victimization risk even after incorporating controls for traditional predictors of victimization.

## **PANEL 14: CRIMINAL ACTIVITY: IT COMES IN ALL TYPES**

**Loretta Stalans, Loyola University Chicago**

### **Released "Sexual Predator": Do They Differ From Stalkers And Domestic Batterer Sex Offenders Released From Prison On Mental Health, Risk Factors, And Recidivism?**

Sexual Predators are now defined legally in statute and this status carries much longer sentences and stricter supervision. In what ways do legally-defined sexual predators compared to non-sexually offending stalkers, non-stalking child offenders, and sex offenders who are violent toward intimate partners differ on substance abuse, mental health, criminal background, and other risk factors? Data were collected of all released inmates from the Illinois Department of Corrections in 2007, and criminal histories were collected in April of 2010. In this population, there were 704 sexual predators, 1,617 sex offenders who also had prior arrests for domestic battery, 2,170 stalkers who were not sex offenders and 196 child sex offenders who had no history of stalking or domestic battery. Forty percent of non-sexually offending stalkers and 35.6% of sex offenders who were domestic batterers were arrested for a new violent or a contact sex crime, which was significantly higher than the 24.4% of sexual predators or 10.2% of non-violent/stalking child sex offenders who had a similar arrest. This finding indicates that stalkers and domestic batterer sex offenders may pose more danger than the legally defined "sexual predators", especially considering that the recidivism rate did not contain arrests for stalking or violations of protection orders. Additional analyses will compare these four subtypes on mental health, social, criminal history, treatment and disciplinary violations while in prison to refine the profile of these subtypes. These comparisons will address whether a distinction in risk and propensities to offend can be made among these subtypes of violent offenders. The findings have implications for policies on supervision and risk assessment as well as understanding whether there are different underlying propensities to commit violent or sex crimes.

**Courtney Frei, Loras College**

### **Prostitution And Its Impact**

Prostitution is a major issue that continues to plague modern society and is one of the most significant human rights abuses in contemporary society (Hodge, 2008). This secondary data analysis of the 2008 General Social Survey data set examined prostitution in today's society. The scope of the problem including the different types of prostitution and its impact on society were discussed along with the Catholic Church's stance. The researcher concluded from the data and review of literature that change and reform can only occur if society is willing to change current values and norms and create new laws, policies, and practices. The researcher also gave implications that resulted from the research and recommended further research and data analysis be completed on this topic.

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**Dillon Murray, Loras College**

### **Cell Phone Use And Driving**

The research on the dangers of distracted driving shows very disturbing trends, especially for youth. Drivers who use cell phones are four times as likely to be in an accident serious enough to injure themselves. Additionally, distracted driving is responsible for 25 percent of accidents (Loftus, 2009). Many of the statistics that this researcher found provide evidence as to why cell phone use can contribute to poor driving. The majority of the findings support existing research on the topic.

**Wendelin Hume, University of North Dakota**

### **Justice For The Next Ten Years: The Possibilities Of The Restorative Justice Approach Compared To The Current Paternalistic Adversarial Process In Addressing Domestic Violence**

Although the feminist movement has made progress in making domestic violence against women a legal priority, the traditional criminal justice response of mandatory arrest and prosecution of batterers has often left victims feeling isolated, alone, mistrustful, fearful, and voiceless. As a result, a majority of the cases of intimate violence go unreported to the police, and of those cases reported to the police, a large number of the victims fail to participate in the indictment and prosecution of their partners. Community Circles are one type of restorative justice approach relevant to this type of crime. Perhaps in the future restorative justice approaches will be seen as better equipped to serve the desires and needs of the victims of domestic violence who wish to stay intact but healthy non-violent relationships.

**Ralph Weisheit, Illinois State University**

### **Trends In Illicit Marijuana Cultivation In The United States: 1982-2009**

Despite government efforts beginning in 1937 to stop the illicit use of marijuana in the United States it remains by far the most frequently used illicit substance. Beginning in the early 1980s authorities became aware of a substantial domestic marijuana cultivation industry. The nature and extent of illicit marijuana cultivation has changed substantially over time. This paper examines those changes and the social context in which they have taken place.

## **PANEL 15: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**

**Greg Warchol, Northern Michigan University**

**Dale Kapla, Northern Michigan University**

**Brian Johnson, Grand Valley State University**

### **Concealed Carry Campus**

This past spring a brief protest by a student group at Northern Michigan University raised the issue of allowing students to carry concealed firearms on campus. Concealed carry permits have been in great demand in the State of Michigan however, the practice is currently illegal on the campus. The protest resulted in an online discussion by faculty and a student newspaper story. However, the participants in the discussions relied heavily on anecdotes and emotional narratives rather than the facts about legal gun ownership and defensive use when making their points. This presentation presents the preliminary results of a survey of students at NMU as to their opinions on allowing concealed carry on campus and their knowledge of defensive firearm use.

## **PANEL 16: WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH OFFENDERS? ISSUES DEALING WITH CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTIONS**

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

### **Preliminary Findings On The Effects Of Moral Recognition Therapy(MRT) Versus Traditional Probation Techniques With Federal Probation Clients**

Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT), a cognitive behavioral therapy developed by Robinson and Little in 1988, has produced substantive empirical support for its success and has been utilized for adults and youth in the criminal justice system. The program has produced evidence for reducing recidivism rates and improving personal variables, such as self-esteem and moral decision-making, among offenders who complete the therapy. As part of a larger project, preliminary findings from an experimental design are reported assessing the efficacy of MRT when compared with traditional probation treatment. Numerous factors are examined such as completion rate of the program, recidivism rates, demographical information and individual histories.

**Johan Prinsloo, University of South Africa**

**An Evaluation Of The Reliability And Validity Of The Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ) In South African Context**

This paper focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders with specific reference to the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model and appropriate needs-based intervention programmes as part of a holistic sentence planning strategy. The Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ), an empirically based self-report questionnaire designed to assist with the prediction of violent and nonviolent recidivism among correctional populations and designed to improve the prediction of criminal behaviour, assist in the assessment of risk and the identification of factors that could be addressed by programming or other intervention to reduce risk was applied within a South African context to evaluate the reliability and measurement validity thereof. The SAQ was administered at two separate occasions and a week apart to a total of 125 male offenders in South Africa.

**Michelle Ovens, University of South Africa**

**Practical Implications For The Handling Of The Drug Offender Within South African Correctional Facilities**

Many practical difficulties present themselves in the treatment or handling of the drug offender in a correctional setting and even more so in a South African Correctional Centre. For many drug offenders, prison is an alien and confusing environment which makes the treatment of their drug dependency all the more difficult. This is due to the fact that the drug offender does not necessarily select to be in the correctional environment and it may be difficult to involve the individual in treatment. Unless experienced the correctional official or social worker dealing with the offender may find it difficult to handle and treat this category of inmate. Over the past 20 years many criminal justice systems worldwide have given up on the rehabilitation of inmates as a result of the belief that "nothing works". A further aspect that exacerbates the treatment of this category of offender is that there are not one but two problems that need to be addressed and dealt with, namely the offender's drug abuse and criminality. Therefore it is thus necessary to examine the relationship between drugs and crime. This paper examines the obstacles faced by the South African Department of Correctional Services and related care givers when dealing with incarcerated drug dependent offenders and provides an insight into the practical problems encountered by the drug offender within the criminal justice system.

**Jana Krepel, Loyola University Chicago**

**David Olson, Loyola University Chicago**

**Vocational Training Within A Prison Based Drug Treatment Program: Implications For Post-Release Recidivism**

This paper will present findings from an aspect of the evaluation of Illinois' Sheridan Correctional Center Therapeutic Community which examined the influence that inmate completion of both substance abuse treatment and vocational training had on post-release recidivism. The Sheridan Correctional Center is a 950-bed, fully-dedicated prison-based Therapeutic Community operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections that has been in operation since 2004. The paper will examine the post-release rates of return to prison among two groups of inmates: those that completed only the substance abuse treatment versus those who completed substance abuse treatment and vocational training, and will also identify and statistically control for differences in the characteristics between the two groups of program participants.

**PANEL 17: SALIENT ISSUES IN THE WORLD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**Xavier Perez, Saint Xavier University**

**A Changing Neighborhood: Gentrification, Crime, And Youth In The Puerto Rican Community Of Chicago**

The purpose of the research is to examine the extent to which law enforcement agencies facilitate the gentrification process in the Humboldt Park community through their treatment of Puerto Rican youth. Research indicates that as communities experience gentrification, new and more affluent residents utilize their cultural capital to mobilize community resources to construct brighter street lights, renovate walkways, insist on garbage removal and street cleaning services, and call on law enforcement agencies to take action against crime (Freeman & Braconi, 2004; Schill & Nathan, 1983). Research also indicates that new and more

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affluent residents mobilize community resources, prioritize community concerns, and as a consequence, criminalize long standing community residents (Skogan et al., November 2000). Utilizing qualitative methods of analysis, the research explores the impact of gentrification and on the lives of Puerto Rican youth in the Humboldt Park community. The research demonstrates that Puerto Rican youth do not experience perceived differences in policing strategies. On the contrary, Puerto Rican youth encounter similar and consistent police treatment regardless of the gentrification process.

**Thomas Martinelli, Wayne State University**

**Policing Privacy: Ethics Training That Surpasses The “Free Cup Of Coffee” Scenarios**

One of the major problems in policing, for decades, has been the disconnect between street level officer decision-making and the financial responsibilities and costs associated with agency liability. For too long, the mantra in policing was “you’re not working if you’re not getting sued.” Managing risk, from a police administrative viewpoint, today, must incorporate addressing the finer legal and ethical issues associated with respecting the privacy rights of citizens, not just the issue of accepting gratuities or interactive street demeanor. This paper addresses advanced policing philosophies intended to limit liability in law enforcement, such as re-defining 4th Amendment exception scenarios, Noble Cause Corruption and employment of reasonable officer discretion, in police ethics training curriculums.

**Michael Buerger, Bowling Green State University**

**All The Tools At Our Disposal: Revisiting Call Frequency Analysis In Times Of Economic Duress**

Non-criminal calls consume a large proportion of police time, and repeat callers demand a disproportionate amount of police services. As police resources shrink in an era of financial stress, strategic and tactical tools to reduce unnecessary demands become paramount. This paper revisits the 1986 Repeat Call Analysis Policing Experiment in Minneapolis, an early problem-oriented policing endeavor that addressed high-volume addresses by tackling previously neglected underlying problems. Conducted before the widespread use of information technology, RECAP strategies are in need of revamping in an age of mobile phones and microcomputing capacities. The legacies of the RECAP project are explored, along with the new generation of RECAP-based projects in the UK.

**Rebecca Murray, Creighton University**

**Laurel Gegner, Creighton University**

**Cultural Effects On Police Procedures**

Literature from Police Organizational Culture says much about the way police interact with citizens and engage in day-to-day work. However, there is little research devoted to exploring the effects that police culture has on how policies are designed, followed or interpreted. The current research uses a state-wide survey of police agencies and assesses the role that both intra-organizational culture and community culture have on the development of and adherence to police policies. We look at the effects of culture on police policies generally, and more specifically for lineup procedures and evidence preservation through a voluntary survey sent to all agencies in the State of Nebraska.

**John Liederbach, Bowling Green State University**

**Philip Stinson, Bowling Green State University**

**Tina Freiburger, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee**

**Exit Strategy: An Exploration Of Late-Stage Police Crime**

There are no exhaustive statistics available on the crimes committed by law enforcement officers, and only a small number of studies provide specific data on police crimes. The purpose of the current study is to examine the character of police arrests known to the media. Cases were identified through a content analysis of news coverage using the internet-based Google™ News search engine and its Google News Alerts search tool. The study focuses on the crimes committed by experienced officers who are approaching retirement. The occurrence of these late-stage crimes presents a challenge to existing assumptions regarding the relationship between experience and various forms of police misconduct, and also provides an opportunity to examine a stage of the police career that has not been the subject of much research. The paper concludes with an identification of research and policy implications, and includes a discussion regarding how our data should be interpreted within the context of existing studies on police socialization and the production of misconduct.

**PANEL 18: EXPLORING AND UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEXITY OF CRIME AND ITS MEASUREMENT**

**Lois Ventura, The University of Toledo**

**Fatality Review: Lucas County Ohio**

Lucas County, Ohio has established a fatality review committee to review homicides and suicides. This presentation will discuss the fatality review committee's make-up and review process. Preliminary results from the 2009 fatality review will be presented. The number and nature of fatalities which involved domestic violence will be a focus of the presentation.

**Matthew Makarios, University of Wisconsin – Parkside**

**Jamie Vaske, Western Carolina University**

**Francis Cullen, University of Cincinnati**

**Jeff Maahs, University of Minnesota Duluth**

**Examining The Impact Of Criminal Behavior, Intelligence, And Personality Characteristics On School Success**

Although most criminological research has focused on explaining criminal behavior, there is evidence that suggests that criminal behavior may have pronounced effects on other social domains. The current research uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997 to model both the causes of criminal behavior as well as its effects on school outcomes. Specifically, structural equation modeling is used to examine how measures of intelligence, personality, and criminal behavior interact to affect graduation from high school and enrollment in college. Findings and implications will be discussed.

**Barry McCrary, Western Illinois University**

**Anthony McBride, Western Illinois University**

**An Afro-Centric Perspective For Understanding Black Adolescent Male Violence**

The purpose of this paper is to explore an Afro-centric perspective for understanding black adolescent male violence. This paper will also suggest ways to improve treatment to meet the social developmental needs of black adolescent male youth within the juvenile justice system. The attempt to improve treatment requires the promotion of a different perspective for providing treatment. In order to discuss a different perspective for understanding black adolescent male violence, a literature review from an Afro-centric perspective will be presented to attempt to understand black adolescent male violence. The purposes of this literature review will be; (1) to examine the significance of Afro-centric studies and practices and; (2) to discuss socialization and the role of unfavorable ethnic socialization or negative black male stereotypes along with what we call culturally responsive outcome as a factor in black adolescent male violence; (3) we will also discuss how these Afro-centric perspectives can be used to improving treatment to meet the social developmental needs. Also as a result of exploring an afro-centric perspective further strategies for research will be addressed to attempt to understand and improve treatment to meet the social developmental needs of black adolescent male youth.

**Dallas Rixie, Loyola University Chicago**

**An Introduction To The Validity And Reliability Of Criminal Profiling**

Criminal profiling is a unique investigative tool that has emerged in the past few decades. This investigative technique involves the use of preliminary police reports, crime scene analysis, forensic evidence, and victimology to create a "profile" or description of an offender. The popular media, such as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes and television drama The Profiler, suggests profilers have a "magical skill" or "psychic ability" to accurately identify an offender. It is not surprising that the scientific validity and reliability of criminal profiling is under scrutiny. This seminal work will provide a comprehensive literature review to demonstrate whether this investigative tool is scientifically valid and reliable. Specifically, the literature review will consist of empirical studies to determine if a unique set of skills exist in a profiler and the validity/reliability of an offense classification system. The findings first revealed that there is a sparse amount of literature on criminal profiling. It was also found that there is weak evidence to support a particular profiling skill or an offense classification system. Meanwhile, this work will demonstrate the progress of the research methods of criminal profiling from interviewing serial offenders to constructing multidimensional models of serial behavior.

**PANEL 19: ALL RISE, THE LAW IS NOW IN SESSION: LEGAL AND JUDICIAL ISSUES****Michael Gizzi, Illinois State University****Christopher Mulligan, Illinois State University****But Is It Plain View? Technology Enhancements, New Tools, And Their Implications For Search And Seizure Law**

The Supreme Court has long interpreted the Fourth Amendment as permitting police to seize illegal contraband that they found in their "plain view" or through use of their senses of sight, smell, or hearing. Yet the Court has sent mixed signals as to what enhancements to the senses would be permissible. While the use of a thermal imaging device to search out illegal drug production was unreasonable under the 4th Amendment, police do not even need reasonable suspicion to use a dog to search for drugs. New technological advancements consistently make it easier for law enforcement to identify the presence of illegal contraband. For example through use of desorption electrospray mass spectrometry (a new technique which measures the molecular mass of a sample), police are able to use a hand-held device to definitively detect the presence of contraband almost instantaneously by simply swabbing the door of a vehicle. This paper explores the parameters of the plain view doctrine, and examines the implications of using desorption electrospray mass spectrometry for privacy rights and search and seizure law.

**Nathan Bond, Iowa State University****Guaranteeing Sufficient Sixth Amendment Standards For Effective Assistance Of Counsel Under Strickland V. Washington**

The Sixth Amendment right to the assistance of counsel is an essential protection guaranteed to defendants because attorneys understand how the law works. They alone, therefore are able to provide assistance in the many procedural hurdles inherent in the adversarial process, hurdles which may seem incomprehensible to the lay defendant. It took the Supreme Court more than 50 years beginning in 1932 when it held in *Powell v. Alabama* that the shortness of preparation time may alone offer ample evidence giving rise to the presumption of ineffectiveness and prejudice. It would not, however, be until 1984 in *Strickland v. Washington* when the Court held that the right to counsel also means the right to the effective assistance of counsel. There were, however, many questions raised by *Strickland* that, unfortunately still remain, in 2010. Most importantly the majority of the problems rest with the heavy burden of proof which shifts to defendants under what has become known as the *Strickland* Standard. Prior to *Strickland* the problems of ineffective assistance were resolved on a step-by-step basis. Their history is important to the problems which continue to plague the Court today. For criminal courts to properly evaluate claims of ineffective assistance of counsel, this paper will argue that rather than applying the two pronged test under *Strickland*, the Court should use a more fact-based approach grounded in the American Bar Association (ABA) Standards for Criminal Justice. Recent cases appealed to the Court have shown the use of such an approach, tailored to verify the work of attorneys may well yield a greater probability that the truth underlying effective assistance will be uncovered. This is, after all, the fundamental goal of the judicial system.

**David Jones, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh****The Supreme Court, AEDPA, And Death Penalty Cases**

In 1996, Congress passed, and President Clinton, signed, the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act. As its name implies, the Act is intended to affect the implementation of the death penalty. For various reasons the Court has felt compelled to deal with a number of cases involving both the death penalty and the Act. This presentation will discuss these.

**Erin Vickers, Iowa State University****Exceptions To The Exclusionary Rule: A Legal Assault On The Fourth Amendment**

This paper argues that implementing the independent source exception, inevitable discovery exception, as well as the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule directly violates suspects' rights, as they are granted under the Fourth Amendment. Furthermore, it is argued that the acceptance of these exceptions by the Supreme Court in cases such as *Nix v. Williams*, *Segura v. United States*, *Murray v. United States*, and *United States v. Leon* not only undermines the purpose of the exclusionary rule, it goes so far as to provide incentive for law enforcement to routinely circumvent the intent of the Fourth Amendment. Following its ruling in *Mapp v. Ohio*, the Court began limiting suspect's Fourth Amendment rights while simultaneously broadening

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police powers. In these judicial opinions the Court cites the need to balance judicial integrity against the societal costs of "letting the offender run free." It is argued, however, that the Court's willingness to allow social contexts to influence judicial decisions in these cases are tantamount to an infringement on constitutional rights. The paper will conclude by illustrating how the Court's ruling in *Herring v. United States* may mark the end of the exclusionary rule in its entirety, leaving our Fourth Amendment rights inadequately protected.

### **PANEL 20: COMPLEXITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT: CURRENT ISSUES IN POLICING**

**Jeffrey Bumgarner, Minnesota State University - Mankato**

#### **The Study Of Federal Law Enforcement: A Preliminary Look At The Landscape In Criminal Justice Education**

There is considerable anecdotal, and some empirical, evidence to suggest that a large percentage of criminal justice students possess an interest in law enforcement careers, and that a large percentage of those students possess a specific interest in federal law enforcement. Further, even students not interested in federal law enforcement careers express considerable interest in the topic of federal law enforcement nonetheless. In recent years, particularly since the 9/11 terror attacks in 2001, introductory textbooks in criminal justice have done a better job of introducing students to the federal law enforcement community generally, and to a some of the myriad of federal law enforcement agencies specifically—especially those involved in the mission of homeland security. However, there are no textbooks and few monographs that deal with federal law enforcement or federal criminal justice exclusively. The implied reason for this is that there is little demand for such publications in the classroom. This study begins to document the extent to which federal law enforcement and other elements of the federal criminal justice system in the United States are represented in undergraduate criminal justice curriculum. Further, the study attempts to consider potential factors contributing to the lack of structured attention to federal law enforcement in the classroom despite broad student interest.

**Frank Hughes, Grand Valley State University**

**Ian Fields, Grand Valley State University**

#### **Taser Deployment: Need For Departmental Policy And Training To Guide Officer Discretion**

Just how much force police officers use in a given situation has always been grounded in proper training, departmental policy and the proper use of discretion? What has changed in recent years is the number and type of weapons that officers carry that can be used to counter suspect resistance or to diffuse a potentially violent encounter with citizens. This paper will examine how Taser's have impacted the force continuum and more importantly how they influence the normal decision- making process that an officer uses to determine the level of force necessary in a given situation.

**James Parlow, Winona State University**

#### **Don't Play With Strangers; A Look At The Roots Of Racial Profiling**

This paper presents a review of research, laws, and court cases which deal with racial profiling, and assesses the possibility of psychological and behavioral predictors which can be used to screen police applicants. Accusations of racial profiling by police officers are a highly sensitive national issue. From the incident in Cambridge, Massachusetts to the Arizona immigration debate, law enforcement street-level decisions and actions are often characterized as racial profiling. Laws exist for traffic stops and citizen encounters to be strictly scrutinized for the existence of racial bias. Law enforcement agencies regularly face accusations of officers selectively enforcing (or not enforcing) laws based on race, and spend thousands of dollars on training for existing officers. Now, steps are being taken by law enforcement agencies to be additionally proactive and stop racially biased hiring through the use of additional screening steps. Components used in this screening process are post-secondary education, the psychological community, and a stricter internal screening process. At this time across the nation, police candidates may face none, any, or all of these screening agents. There is no national standard for law enforcement employment. Can we legitimately predict who will racially profile? What are the influences of acculturation into the law enforcement environment? Can an identified potential 'profiler' be reintegrated into the law enforcement selection pool? Can we stop racial profiling by law enforcement officers?

**Ericka Wentz, North Dakota State University**

**Carol Archbold, North Dakota State University**

**Kimberly Hassell, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee**

**Police Officer Perceptions Of Rape Victims: A Multi-Method Test Of The Intra-Female Gender Hostility Thesis**

This study explores variation in the perceptions of rape victims among male and female police officers in a Midwestern police agency. Surveys that included both qualitative and quantitative questions were completed by 100 patrol officers. An analysis of the qualitative data reveals some support for the Intra-Female Gender Hostility thesis which posits that female officers subscribe to rape myths (including victim-blaming) more frequently than male officers. Quantitative analyses showed no significant differences in how the officers perceived the rape complainant, regardless of officer sex or alcohol use by either the complainant or the accused. Implications resulting from these findings are discussed.

**Ericka Wentz, North Dakota State University**

**Kristyn Schlimgen, North Dakota State University**

**Citizens' Perceptions Of Police Service And Police Response To Community Concerns**

Research on citizens' perceptions of the police has previously found that citizen characteristics, contact with police, and neighborhood context may influence perceptions. The current study includes all three of these categories of variables, but also introduces a new variable: citizens' perception of contact between the police and other citizens in their neighborhood. Survey responses were collected from 426 citizens in a medium-sized Midwestern city. The analysis indicates that regardless of the model it was put into citizen's perception of police-citizen contact was the strongest factor influencing citizen's perceptions of the police.

**PANEL 21: LESSONS FROM THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**Donald Stemen, Loyola University Chicago**

**Robert Lombardo, Loyola University Chicago**

**Electronic Recording Of Homicide Interrogations: Comparing The Views Of Experienced And Non-Experienced Police Officers In Illinois**

Following a 2000 moratorium on executions, the Governor's Commission on Capital Punishment was created to study the use of the death penalty in Illinois. As a result of this effort, comprehensive legislation was enacted to reform the Illinois death penalty system. Working with the Illinois Capital Punishment Reform Study Committee, the authors' surveyed 413 Illinois police departments in an effort to determine the extent to which police agencies have implemented the requirements of the capital punishment reform legislation. The centerpiece of the reform legislation was the requirement that police officers electronically record all homicide interrogations. This paper studies police attitudes about the use of recorded interrogations and concludes that police officers who had actual experience with recorded interrogations expressed more favorable attitudes towards electronic recording than those who had never conducted an electronic interrogation.

**Todd Lough, Western Illinois University**

**Bonny M. Mhlanga, Western Illinois University**

**An Attitude Of Service: Factors Affecting The Job Attitude Of Police Officers In Illinois**

This research explores the relationship between job attitudes among police officers in Illinois and a variety of factors including officer educational level, municipality size, job position, department size, race, gender, years of service, and other factors. In this study we seek to test the hypothesis that a variety of common external factors significantly affect the attitude a police officer brings to the job, and consequently the quality of police service provided to the community. To accomplish this, a large scale survey project of law enforcement officers throughout Illinois was conducted to provide data from a variety of geographic locations and law enforcement agencies within the state.

**Gad Bensinger, Loyola University, Chicago**

**International Police Cooperation: The United States-Israel Model**

In an era of global terrorism and transnational crimes such as organized crime, trafficking in drugs, arms and people, money laundering and cyber crimes, there is a growing practical need for international cooperation in



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law enforcement and crime control. Expanding international policing activities have led scholars in various countries to study the most recent trends in police cooperation, resulting in an ever-growing literature on the subject. A review of the literature on international police cooperation reveals that much attention has been focused on bilateral and multilateral policing initiatives in the European Union, the Far East (Japan and China), Africa (Kenya and Nigeria), and the war on drugs waged by the Drug Enforcement Administration in foreign lands. This paper offers a preliminary investigation of one specific bilateral relationship not discussed in the literature on international police cooperation, namely, the relationship between law enforcement agencies in the United States and their counterparts in Israel, especially the Ministry of Public Security and the Israel National Police (INP).

**Todd Lough, Western Illinois University**

### **Policing Dissent: Political Protests And The Police Response In The Post 9/11 Era**

Protection of the 1st Amendment right to assemble and petition the government for policy change or reform frequently presents the central challenge in the struggle to balance freedom and order in American society. Local police have traditionally assumed the primary role of protecting the rights of citizens to protest publicly, while simultaneously preventing those protests from unduly interfering with the lives of the citizens not engaged in demonstration. In this study I examine the tactics employed by five of the largest police departments in the country in handling demonstrations in their cities. I specifically test a theory posited by Alex Vitale in a 2005 article in which he argued that the NYPD has chosen to employ a style of protest policing different from the other large police departments in the country. He termed this NYPD style "command and control" and defined it as a continuation of a series of crowd control practices based on the "broken windows" philosophy of policing. I test Vitale's thesis by examining significant protests conducted in the past decade in each of the five cities in the study, in order to see if the NYPD is unique in the strategic orientation it brings to protest control. Or, if other large police departments have now followed the NYPD example in much the same way they originally followed New York's lead in employing Broken Window's policing as a central feature of their overall crime control policy.

## **PANEL 22: LEGAL AND RELATED ISSUES FACING THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**Amy Nemmetz, University of Wisconsin - Platteville**

### **School Violence: Social Bonding Theory And Physical Fighting**

Physical fighting in school is a concern for school administrators, juvenile justice professionals, and students. This quantitative study examined the involvement of physical fights at school among 5,674 adolescents across the United States via a casual comparative design with a correlational subcomponent. Differences were discovered between bonded adolescents (participants who had strong school attachments, involvements, commitments and beliefs) and not bonded adolescents (participants who did not have strong school attachments, involvements, commitments, and beliefs). A chi-square test of independence was calculated comparing the relationship between bonding and the involvement in physical fights for both cohorts. A significant interaction was found ( $\chi^2(1) = 39.957, p = .000$ ) indicating that adolescents who were part of the not bonded cohort were more likely to be involved in a physical fight at school than the adolescents in the bonded cohort. Only 6.1% of bonded adolescents were involved in physical fights at school while 15.6% of the not bonded adolescents were involved in physical fights at school. Therefore the results suggest that adolescent school attachments, involvements, commitments, and beliefs seem to be reducing the involvement in physical fights at school. Through the use of logistic regression analysis, the study also found that gender of the adolescent and grades were the two most statistically significant predictors of involvement in physical fights at school. However, the overall relationship among bonds with an adult at school, bonds with a friend at school, involvement in athletics, involvement in academic clubs, grades, commitment to post high school education, class attendance, and gender did not account for a significant proportion of the variability in the involvement of physical fights at school as reflected by the Cox and Snell ( $R^2 = .030$  or 3%) and the Nagelkerke statistic ( $R^2 = .078$  or 7.8%). Subsequently, there is a need for further research to determine additional factors which may reduce the involvement in physical fights at school. Additional research on the other types of bonds, involvements, commitments, and beliefs may provide valuable information as to what factors reduce the likelihood of physical fighting at school.

**Michael Leiber, University of South Florida**

**Myra Fields, Virginia Commonwealth University**

**Jennifer Peck, University of South Florida**

**An Examination Of The Overrepresentation Of Minority Youth In Four Juvenile Court Jurisdictions In Iowa Before And After The DMC Mandate**

States receiving formula grant funds from the federal government are required to address the extent minority youth have disproportionate contact with the system or commonly referred to as DMC, and why this may be occurring. Using consensus and conflict theory as a backdrop, the present study examines and compares four court jurisdictions case outcomes over-time to determine the influence of race/ethnicity on decision making. Cases from 1980 through 1990 and files from 1997 through 2007 comprise the sample. Recommendations for reducing the presence of minority youth in the juvenile justice system are discussed.

**Tia Stevens, Michigan State University**

**Merry Morash, Michigan State University**

**Has Boys' Likelihood Of Juvenile Court Involvement Kept Pace With Their Decreasing Delinquency? Probability Of Arrest, Conviction, And Placement In A Correctional Institution In 1980 And 2000**

It is widely recognized that boys' delinquency has decreased starting in early 1990s, and that girls are an increasing proportion of delinquency arrests and juvenile court cases. It is not, however, clear that boys' falling proportion of justice system contacts has kept pace with decreases in their delinquency. To examine the issue, we used self-report data from sub-samples of boys ages 15 to 18 drawn from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth 1979 and 1997. We compared boys' self-reported delinquent behavior and likelihoods of having been charged with a crime, convicted of a crime, and placed on probation or in a correctional institution for two years (1980 and 2000). Boys in 2000 experienced a unique increase in the probabilities of justice system involvement. Controlling for self-reported delinquency, boys in 2000 were more likely to report that they had been charged with a crime, convicted of a crime, and placed in a correctional institution, and they were significantly less likely than those in 1980 to have been placed on probation. We found this gap in harshness from 1980 to 2000 was magnified for older boys and Black boys and increased as delinquent behavior increased.

**Chandra Peterson, Iowa State University**

**Miranda V. Arizona: Constitutional Stronghold, Constitutional Common Law, Or Contingent Guideline**

Numerous cases have led to the erosion of suspects' rights created by the Supreme Court's landmark ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona*. As far back as the 1970s, however, the Court began backpedaling *Miranda*, sometimes, but not always referring to it as a prophylactic ruling, i.e., not grounded in the Constitution, but rather an added layer of protections designed to ensure Fifth Amendment rights were not violated. Then in 2000, in *United States v. Dickerson*, the Court finally seemed to bring closure to the 34 year debate as to *Miranda*'s status, holding it was grounded in the Constitution. A scan of the dissent in *Dickerson*, however, offered a glimpse into the Court's flexibility, or perhaps its own uncertainty when Justice Scalia wrote that the *Dickerson* majority seemed to have the power not merely to apply the Constitution, but to expand it, thereby imposing restrictions upon both Congress and the States. Then in 2004, in *Missouri v. Seibert*, the Court again demonstrated the prophylactic nature of *Miranda*, reminding Congress and the States the *Miranda* warnings are not required by the Constitution, but rather are prophylactic. The only conclusion to be drawn seems to be that *Miranda* has been reduced to ritual by script, i.e., the exceptions to this once landmark ruling now seem at times to minimize the rule of law it created. This paper argues, however, that despite the erosion of *Miranda*, the procedural due process rights derived from it are grounded, albeit not literally, in the Constitution. Those rights are therefore not subject to efforts by Congress to pass legislation unless it is equally as effective as the *Miranda* warnings.

**PANEL 23: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATIONAL ISSUES: ENHANCING LEARNING OF STUDENTS**

**Alana Van Gundy, Miami University Hamilton**

**Applying Boyer's Components Of Active Learning To The Online Criminal Justice Classroom**

This presentation will focus on the unique issues and pedagogical challenges specific to active learning within the online Criminal Justice classroom. Information, strategies, and opportunities for addressing these distinctive issues and challenges will be provided. Techniques utilizing Ernest Boyer's components of

application, integration, and discovery will also be discussed as a means to promote active learning within the online learning environment.

**Leonard Decker, Loras College**

**CJ Internships: Where The Academic Rubber Meets The Long And Winding Road**

Many academic programs recognize the importance of internships for enhancing student learning and career preparation. The CJ program at Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa has required an internship component as part of its curriculum since its inception in 1997. The internship serves as a capstone experiential learning course with a variety of academic and professional benefits for students. In addition, there are numerous advantages for the agencies that “employ” internship students and the educational institutions they represent. An overview of the Loras College CJ field instruction course will be provided as well as a discussion of the program’s positive outcomes for students, CJ agencies, CJ faculty, and Loras College. Challenges for beneficial internship learning experiences will also be highlighted.

**Mischelle Stone, Ferris State University**

**The Practice And Assessment Of Academic Service Learning In Corrections: Lessons Learned**

As support for service-learning continues to increase at colleges and universities across the nation, so too does the variation in course design, course requirements, and assessment methods. As a distinct pedagogy different from other forms of community outreach (such as volunteerism and internships), service-learning is reciprocal in nature. On the one hand, it has as its focus hands-on learning that addresses community needs and also provides a “real life” context for students to experience what would otherwise remain merely theoretical. On the other hand, the academic context provides a forum for students to explore their experiences in depth as they relate them to the course material. This paper is an experiential tour that details the service and learning of 9 undergraduate students enrolled in an academic service-learning (ASL) course in correctional institutions during the spring semester of 2008. The experiences of the students speak to issues related to their service at a prison re-entry program for alcohol and drug addicted women. The paper also details the benefits of participating in ASL courses as reported by the students, and relates their perceptions of their performance on ASL goals. From the perspective of the instructor, this paper addresses issues related to course construction and delivery, and establishing and maintaining community partnerships. Finally, it examines the unique challenges correctional settings present for students and faculty participating in ASL courses.

**Valerie Bell, Loras College**

**J-Term: How To Prepare A Community-Focused Intensive Corrections Course.**

The J-Term course at Loras College is designed to be an intense three-week learning experience allowing students to explore a topic in great detail. This presentation provides a description of the development and overview of a J-Term course focused on corrections. The course is designed to provide students with an experiential understanding of important issues related to the treatment of offenders in the United States. Focus in the course is on the history of punishment and its relationship to current competing correctional philosophies. Major topics include probation, prisons, and parole. Institutions, structures, and cultural supports responsible for the incarceration of offenders will be explored through course material, including field trips and guest speakers. Students are provided with an opportunity to gain an understanding of how the offender views the corrections system through data collection using samples of offenders from probation, parole, and halfway houses throughout their local community.

**PANEL 24: CORRECTING WHAT WENT WRONG: ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS**

**Arthur Lurigio, Loyola University, Chicago**

**The Mental Health Court**

This paper will focus on a court innovation for criminally involved people who are afflicted with a serious mental illness such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression. It will describe a recently developed strategy for dealing with the challenges of working with such individuals during the pre- and post-adjudication stages of the criminal justice process: Mental Health Court (MHC). The historical and legal underpinnings of these courts, their recent growth, and the defining elements and operations of the earliest MHCs, which are best viewed as evolving models of practice, will also be discussed. Studies of MHC

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operations and effectiveness will be reviewed and suggestions for future directions for such courts will be provided. Finally, the preliminary results of an evaluation of Illinois MHCs will be presented.

**Kimberly Dodson, Western Illinois University - Quad Cities**

**Paul Klenowski, Clarion University of Pennsylvania**

**LeAnn Cabage, Western Illinois University - Quad Cities**

### **An Evidence-Based Assessment Of Faith-Based Programs In The United States: Do Faith-Based Programs Reduce Recidivism?**

Faith-based organizations administer many of the prison-based programs aimed at reducing recidivism. Many of these organizations also manage treatment programs for substance abusers, at-risk juveniles, and ex-offenders. The research on religiosity and delinquency indicates that the two are inversely related. Therefore, it seems plausible that faith-based programs, which are rooted in religious organizations, might be an effective crime prevention strategy. However, it is unclear whether the empirical evidence supports the claim that faith-based programs are effective in reducing recidivism. This paper is a comprehensive assessment of the scientific evidence on the effectiveness of faith-based programs as a crime prevention method. The results of this study indicate that faith-based programs “work” to reduce recidivism.

**Karen Lahm, Wright State University**

### **An Examination Of Misconduct Among Women Inmates**

The majority of prior research on prison misconduct centers on male inmates and their violent behavior behind bars. To fill in the gap in the literature, the current study focused on the misconduct of women inmates. Rather than using a “global” measure of misconduct, the current study gathered information on four specific types of misbehavior behind bars: violent, property, sexual, and drug/alcohol. Over three hundred female inmates from a large, Midwestern prison were surveyed. Preliminary results indicate that the factors contributing to women’s misconduct in prison are quite different from the factors presented in the current literature on male prisoner misconduct.

**Roger Guy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke**

### **Bridging the Gap Between Evidence-Based Corrections and Community Efficacy**

Anyone who has worked in and around America’s prisons and jails knows that the everyday realities of life “on the inside” are too often inconsistent with the goals of offender rehabilitation, preparation for reentry into society. In spite of the paucity of effective rehabilitation programs in most U.S. prisons and jails, many correctional officials, public policy think tanks, professional associations, and scholars continue to spread the word about the progress that has been made with regard to the implementation of “evidence-based practices” (EBPs) and the reinvention, if not nascent discovery, of prisoner “reentry” services. This paper argues that to reduce offender recidivism, correctional systems will need to devote significantly more attention, than they have in the past, to providing high quality programs and services that target criminogenic needs and also enhance prospects for successful reentry. For correctional systems to implement and sustain such programs I suggest that the answer rests not in rehashing age-old notions of the importance of: (a) attending to transitioning inmates from “behind the wall” to “the streets” – reentry; or (b) basing professional practice on good research and theory – evidence-based practices. Instead, it lies in correctional system practices that constrain organizational processes and behavior such that prisons and jails routinely embrace “corrections” over “warehousing.” One such practice, albeit highly criticized and not often understood, is discretionary parole.

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS

**Dr. Edward Latessa, Professor and Director of the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati**

**PANEL 25: THE MANY FACES OF CRIME: HOMICIDE, WHITE COLLAR CRIME, STALKING, AND PROSTITUTION**

**Irshad Altheimer, Wayne State University**

**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**

**An Analysis Of The Varying Impacts Of Heterogeneity Across Nations**

Previous research has established ethnic heterogeneity as an important predictor of homicide across nations, but less is known about the role of religious and linguistic heterogeneity. Such a distinction is important when considering that research in economics and political science has found different types of heterogeneity to impact nations in different ways. The failure of criminologists to examine this issue raises questions about the ability of existing macro-level criminological theories to explain the effect of religious and linguistic heterogeneity on homicide. In an attempt to bring clarity to this issue, this paper examines the dynamic between different types of heterogeneity and homicide across nations. The implications of the results are discussed.

**Paul Leighton, Eastern Michigan**

**USA Network's 'White Collar' Series: Corporate Criminals Telling You That White Collar Crime Has Nothing To Do With Your Life**

A standard critique of media portrayals of crime is that there is an over-emphasis on street crime compared to white collar crime, especially given the prevalence and enormous costs of white collar crime. Recently, USA network started airing a series called White Collar that is about white collar crime. Given that this is just one show compared to a vast sea of programs about street crime, the critique still basically stands. But the media distortion of crime is so important that we also need to be aware that the crimes portrayed on White Collar are a narrow apolitical set of white collar crimes - ones that do not challenge abuses of power by corporations or government, what Quinney calls crime of domination. Plots on White Collar are not "ripped from the headlines" like Law and Order, and this paper provides some possible story contexts from a from a few months of news to highlight what is missing. While some may argue that such plotlines would not be interesting, this paper argues that the absence of crimes of domination is more directly linked to USA's ownership by NBC Universal, which is owned by GE - a frequent and prolific corporate offender over the course of decades (no 3 strikes and you're out for the powerful).

**James Geistman, Ohio Northern University**

**Attitudes of Criminal Justice and Other Majors toward the Crime of Stalking**

Since the passage of the first stalking law in the U.S., stalking victims have been neglected by the police. One possible reason is that the majority of stalking victims are female while the majority of police are male. Is police negligence a result of socialization on the job or prior socialization in a patriarchal society? If prior socialization, it is likely that the next "crop" of law enforcement officers will continue to neglect stalking victims. Using radical feminism, especially its focus on patriarchy, as a guide, criminal justice and non-criminal justice majors were compared in order to determine what effect acceptance of interpersonal violence, endorsement of sex role stereotypes and adversarial sexual beliefs, as well as various demographic factors, had on endorsement of patriarchy, knowledge of stalking, and attitudes toward stalking.

**Whitney Flesher, University of Cincinnati**

**House Girls and Field Girls: Applying Black's Theory of Law to Prostitution in Rhode Island**

Until very recently in Rhode Island, indoor prostitution was legal while street prostitution was not. The implication in the Rhode Island law was that indoor prostitution was somehow different and or safer than street prostitution. As Melissa Farley put it, "the pimp-messaged propaganda that indoor prostitution is safer than outdoor prostitution is like insisting that even though the plantation system is slavery, because the house girls have it better than the field girls, they are not slaves". The analogy used by Farley is apt and bears further examination. This paper will review the origins of the Rhode Island law, the differential enforcement of the "house girls" - indoor prostitutes versus the "field girls" - street prostitutes, and the recent changes to Rhode Island's prostitution laws. To understand how the law controls and views two forms of one type of behavior- prostitution, this research uses the insights of Donald Black's work on the behavior of law to focus in on the varying ways the law behaved and currently behaves in Rhode Island as it applies to prostitution. Black's five sociological factors that determine how the law behaves are used to explain the disparity in how indoor and street prostitution were viewed for decades in Rhode Island. Stratification, morphology, culture,

organization, and social control are used to examine the social factors that brought about the recent changes in the law.

**PANEL 26: TERRORISM AND HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Sabina Burton, University of Wisconsin - Platteville**

**Working Profiles of Domestic Terrorists**

Terrorism falls into the category of mass murder, a type of criminal behavior that has been classified as an exceptional crime. Over time, experts have developed working profiles of various types of exceptional offenders, such as serial killers, serial rapists, mass killers and pedophiles and have divided them into organized (anti-social) and disorganized (asocial) criminals. We may be dealing with a third type of exceptional criminal that does not fit into any previously established sub-category. Most terrorists do not appear to be psychotic, textbook psychopathic or sociopathic.

**Dean Alexander, Western Illinois University**

**Jamie Johnson, Western Illinois University**

**The Need For A Homeland Security Intelligence Academy**

There is a need for establishing a federally run, full-time, resident, self-contained national academy: the U.S. Homeland Security Intelligence Academy (HSIA). At HSIA, students will earn an undergraduate degree in homeland security and intelligence studies. This program will provide students with homeland security and intelligence-related practical and tactical skills as well as relevant leadership capabilities. It is the goal of HSIA to produce tier-one education and training for future homeland security and intelligence-focused agents and other professionals.

**Dean Alexander, Western Illinois University**

**Jamie Johnson, Western Illinois University**

**Why People Join Extremist/Terrorist Groups**

Given the exponential growth of extremists/terrorists embracing disparate ideologies globally, it is important to reassess why such individuals joined respective extremist/terrorist groups. Individuals join such groups for a variety of reasons, including, inter alia: revenge for real or perceived victimization, socio-economic marginalization and alienation, political marginalization and alienation, obtain protection against the oppressors, and duress/pressure from family, friends, and community.

**Kam Chow Wong, Xavier University**

**Terrorism Surveillance Program: A Case Study**

On December 16, 2005, the New York Times reported that President Bush, by executive order, has authorized the National Security Agency (NSA) to conduct warrantless domestic spying on US persons the administration have reasons to believe, had communicated with or otherwise were linked to suspected terrorists overseas. In affirming the existence of the domestic surveillance program, the Bush – Cheney administration provided no details of the domestic spying program. This is case study of TSP. The focus of the study is to understand TSP controversy: What transpired – how did TSP controversy come about? How did TSP work? Why was TSP adopted? What is the TSP controversy all about? Is TSP necessary, useful and reasonable in keeping America safe? Finally, what is the impact on implication of TSP in America, legally and politically? Legally, this study explores the integrity and sustainability of rule of law during war on terror. The operative research question here is whether and to what extent the institution of rule of law survives Bush (and Cheney) administration's conduct of war on terror? Politically, this study explores the vitality of structure of check and balance as a form of government during national emergencies. The research question here is whether and to what extent has Bush (Cheney) administration been successful in undermining check and balance constitutional framework in conducting a war on terror (TSP). Thus, ultimately, the question to be asked in this study is whether American form of democratic government survives Bush's war on terror?

**PANEL 27: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACROSS THE PLANET: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES**

**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**  
**Karuppannan Jaishankar, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University**  
**Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo**  
**Sudershan Pasupuleti, The University of Toledo**  
**Jagadish V. Bhimarasetty, R. M. College of Social Work**

**Correlates Of Formal And Informal Social Control In India: An Exploratory Study**

Jail staff that experience negative attitudes toward their job can be detrimental for the functional operation of the organization. Presumably, personnel that are more involved with their work should have lower levels of stress and higher levels of job satisfaction and organizational commitment, compared to those who are not involved. The current study examined the effects of job involvement on job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment at a large Southern jail organization. Based on multivariate analyses of staff survey data, the results revealed that job involvement was negatively related to job stress, and positively related to both job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The implications of these findings for correctional research and practice are also considered.

**Yuning Wu, Wayne State University**  
**Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo**  
**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**  
**Citizen Support For Community Policing In China**

This study aims to examine Chinese college students' support for community policing. Ordinary least squares regression was used to investigate support for community policing based on survey data collected from over 400 college students. Results showed that college students in general had positive attitudes toward the philosophy and practices of community policing. Support for community policing was significantly related to concerns of crime, perceptions of police, and attachment to conventional society. Individual background characteristics had no significant effect on support for community policing.

**Yuning Wu, Wayne State University**  
**Brad Smith, Wayne State University**  
**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**  
**Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo**  
**Views Of The Police In India: An Exploratory Study Of College Students**

Even though India has almost one-sixth of the world's population and is the most populous democracy, little has been published in Western journals on the policing views. This exploratory study was undertaken to examine the views of college students on various aspects on the police in India.

**Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo**  
**Why Chinese (Guangzhou) Citizens Are Willing To Obey The Law?**

China is one of the world's oldest civilizations. However, the Chinese long displayed a marked abhorrence toward law, and relied instead on the Confucianism-based moral codes. Since its economic reform started in 1978, People's Republic of China has gradually moved toward the law-based formal control. There is a lack of research especially empirical research on the Chinese citizens' willingness to obey the law. Based on the data collected from a random sample of approximately 1,200 citizens in Guangzhou, China, the current study aim at exploring the level of Chinese people's obligation to obey the law and then quantitatively examined the impact of instrumental and normative perspectives on the obligation.

**Yuning Wu, Wayne State University**  
**Chinese Immigrants' Contact With Police: Frequency, Nature, And Satisfaction**

While police-citizen contacts have received extensive research interests over the past three decades, very little is known about the frequency and nature of encounters between immigrants and local police. Using survey data collected from Chinese immigrants in three East Coast cities, this study explores three issues: (1). How often, and in what common situations, do Chinese immigrants have contact with local police; (2). Who among Chinese immigrants are more likely to have police contacts; and (3) How does satisfaction with police contact affect immigrants' global and specific perceptions of the police? Results showed that Chinese

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immigrants were just as likely as the rest of the public to have encounters with the local police. Most Chinese immigrants who had recent police contact were quite satisfied with the way officers handled things, although immigrants who initiated such contact tended to have a more favorable view of police performance than those whose contact was initiated by the police. Results also indicated a strong effect of satisfaction with immigrants' most recent police contact on their overall perceptions of the police. Implications for future research and policy are discussed.

### **PANEL 28: ISSUES IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS IN THE COURTS AND IN CORRECTIONS**

**Karen Miner-Romanoff, Independent Researcher**

#### **Interpretive Phenomenological Research With Incarcerated Individuals: Benefits, Challenges, And Necessity For Substantive Understanding Of Criminal Behavior**

Quantitative measures continue to account for the majority of crime-related research. Fewer qualitative studies have been conducted, especially on juveniles sentenced as adults, and contradictory results indicate a need for further research and new approaches. Specifically, the critical and interpretive phenomenological approach is highly underutilized in the study of crime. The advantages of this approach are considerable: it uncovers criminal participants' decisions and motivations for offending and allows researchers to include and reflect on their own experiences. Thus, deeper and more profound responses are elicited from participants. The model design I propose includes the major methods of qualitative research as applied to interpretive phenomenology, with examples from my recent research with incarcerated participants. These are adults serving sentences for juvenile crimes and sentenced while juveniles as adults. My design includes interviewing methods that encompass sensitivity to participants' values and norms; acknowledgment of researchers' experience and biases; and fluidity, bracketing, and trust-building with marginalized populations. Other forms of qualitative methods, such as grounded theory and case studies, do not utilize the intense analytical reduction necessary in interpretive phenomenology. Data analysis procedures include concept mapping; iterative coding; and multiple reduction worksheets that identify relevant and important words, ideas, and concepts. After interview coding, reduction, and analysis, theme and paradigm identification take place. Finally, multiple validity, authentication, and reliability procedures are utilized, including repeat question sequencing to ensure internal consistency of participants' narrative accounts, triangulation with official data, and member checks for clarity and limitation of researcher bias. The components discussed here, it is hoped, will encourage more criminogenic scholars to utilize interpretive phenomenological designs to gain needed insights into criminal participants' experiences, decisions, and motivations. Findings can provide heuristic and empirical experiential data as a basis for education of crime-prone youth and adults toward deterrence and an aid to policymakers in reevaluation and enactment of more effective legislation for reduction of crime, decrease in recidivism, and rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

**Brandon Kooi, Aurora University**

#### **An Analysis Of The Kane County Second Chance Program**

The numbers of court diversion initiatives are on the rise as states continue to find ways to cut costs. For the first time in decades we are beginning to see drops in jail and prison populations as agencies seek new alternatives to incarceration. This study reviews the Kane County (Illinois) second chance program run through the state's attorney's office and discusses the role the lay community plays in judging and recommending sentencing alternatives. Moreover, the study reviews volunteer student input within this community justice alternative that exemplifies an andragogistic pedagogy.

**Gipsy Escobar, Loyola University, Chicago**

**David Olson, Loyola University, Chicago**

#### **A Multi-Level, Multi-Dimensional Examination Of Risk Factors For Prisoner Recidivism**

This paper will present preliminary findings from an examination of the relationship between post-prison recidivism and the static and dynamic characteristics of roughly 30,000 adults released from prison in Illinois during 2007. In addition to the inclusion of traditional static characteristics (age, race, gender, prior criminal history, substance abuse history, etc), the analyses also incorporate measures of institutional adjustment (the extent and nature of the inmate's disciplinary record while incarcerated), and the characteristics of the community the inmate was released to. These individual- and community-level characteristics will be used to



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explain patterns in post-release recidivism--overall arrests and specifically for crimes of violence--during the 3-year period following release from prison using different multivariate statistical approaches.

**Brian R. Johnson, Grand Valley State University**

**Ruth Stevens, Grand Valley State University**

### **The Regulation And Control Of The Bail Bond Industry A National Study**

The bail bond industry is an integral component of the criminal justice system in many states. Unlike its public sector counterparts, however, the bail bond system is part of the private sector and operates under its own set of procedural rules and regulations. This study examines various legal guidelines imposed by states on the operation of bail companies, bail agents, and bounty hunters within their jurisdictions.

## **PANEL 29: ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN POLICING ACROSS THE GLOBE**

**Jason Ingram, Illinois State University**

### **Supervisory Influences On The Occupational Attitudes Of Police Officers**

The purpose of this study is to empirically examine the impact that supervisors have on the occupational attitudes of police officers. A considerable amount of research has been devoted to explaining police occupational attitudes, especially those that reflect officers' responses to the challenges they face in their work environments. Prior research has placed an emphasis on individual-level characteristics as explanations for attitudinal differences. Using survey data from five police departments, this paper adds to the body of literature in this area by taking a multilevel approach that treats supervisors as important contextual influences on officers' attitudes toward citizens, job roles, and policing tactics. Based on the results, the paper also addresses the impact of supervisors on how police policies and strategies are communicated to officers.

**Reverend Professor Kimora, John Jay College of Criminal Justice**

### **Justice For The Next Ten Years: Assessment Of The Impact Of ASPD**

The challenge for law enforcement agencies dealing with crime is recognizing who the psychopaths are and following their characteristic activities to the top of the criminal organization. In order to meet this challenge, criminal justice officials need to be familiar with the characteristics and behaviors of the Antisocial Personality, as described in the DSM-IV and in the "Revised Psychopathy Checklist" by Dr. Robert Hare. The variety of international crime that includes terrorism, drug trafficking, slave trade, prostitution, and international money laundering demonstrates the criminal versatility of the sociopath or psychopath. A crucial factor in developing effective new methodologies of solving crime is recognition that the Antisocial Personality is not deterred by punishment in the same manner as other members of society. These challenges indicate the need for changes in crime-fighting policies and methodologies in the field of justice in the next ten years to reflect the nature of the Antisocial Personality, as well as the borderless nature of these criminal activities.

**Michael Burke, Iowa Central Homeland Security**

### **Instructing What Matters, To Them, Or Instructing How It Matters.**

Training has become a dirty word, with National Emergency Management System (NIMS) and other trainings required by states, regions and territories. the answer is simple. Let those that know, train. This presentation will address training cops how to train cops. Including, but not limited to; training out of their area (cops don't learn from their own), teaching them how adult learners learn and teaching what matters..i.e. active shooter compared to NIMS.

**Kam Chow Wong, Xavier University**

### **How Chinese People Think And Feel About Their Police**

Very little is known about Chinese policing, outside China. Currently, most of the published work on Chinese policing in the West offered up an incomplete and distorted view. Many of them are openly critical, and a few contemptuous. The most common refrains include Chinese police are lawless, abusive, corrupt and incompetent. Whatever merits such reports hold for our understanding of China, they are not based on what the local people think and feel of their police. This article is about how the Chinese from all walks of life, from Party leaders to police officials to public intellectuals to general public think and feel about their police. Its purpose is to capture the observations, thinking and feelings of Chinese people towards the police. The

materials for this article come mainly from the media and web, from news accounts to web blogs to editorial comments to public opinions. Each of the media sources is a window of opportunity for the readers to come in contact with the police by and through the lens of the Chinese people. The strategy is to gather as broad a spectrum of voices of the people as possible to allow the readers to see the police as the Chinese people do. In this regard, what is attempted here, methodologically, is akin to making the readers silent observers of police in the virtual world, side by side with the Chinese.

**PANEL 30: RESEARCH DEALING WITH THOSE MOST IMPACTED BY CRIME: VICTIMIZATION ISSUES**

**Dana Cecil, Independent Researcher**

**The Need To Revise The Wisconsin Crime Victim Compensation Program In Accordance With State Statutes**

Restorative justice is becoming a popular approach for helping to heal victims of crime, both emotionally and financially. The main options of restorative justice programs are mediation and restitution, but many times victims are unable to use either of these alternatives. As a last resort, each state has a Crime Victim Compensation Program to assist eligible victims in paying certain expenses. Funding for the compensation programs is gained mainly through VOCA, or the Victims of Crime Act of 1984. Unfortunately, many victimization claims are denied. In particular, Wisconsin's eligibility criteria exclude victims of crimes who qualify for relief in other states such as Minnesota, Arizona, and California. In Wisconsin, juvenile victims and their families are the victims most affected by the discrepancy. Recommendations are made to evaluate Wisconsin's program and to revise the eligibility qualifications to reflect definitions in the state statute.

**Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University**

**Patti Ross Salinas Missouri State University**

**There's Nothing More Repulsive Than A Drunk Woman: An Examination Of Gender Bias And The Impact Of Blood Alcohol Concentration On The Likelihood Of A Jail Sentence For Male And Female Driving While Intoxicated Defendants**

While the treatment of women charged with criminal offenses has received increasing research attention and theoretical development in the past 40 years, considerable questions remain. The prevailing hypotheses emanating from feminist theory assert women will generally be sentenced more leniently (patriarchy/chivalry) except when their actions substantially violate well-defined sex role expectations such as associated with parenting or the use of violence. Using the rigid sex role expectations associated with acceptable drinking behavior as a springboard, the present study tests two hypotheses concerning gender bias in the sentencing of women charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI). Our focus is whether the influence of blood alcohol concentration (BAC) scores on the likelihood of a jail sentence differs for men and women. To test the direct and indirect effect of sex, 1,073 misdemeanor driving while intoxicated (DWI) cases from the Harris County, Texas Criminal Courts at Law were analyzed.

**Cara Rabe-Hemp, Illinois State University**

**Gail Sears Humiston, University of Central Florida**

**Victim Services By Illinois Prosecutors: A Test Of Institutional Theory**

The primary organizational goal of prosecuting attorneys is the conviction of criminal offenders. A major objective of victim advocate agencies is the provision of victims' rights, which were passed in response to special interest groups in the 1980s and guarantee services to crime victims. Though these victims' laws were designed to help both victims and prosecutors alike, in practice, they come in conflict, resulting in victims' rights being subverted. Through the lens of institutional theory, this study explored what factors influenced conformity in implementing victims' services by Illinois State's Attorneys'. Findings confirm that victim services that were less consistent with the primary goals of convicting offenders were less likely to be implemented. Legislative requirements, ongoing training and logic of good faith explained services provided to crime victims better than organizational resource perceptions. These lend support for institutional theory as framework for explaining the provisions of victim services in State's Attorney's offices.

**Carla Paguaga, Roosevelt University**

**Tana McCoy, Roosevelt University**

**From O.J. To Obama: An Exploration Of The Roles Of Race And Dog Fighting Attitudes In The Punishment Of Michael Vick**

Differences among African Americans and Whites concerning a myriad of criminal justice issues were exposed in the 1990s with the trial and acquittal of O.J. Simpson for the murder of his ex-wife. Survey research found African Americans significantly more likely to believe police and prosecutors unfairly target minority offenders and tamper with evidence to obtain convictions. More recently, several studies conducted after the election of Barack Obama found African Americans to report fewer feelings of marginalization and express greater feelings of political inclusion but no recent research has explored the persistence of racial differences concerning the administration of justice. This research examines the role of race in attitudes regarding the sentencing of a more recent high-profile African American defendant, Michael Vick. Vick, an NFL Quarterback, was sentenced to 22 months in federal prison for his role in a dog fighting organization. Using the results from the 2009 Illinois Crime Poll conducted by Roosevelt University, we examine the role of race/ethnicity of attitudes concerning the fairness of Vick's treatment. The research controls for age, income, education, sex, and attitudes toward animals in general and dog fighting specifically in a logistic regression.

**PANEL 31: PUNISHMENT, SEX, AND POLICE REFORM: SALIENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES**

**Douglas Thomson, Chicago State University**

**Hell And Punishment: Exploring The Hegemony Of Popular Theology As Ideological Source And Support For Mass Incarceration**

The social problem of mass incarceration in the United States of America in the late 20th and early 21st century has reflected and exacerbated inequalities in the nation while causing damage to the polity and calling into question the legitimacy of the legal order. Explanations of the phenomenon abound, including a variety of interconnected structural, political, historical, and cultural sources. They have, however, tended to neglect the role played by widespread belief in punitive control religious doctrines such as hell as a place of everlasting suffering imposed by a wrathful deity. This paper examines how such fear-based and hegemonic theology justifies regimes of punishment, in domestic (e.g., corporal punishment) and public (e.g., mass incarceration) spheres, and explores its role as an obstacle to ending mass incarceration and to the necessary accompanying social transformation. Such theology thus plays a key ideological role in maintaining, perpetuating, and justifying existing structural inequalities and undermining of the polity and legal order even as it feeds an array of social harms that then reinforce the ideology.

**Shane Dixon, Illinois State University**

**Male Homosexuality And The Prison System: Managing Sex And Sexuality In The Institution**

Few studies exist that directly address formal versus informal management techniques of homosexual male inmates applied by correctional facilities and their staff. Most existing research focuses exclusively on sexual assault and the corresponding reactionary approach of correctional authorities. The current research seeks to address the gap by examining not just sexual assault but general day-to-day operations of United States correctional facilities in regard to managing homosexual inmates. This research brings together available information on homosexuality and the correctional system by examining previous literature as well as firsthand accounts of prison life illustrated in various articles and interviews, and demonstrates the opposing forces of formal management techniques and the informal management that is practically applied by correctional officers on a daily basis. With the growing number of "out" homosexuals it becomes increasingly important to examine the relationship that exists between homosexuality and the correctional system. This research is useful in determining effective versus non effective management styles within the correctional system.

**Vladimir Sergevnin, Western Illinois University**

**Police Reform In Russia: From "Peoples Militia" To Partnership Style Police**

The objective of this presentation is to analyze Russian Government measures in police reform in order to evaluate the progress made in the law enforcement segment of Russian society. Since the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russian Government has been actively involved in several attempts to reform the militia

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(police), by advancing its own ideas and discussing proposed international paradigms with communities. At this time President Medvedev is playing an active role in the police reform project launched in August 2010. Russian society recognises the need for modernisation and greater efficiency and concerned that some important aspects of the reform could be harmful for the police service and the public. It is clear that there are a lot of the difficulties in modernizing the Soviet style, paramilitary, bureaucratic and corrupted law enforcement organizations. It is complicated, the political risks involved are considerable, and efforts to change can face strong resistance. This presentation outlines some sources of resistance to innovation in policing such as: resistance by mid and top-level officials in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (police), resistance by local and regional authorities, and resistance by rank and file officers. There has been a huge expansion in the numbers of "non-law enforcement functions" and police bureaucrats who are performing tasks that are distant from police mission. At the same time in 1990 and 2000s, Russian Federation witnessed proliferation of private security forces and the outsourcing of government services related to law and order. It is vital that police officers should concentrate on operational duties requiring police powers, experience and specialized training. However, many police officers seriously concerned about the future of the career police officer due to proposed 20 percent cut of the total number of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Government plans mechanically to decrease the number of officers which can lead to reduction of intellectual capital and experience of the force. In this presentation, we examine how changes in cultural traditions regarding militia (police) and governance affect policing methods. Also this presentation undertakes a brief democratic assessment of this reform and highlights areas where the democratic vision has been implemented and areas where the promise of democracy is still left unfulfilled.

**Kelly Cheeseman Dial, Messiah College**

**Wendi Goodlin-Fahncke, University of Toledo**

### **Seeking Sex On The Net: A Preliminary Examination Of Men Seeking "Encounters" With Other Men In A Mid-Western City And A Western City**

This study is an exploratory analysis of men seeking sexual escapades and/or relationships with other men. Personal ads in one large mid-western city and one large western city were examined for themes and content related to desired activities and demographic and physical characteristics. The analysis gains information from a medium that is considered the latest trend in finding potential partners. This study builds upon research conducted by Tewksbury (1996) and Humphreys (1970).

## **PANEL 32: WORKING IN CORRECTIONS: ISSUES AFFECTING CORRECTIONAL STAFF**

**Eugene Paoline, University of Central Florida**

**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**

### **Exploring Potential Consequences Of Job Involvement Among Jail Staff**

Jail staff that experience negative attitudes toward their job can be detrimental for the functional operation of the organization. Presumably, personnel that are more involved with their work should have lower levels of stress and higher levels of job satisfaction and organizational commitment, compared to those who are not involved. The current study examined the effects of job involvement on job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment at a large Southern jail organization. Based on multivariate analyses of staff survey data, the results revealed that job involvement was negatively related to job stress, and positively related to both job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The implications of these findings for correctional research and practice are also considered.

**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**

**Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University**

**Kelly Cheeseman Dial, Messiah College**

**Shannon Barton-Bellessa, Indiana State University**

### **The Relationship Between Job Stressors And Job Involvement Among Correctional Staff: A Test Of The Job Demands Model**

Much of the research on correctional officers over the past two decades has focused on job stress, job satisfaction, the job environment, and how demographic variables such as gender, race, health and family conflict influenced stress and job satisfaction. Due to the fact that correctional staff is such an important part of corrections, understanding how job stressors effect job involvement is essential, although, it has received

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little attention. Using survey data from a private correctional facility in the Midwest, the effects of the relationship between the job stressors of role conflict, role ambiguity, role overload, and perceived dangerousness of the job with job involvement were examined. A multivariate analysis indicated that role conflict and dangerousness of the job had significant effects on job involvement.

**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**

**Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University**

**Shannon Barton-Bellessa, Indiana State University**

**Shanhe Jiang, The University of Toledo**

### **Examining The Relationship Between Supervisor Trust And Management Trust And Job Burnout Among Correctional Staff**

Trust is a valued resource of any organization and is a necessary component of a positive, healthy work environment. In corrections, the work environment is critical to ensure the safety and security of staff, inmates, and the community. The demands of correctional work can lead to job burnout, which has been linked to psychological and physical health problems, decreased work productivity, increased absenteeism, and heightened turnover intent and turnover. Thus, it is paramount for corrections to find methods that can alleviate job burnout as much as possible. Three types of burnout have been identified in the literature: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and a feeling of ineffectiveness. This study explored whether correctional staff trust in supervisors and management effected burnout. Six hypotheses were proposed examining the three types of burnout and the two levels of trust. Using regression, the results indicate that levels of burnout were lower where workers trusted their supervisors and management in five of the six hypotheses proposed.

**Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University**

**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**

### **Association Between Distributive Justice And Procedural Justice With Life Satisfaction Among Correctional Staff**

Distributive justice and procedural justice, two dimensions of organizational justice, have been found to be important work place variables in shaping correctional staff job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. It is unclear whether distributive justice and procedural justice would be associated with correctional staff life satisfaction. Multivariate analysis of survey data from correctional staff at a state prison found that both perceptions of distributive justice and procedural justice had significant positive relationships with a measure life satisfaction.

**Eric Lambert, Wayne State University**

**Nancy Hogan, Ferris State University**

**Shannon Barton-Bellessa, Indiana State University**

### **The Association Between Perceptions Of Distributive Justice And Procedural Justice With Support Of Treatment And Support Of Punishment Among Correctional Staff**

Previous literature exploring the relationship between correctional officer orientations toward treatment and punishment is inconsistent at best. One aspect rarely studied in the correctional officer orientation literature is the influence of distributive and procedural justice on correctional staff support for treatment and punishment. For this study, 272 correctional officers were surveyed to examine this relationship. Overall, findings reveal that distributive justice did not impact support for treatment or punishment. Procedural justice, however, appeared to be influenced by perceptions of fairness in terms of promotion opportunities. Overall, the results of this study suggest further research in this area is needed.

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