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midwestern criminal justice association

annual meeting 2011



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Chicago, Illinois
September 29th—October 1st**

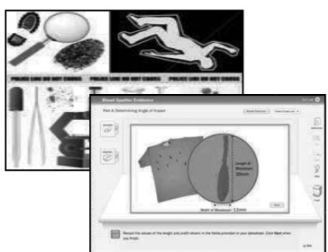
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Lecture Notes

NCVS statistics for recent years reveal the following:

- Approximately 15% of American households are touched by crime every year.
- About 16 million victimizations occur each year.
- City residents are almost twice as likely as rural residents to be victims of crime.
- About half of all violent crimes, and slightly more than one-third of all property crimes, are reported to police.
- Victims of crime are more often men than women.
- Younger people are more likely than the elderly to be victims of crime.
- Blacks are more likely than whites or members of other racial groups to be victims of violent crimes.
- Violent victimization rates are highest among people in lower-income families.

Teaching Tip

1. Poll students about whether or not they have been a victim of crime and not reported it? Or, do they know someone who has been a victim of crime and not reported it?



Lecture Notes

- Brief history of criminal law.
- Code of Hammurabi is an ancient code of 250 laws instituted by the King of Babylon, around 1750 B.C.E., dealing with criminal and civil matters.
- Mosaic code was the code of the Israelites, approximately 1200 B.C.E., the foundation of Judeo-Christian moral teachings and is the partial basis for the U.S. legal system.
- Based on belief that God entered a covenant with Israel in which they agree to obey His law, in return for God's care and protection.
- Twelve Tables were a set of Roman laws created around 451 B.C.E. by a special commission of 10 men in response to pressure from the lower class.
- The original code was written on 12 bronze tablets and represented a collection of rules related to family, religious, and economic life.

Teaching Tip

1. Locate and show the video "A History of Punishment" — develop a video sheet for students to use for review.

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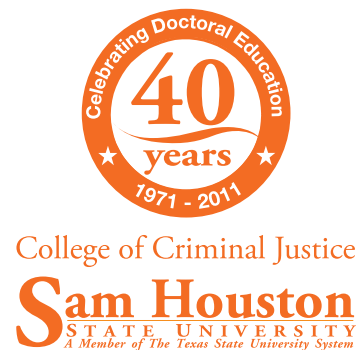
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Sandra Lee Browning (University of Cincinnati) Race, Class, and Crime; Law and Social Control; Drugs and Crime

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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. Associate 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.

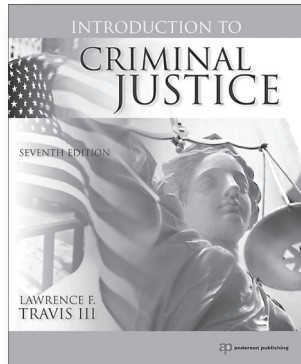
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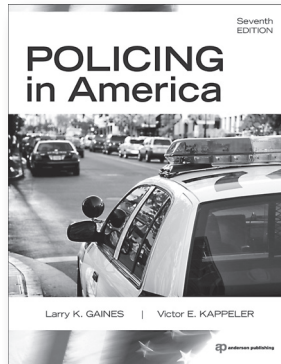
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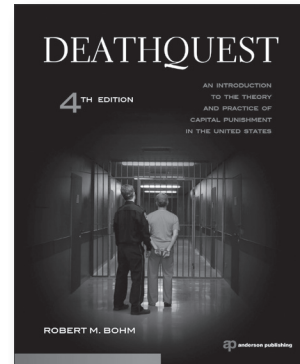
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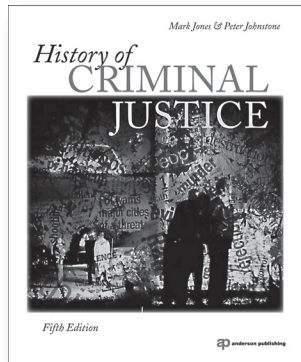
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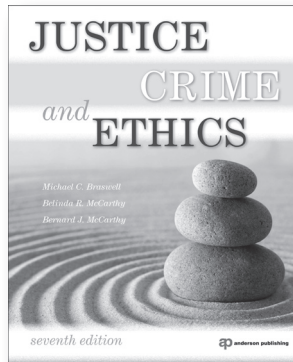
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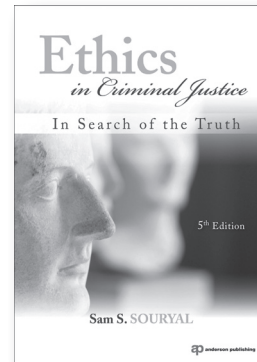
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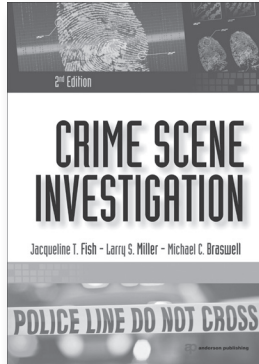
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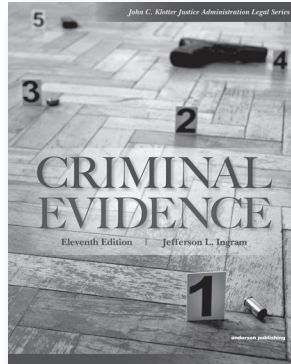


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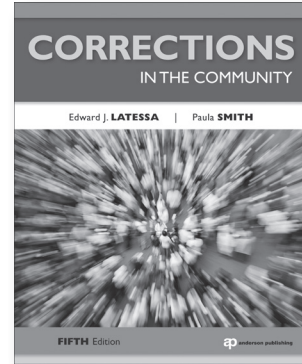
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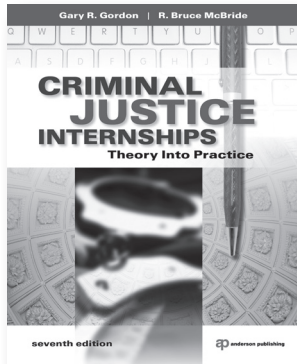
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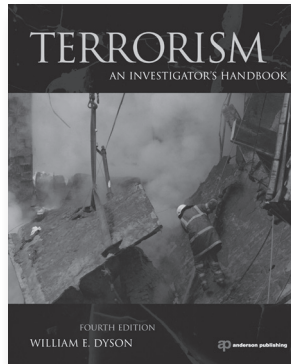
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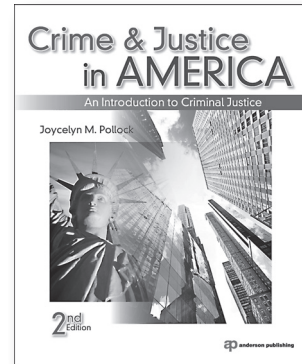
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**Research and Community Partnerships:
Solid Integration
&
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**2011 Annual Meeting
September 29 – October 1, 2011
Inn of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois**

Welcome to the 2011 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Conference!

On behalf of the officers of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association (MCJA), I am delighted to extend a warm welcome you to this year's annual meeting. We appreciate that you have selected the MCJA as an outlet for your work and as an opportunity to learn from and work with other scholars. Few other professional organizations can offer the cross-section and quality of presenters and attendees – scholars, practitioners, students -- that MCJA does. I would like to take a few paragraphs to detail what this year's meeting has to offer and future directions for our valued organization.

The conference is meant to showcase the important work being done across the region. It is also an excellent opportunity to meet old friends and make new acquaintances. We have many worthwhile events and offerings planned that are geared toward a variety of audiences. I do hope you make time to attend these sessions.

- ❖ Gratis Giordano's Pizza Luncheon hosted by Pearson on Friday from 11:45:12:45.
- ❖ Professional Career Fair on Friday afternoon 1-4pm.
- ❖ Engaging Roundtables
 - Why attend a doctoral program
 - Developing meaningful internship and service learning opportunities
 - What criminal journal editors want you to know to get published
 - Role of higher education in preparing students for loss prevention and asset protection careers
 - Mass decarceration
 - Insights on the Students Talking it Over with Police (STOP) program created by the Milwaukee Police Department
 - Research collaboration with social service agencies in justice settings
- ❖ And definitely not to be missed: **Keynote speaker Arthur Lurigio, Ph.D.** of Loyola University Chicago providing valuable and timely insight into Cultivating Research and Community Partnerships on Friday at 5:30pm in Buckingham. Presidential reception to follow.

For 34 years, the MCJA has maintained a strong reputation as a regional section of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). The strength and importance of a section is measured by the vitality of its annual meeting, the quality of its journal, and by its membership. The hard work of our current editor Michael Leiber, and the editors who preceded him, has made the *Journal of Crime and Justice* an excellent and well-respected source. Recently, we teamed up with Taylor & Francis Group to print our journal and make it available in an electronic format with three issues delivered annually. I encourage you to not only read the journal, but to submit manuscripts as well

If you are already a current member, I thank you. If you were a previous member and your membership has lapsed, I ask you to rejoin. If you never have been a member, I encourage you to join. You can make a difference in the organization. It is a very collegial

society that has an engaging and enjoyable meeting each year in Chicago. For more information on how to join the MCJA, please visit the website at **www.mcja.org**. A special note for those of you who are new to the MCJA: Welcome and thank you for deciding to join us for what is surely to be a good investment for you and for the association.

The 2011 meeting would not have been possible without the contributions of a number of individuals and entities. As the First Vice President and Program Chair, I would like to extend recognition to the current MCJA officers for their time and efforts in making the meeting possible and for serving the organization with pride and professionalism. Thank you to the individuals who submitted abstracts and presented roundtable ideas. Much appreciation also goes to our sponsors, whose generosity provided financial support for this meeting and made the snack breaks and presidential reception possible. Please take time to glance at the list of sponsors on the back of this program and their advertisements included in the program.

I would also like to acknowledge this year's Outstanding Student Paper Competition judges Eric Lambert, Philip Shon, Michael Leiber, and Steven Downing. I am also indebted to Marques Austin and the staff of the Inn of Chicago for the dedication and commitment they have shown the MCJA over the years in helping us plan, host, and deal with our last minute changes and requests. Expressions of gratitude also go to David Olson and the Department of Criminal Justice at Loyola University of Chicago for providing the projectors found in each of the panel rooms. Thank you to my BGSU colleagues and my family for their patience and support as I put this program together. Finally, to all of those in attendance, I thank you. We really could not be the MCJA without you.

Please mark your calendars for the 2012 meeting of the MCJA, which will also be hosted at the Inn of Chicago. The dates are September 27-30th. Please make your colleagues, students, and co-workers aware of the of the 2012 meeting and encourage them to attend. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or any other officer of the MCJA. Our contact information can be found in this program and on our website at **www.mcja.org**. Again, thank you for being a part of the MCJA Annual Conference 2011. I know you will have a great time here in Chicago!

Sincerely,



Melissa W. Burek
First Vice President and Program Chair
Criminal Justice Program
Bowling Green State University
mwburek@bgsu.edu

**Current Officers of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association
(2010-2011)**

President Eric G. Lambert Wayne State University dz9258@wayne.edu	1st Vice President & Program Chair Melissa W. Burek Bowling Green State University mwburek@bgsu.edu
2nd Vice President Brandon Kooi Aurora University bkooi@aurora.edu	Secretary Nancy L. Hogan Ferris State University Nancy_Hogan@ferris.edu
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PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE MCJA

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1995-1996 LINDA ZUPAN	1978-1979 F.L. KUCHEL
1994-1995 PETER KRATKOSKI	1977-1978 BOB PARSON
1993-1994 SLOAN LETMAN	

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 2011 Annual Meeting
Thursday, September 29 – Saturday, October 1, 2011 in Chicago

***Research and Community Partnerships:
Solid Integration and More Effective Implementation for Justice***

Thursday, September 29

1:00-2:15	Panels
2:15-2:30	Afternoon Snack Break – Sponsored by Lynne Rienner & Looseleaf Law Publications in Buckingham
2:30-3:45	Panels
4:00-5:15	Panels
5:15-6:15	Executive Board Meeting in Buckingham

Friday, September 30

8:30-10:00	Panels
10:00-10:15	Morning Snack Break – Sponsored by Gold Level Supporters Loyola University and University of Cincinnati in Buckingham
10:15-11:30	Panels
11:45-12:45	Luncheon and Special Presentation Sponsored by Pearson in Michigan
1:00-4:00	Career Fair in Buckingham
1:15-2:30	Panels
2:45-4:00	Panels
4:00-4:15	Afternoon Snack Break– Sponsored by Presidential Level Supporters Aurora University and Sam Houston State University in Buckingham
4:15-5:15	Business Meeting– All participants welcome to attend, in Buckingham
5:30	Keynote Address: Arthur Lurigio, Ph.D. of Loyola University Chicago Professor and Faculty Scholar; Associate Dean for Faculty (College of Arts and Sciences); Director, Center for the Advancement of Research, Training and Education in Buckingham
6:30	Presidential Reception in Buckingham

Saturday, October 1

9:00-10:15	Panels
10:15-10:30	Morning Snack Break– Sponsored by Ferris State University in Buckingham
10:30-11:45	Panels

Thursday September 29th

PANEL 01

Police Issues and Practices

Thursday, September 29, 2011

1:00pm—2:15pm

Michigan

CHAIR

Kenneth J. Novak

University of Missouri Kansas City

THE INFLUENCE OF SPACE AND TERRITORIALITY IN UNDERSTANDING POLICE BEHAVIOR

Craig C. Short

*University of Missouri
Kansas City*

This paper examines the exercise of territorially and offers a partial replication and extension of Herbert's (1997) normative orders of policing and the manner by which officers control space. Data were obtained by conducting social observations of police officers in a socially heterogeneous patrol division in Kansas City, Missouri. Results provide support for Herbert's thesis, and further highlights the importance environmental context has on officers' understand and interpret problems, and the manner in which officers interact with the public.

Kenneth J. Novak

*University of Missouri
Kansas City*

PROACTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES TO VULNERABLE PERSONS

Michael Seredycz

*Grant McEwan
University*

Practitioners and academics agree that the cycling of victims and offenders throughout the criminal justice system is both expensive and ineffective in its current state. Many cities under budget and fiscal constraints have chosen to reduce police budgets which consequently have results in more reactive policing strategies. This paper presentation examines the efficacy of the creation of a Vulnerable Persons Unit designed as a proactive diversion program for person with chronic contact with the police.

POLICE PURSUITS: A CASE FOR RELAXING SOME POLICE PURSUIT POLICIES

Timothy M. Maher

*University of Missouri St.
Louis*

Police vehicle pursuits create dangerous conditions, not only for the police and fleeing suspects, but also for the public. This paper presents the findings of a study that surveyed citizens, from St. Louis County Missouri, about their views regarding under what circumstances and for which offenses the police should pursue a fleeing suspect. Policy implications are discussed.

Mark DeBarr

*University of Missouri St.
Louis*

INTELLIGENCE LED POLICING: ANALYSTS AS THE FINAL ARBITERS IN THE ETHICS OF THE INTELLIGENCE PROCESS

Thomas J. Martinelli

*MSU Intelligence
Toolbox Program*

This paper addresses the need for agencies participating in the Information Sharing Environment (ISE) to commit to advanced training measures for their intelligence analysts. Civil libertarian fears of the intelligence function continually cite a lack of uniformity within the intelligence process, whether at the collection and retention stage or during the dissemination process.

Poor oversight measures can create a potential for substantial constitutional rights abuses, privacy violations and a perception of distrust. Built in self policing measures, within the intelligence function, have been around for sometime but the failure to strictly adhere to those provisions have proven costly both in civil courts and the court of public opinion. Nationally certified analysts have the skills set to see the big picture, avoid the potential liabilities associated with policing privacy and maintain a positive public persona for the ISE. This paper touches on a few critical legal and ethical concepts associated with policing privacy and the need to empower our intelligence analysts with the tools to successfully quarterback their law enforcement team members in order to reinforce our community-police partnerships regarding the intelligence mission.

PANEL 02

*Pedagogy: Taking Learning Outside
the Classroom*

Thursday, September 29, 2011

1:00pm—2:15pm

Windy City

CHAIR

Robert Vaughn
Cedarville University

**DETERMINING TYPICALITY: IDENTIFYING COMMON AND UNIQUE COMPONENTS OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES**

Christine A. Yalda

*Grand Valley State
University*

Heather Andrews

20th Circuit Court

While criminal justice programs during the past decade have instituted field placement internships to augment classroom teaching, seeking to produce more qualified and experienced graduates, little research has explored the nature and effectiveness of these internship programs or identified significant “best practices” in the field. Determining internship program typicality constitutes a necessary first step towards more robust and generalizable research in this area. This presentation examines available criminal justice internship program websites nationally to explore both common and unique program components, including the salient components that make up a “typical” criminal justice internship program in the United States. These findings will serve to inform criminal justice education practices as well as enhance future internship program evaluation efforts.

EXAMINING STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS: PERCEPTION AND PARTICIPATION IN SERVICE LEARNING & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Jeffrey A. Walsh

Illinois State University

Jessie L. Krienert

Illinois State University

Shane Dixon

Illinois State University

Higher education is often viewed as a training ground for young adults instrumental in shaping their morals and values. Higher education can also serve as a training ground for future civic engagement. At ISU civic engagement is defined as “working to make a difference in the public life of our communities and developing the combination of knowledge, skills, values, and motivation needed to make that difference. Further, civic engagement serves to promote social cohesion and community control. The current research, drawn from a campus-wide e-survey, examines a large number of student characteristics including sex, GPA, voting history, involvement, academic major, and employment to better understand the short and long-term benefits associated with service learning and civic engagement. The present study was funded by the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) at ISU.

TAKING CJ STUDENTS ABROAD: BRIDGING THE DIVIDE

Robert Vaughn

Cedarville University

Unlike other academic disciplines, there is an inherent difficulty in creating opportunities for criminal justice students to study abroad within their discipline. Host countries possess legitimate concerns about security, and creating an educational and meaningful experience for the students can be a challenge. This presentation will examine a recent pilot program by one university which took students to Spain and will share the strategies, successes, and challenges.

GETTING THE “WORD” OUT: SOCIAL MEDIA AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Art Jipson

University of Dayton

This presentation will examine the use of Facebook, Twitter, Blog, Skype, and other tools to reach prospective students and majors interested in Criminal Justice, Criminalistics, Criminology, Forensic Psychology, and related areas. A review of three basic models of adaptation (1. Low Use and Integration, 2. Medium Use and Integration, and 3. High level Use and Integration) will be presented. The nature and manner of use of social media in and out of these models will be discussed and critiqued based on how they advance the field of Criminal Justice and recognition of Criminal Justice departments and programs.

PANEL 03

*Roundtable Discussion:
MASS DECARCERATION?*

Thursday, September 29, 2011
1:00pm—2:15pm
Saint Claire

FACILITATOR
Mary K. Stohr, Missouri State University

Mary K. Stohr
Missouri State University

Brett Garland
Missouri State University

Nancy Hogan
Ferris State University

Eric Lambert
Wayne State University

Eric J. Wodahl
University of Wyoming

As of 2010 the state imprisonment rate for adults nationally had declined a few points, and county and city jails experienced similar decreases in the numbers of inmates. Twenty-four states experienced a decrease in their imprisonment rates from 2008 to 2009, and these states represented every region of the country, from California to Michigan to Rhode Island to Texas. In three northeastern states these declines represented a discernable trend over the last decade. Not all states experienced such declines, and a majority had increases. In this roundtable we will explore the explanations for, and implications of, a possible mass decarceration at the state, local, and federal levels over the coming years.

PANEL 04

*Institutional Corrections: What's
Happening Behind Bars*

Thursday, September 29, 2011
1:00pm—2:15pm
Harbor

CHAIR
Stephanie A. Whitus
Aurora University

MEN BEHIND BARS: INVESTIGATING RISK PERCEPTION AMONG MEN RELEASED ON PAROLE FROM CANADIAN FEDERAL PRISONS

Rose Ricciardelli
*University of Ontario
Institute of Technology*

The current research looks at perceptions and experiences of risk among men serving a federal prison sentence in Canada. Over 30 men with active warrants, either staying in a half-way house or frequenting a day reporting center, voluntarily participated in detailed 60 to 100 minute face-to-face interviews discussing their prison experience. Preliminary findings suggest that violence is prevalent in medium and maximum security Canadian prisons. Findings also suggest that violence occurs less frequently in minimum security prison mainly because inmates do not want to be sent (or sent back, if they have been transferred to a lower security prison due to good behaviour,) to higher security prisons for participating in such behaviours. Prisoners discuss a code of behavior that enforces a need to

be aware of their surroundings, to “watch their backs” or always “have their back against a wall”. Generally, experiences of risk as well as how prison risks (e.g., violence, in-group/out-group inclusion) impact identity for inmates will be presented. Overall, both theoretically and substantively, this research will examine the implications and manifestation of risk as framed among inmates of Canadian federal prisons.

INMATE VICTIMIZATION: AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN BEHIND BARS

Karen F. Lahm

Wright State University

The majority of prior research on female prison inmate victimization centers on their sexual victimization behind bars. To fill in the gap in the literature, the current study focused on the victimization of women inmates, specifically inmate on inmate, in four areas: 1) violent; 2) property; 3) sexual; and 4) drug/alcohol. Over three hundred female inmates from a large, Midwestern prison were surveyed. Preliminary results indicate that the factors contributing to women’s prison victimization differ depending on the specific type of victimization being examined. Using a global measure of victimization may no longer be the best way to operationalize inmate victimization, especially among female inmates. Policy implications will be discussed.

PROCESSING RISK: CORRELATES OF SUDDEN DEATH IN JAIL AND LOCKUP CUSTODY

Richard Zevitz

Marquette University

This paper draws on research recently carried out by the author and others for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin on risk factors and common predictors of sudden death through suicide, drug overdose, and natural causes in municipal and county detention and corrections facilities. It examines the role played by mental illness in those whose lives ended while in custody. It goes on to evaluate the effectiveness of risk assessment screening and other strategies employed to prevent death behind bars. Findings have implications for both policy implementation and the direction of future research.

STATE POLITICS AND STATE CORRECTIONAL POLICIES

David M. Jones

*University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

While it has been noted by many the United States has incarceration rates that are much greater than those of comparable countries, less notice has been given to the fact that there is significant variation of such rates among states within the nation. Vanessa Barker, in her book *The Politics of Imprisonment*, has suggested that interstate variations is such facts as “political structures” and “collective agency” affect these rates. This paper will seek to test that proposition.

PANEL 05***Perceptions of Criminal Justice Agents
and Their Implications***

Thursday, September 29, 2011
2:30pm—3:45pm
Windy City

CHAIR
James Frank
University of Cincinnati

**HOW CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS PERCEIVE COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES IN THE
STATE OF OHIO**

Natalie Goulette
University of Cincinnati

Angela Reitler
University of Cincinnati

Whitney Flesher
University of Cincinnati

Lawrence Travis
University of Cincinnati

James Frank
University of Cincinnati

This study explores the penalties, disabilities, or disadvantages imposed by law on those persons convicted of criminal offenses in Ohio. Using data collected through surveys of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and probation and parole officers in Ohio, we identify those consequences that are perceived to be most frequently encountered by defendants and the level of difficulty they pose for successful re-entry. We also examine the perceptions of courtroom actors concerning a number of aspects involving the number of existing, their use, and their perceived value. Additionally, we compare and contrast perceptions of respondents across occupational groups in an effort to determine if there are substantive differences in perceptions across criminal justice actors. Finally, recommendations for policy responses are discussed.

DETERMINING INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL: ISSUES FACING DEFENDANTS

Sean McCarthy
Iowa State University

This paper examines Sixth Amendment issues relevant to ineffective assistance of counsel. The author evaluates the Court's approach to ineffective assistance cases both pre and post *Strickland v. Washington*. It is argued that the burden of proof on defendants is justifiable, yet close examination of the most recent Court rulings on relevant issues illustrates the Court remains at least somewhat flexible when applying the *Strickland* standard.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERCEPTIONS OF CYBERBULLYING AND SEXTING

Justin W. Patchin
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Joseph A. Schafer
*Southern Illinois
University*

Sameer Hinduja
*Florida Atlantic
University*

John P. Jarvis
Federal Bureau of Investigations

What role does law enforcement play in preventing and responding to adolescent misbehavior initiated online? Based on emerging trends, it is likely that cyberbullying, sexting, and other forms of online deviance will continue to increase in prevalence and seriousness. As a result, law enforcement officers will increasingly be called upon to intervene. The current paper explores law enforcement perceptions of their role in preventing and responding to cyberbullying and sexting. Approximately 1000 sworn officers were surveyed, and their responses suggest that most feel these are problems warranting officer involvement. Implications for law enforcement are discussed.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN RUSSIA

Vladimir Sergevnnin
Western Illinois University

Since early in history of modern state (1991), Russia has been plagued with problems of police misconduct and corruption. Different models for reform have been proposed, from recertification policing to downsizing the police force. Today, there are new models of reform available. This presentation discusses a comprehensive approach to police reform in Russia. In addition to evaluating the effectiveness of prior approaches, it analyzes the use of total recertification of all police departments, and the need for administrative and political reforms. Using the example of the recent scandals in Moscow police department, the presentation suggests that every participant in the law enforcement system plays a vital role in preventing police abuse. Finally, the article suggests that while traditional remedies for police corruption play an important role, political actions are inadequate tools for instituting long term reforms.

PANEL 06

*Workshop: The Role of Higher
Education in Recruitment, Hiring, and
Promotion Practices in Loss
Prevention / Asset Protection /
Security Management*

Thursday, September 29, 2011

2:30pm—3:45pm

Saint Claire

FACILITATOR

Robert A. Hanson

Northern Michigan University

This workshop examines the results of a national survey, conducted in partnership with the National Retail Federation that elicited information regarding the role of higher education in the field of Loss Prevention. The workshop will follow with a discussion of the implications for criminal justice curricula.

PANEL 07

*State Legislation and Constitutional
Issues*

Thursday, September 29, 2011

2:30pm—3:45pm

Michigan

CHAIR

Phil Stinson

Bowling Green State University

DO THE EVOLVING STANDARDS OF DECENCY HAVE A FUTURE IN DEATH PENALTY CASES?

Matthew Matusiak
*Sam Houston State
University*

In *Weems v. United States*, the U.S. Supreme Court introduced the principle that Eighth Amendment jurisprudence was not rigid. The phrase used to identify this process of development, the evolving standards of decency, was set forth by the Court in *Trop v. Dulles*. While the evolving standards of decency began as dictum in the majority opinion of Chief Justice Warren, the principle has become a constitutional test endorsed by the Court. The current research traces the history and application of the evolving standards of decency, their philosophical origination, and influence on

Eighth Amendment jurisprudence through the Cruel and Unusual Punishment Clause.

IMPLEMENTING CHANGE—MEDICAL MARIJUANA COMES TO MICHIGAN

Anthony J Ragona

On Thursday, December 4, 2008, The Michigan Medical Marijuana Act became law. Michigan's history with marijuana reform, however, suggested passing marijuana reform legislation is one thing, implementing it is something else. Three years after passage, media reports indicate some communities have yet to embrace the spirit of the law. The record is replete with ongoing court battles between local, township, and county law enforcement officials and marijuana patients (Also see, see Shiawassee County 35th Circuit Court People of the State of Michigan vs Larry King). The proposed paper is an outgrowth of a 2 year participant observation study. The paper provides the backdrop for more targeted questions concerning the how the legislation served to shape responses in local communities. The paper examines the history of Proposition #1 passage. It will look at the arguments of proponents and opponents and at the social forces and events that help shaped this legislation. It describes the communities that are the focus of this study; their local and political cultures.

PASSING AND SECURING ENACTMENT OF THE ILLINOIS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT

Tracy G. Crump

*University of Illinois at
Chicago*

The Illinois Domestic Violence Act (IDVA) was signed into law March 1, 1982, with major revisions following in 1986 and 1993. The act was primarily the result of the work of volunteer lawyers and grassroots activism amid social, political, and legal resistance. The difficult yet rewarding job of drafting the IDVA and securing its implementation has undoubtedly assisted hundreds of thousands of Illinois families as a remedy for abusive situations was found where there was thought to be no relief. Although much has been written about the IDVA, no reports recount the story of the frontline workers. This project, therefore, sought to illicit the experience of those responsible for drafting and securing enactment of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act. This project described the political, social, and legal obstacles overcome to draft the IDVA, secure its acceptance in the legislature, and begin its systemic implementation from the act's inception in 1976 to its major revision in 1993. The work is based on an archival analysis of Illinois news and journal articles and interviews with the principal authors and primary lobbyists of the initial IDVA.

THE POLICY AND PRIVACY IMPLICATIONS OF *SORRELL v. IMS HEALTH INC.*

Michael E. Buerger

Bowling Green State University

The 2011 Supreme Court decision in *Sorrell* expanded upon the private-sector First Amendment rights, but also created a toe-hold for a new layer of law: the First Amendment supports not just the right to express information or opinion, but the right to acquire information. Logical implications of the decision for criminal justice in particular, and for privacy concerns generally, are discussed.

PANEL 08*Roundtable Discussion**S.T.O.P.: Students Talking it Over with Police*

Thursday, September 29, 2011

2:30pm—3:45pm

Harbor

DISCUSSANT

William J. Singleton

Milwaukee Police Department

PROVIDING CLARIFICATION AND TRANSPARENCY ON POLICE STOPS TO TODAY'S URBAN YOUTHS THROUGH FACILITATION AND TRAINING**William J. Singleton***Milwaukee Police
Department*

In August of 2010, the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) District Five Community Prosecution Unit was tasked by the Chief of Police to create a program to address youths' behavior during police stops. Internal data indicated an increasing problem with police-juvenile interactions and relations, particularly in inner-city areas. Frustrated by frequent stops, at times without explanation or justification, police-juvenile encounters became increasingly volatile, leading to an increase in use of force incidents, as well as citizen complaints of police misconduct. Upon examination, there were no programs in Milwaukee that targeted, specifically, police-juvenile encounters and the mitigation of volatile interactions. The MPD created Students Talking it Over with Police (STOP) to address these concerns, targeting juveniles (identified as future leaders) enrolled in the Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Milwaukee. The STOP program provides these young leaders with conflict resolution skills to effectively deal with and understand police interactions, as well as police identifiers and relevant information about crime and police behavior in their city.

PANEL 09*Research Collaboration: The View
from Social Services*

Thursday, September 29, 2011

4:00pm—5:15pm

Harbor

Derek Mason*Bowling Green State University***HeeSoon Lee***Bowling Green State University***Peggy Adams***Bowling Green State University***Mamta Ojha***Bowling Green State University*

The purpose of this roundtable is to share information relevant for collaborative research with social service agencies. Social services possess an organizational culture frequently dissimilar to justice settings. Agency practitioners hold worldviews and values generally divergent from justice professionals. A better understanding of these differences may strengthen research collaborations. The discussion includes the following topics: the social service frame of reference,

professional conduct, diversity, evidence-based practice, and organizational crime. Discussants draw on extensive experience as practitioners and conducting research with community-based agencies to identify themes critical to successful collaboration.

PANEL 10

Wrongful Convictions and Disparities in Sentencing

Thursday, September 29, 2011

4:00pm—5:15pm

Windy City

CHAIR

Art Jipson

University of Dayton

STIGMA & WRONGFUL CONVICTION: THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION AND DNA TESTING

Kimberley A. Clow

*University of Ontario
Institute of Technology*

Rosemary Ricciardelli

York University

Tanya C. Cain

*University of Ontario
Institute of Technology*

Robert Baltovich

Exoneree

Exonerated individuals report encountering considerable stigma in their communities after they are released from prison. The current study investigates how different factors associated with an exoneree's case may influence this stigma. In particular, we looked at how government compensation, DNA exoneration, and factors that contributed to the original conviction (e.g., mistaken eyewitness, false confession) influenced the willingness of university students' to volunteer to spend time assisting exonerees and how comfortable they thought they would be with different exonerees. Findings suggest that students neither expressed preference for exonerees who were financially compensated nor did they differentially discriminate against exonerees who were refused financial compensation from the government. In addition, students reported that they would be most comfortable interacting with individuals who were exonerated through DNA testing rather than through other means (e.g., incorrect eyewitness identification, someone else confessing to the crime). Implications for reducing stigma toward exonerees are discussed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ELIMINATING WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS IN AN EFFORT TO RESTORE, AND OR IMPROVE, COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Vincent R. Jones

*Governors State
University*

In underserved communities, there exists a degree of mistrust of our current criminal justice system by victims and offenders, and the families of victims and offenders. This mistrust can be directly related to, among other things, the wrongful conviction of the innocent. It is critical that our system of justice is one that identifies the innocent early in the process and eliminates wrongful convictions in an effort to improve, or restore, community confidence in the criminal Justice system. This goal can be accomplished by adding specific safeguards as outlined herein.

QUINNEY, LACAN AND CRIMINAL DISCOURSE: THE REALITY OF THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CRIMINALITY AND DISCOURSE

Michelle N. Cardiel
Northeastern Illinois University

This research analyzes constructions of crime and criminality through Richard Quinney's works examined by integrating the works of Jacques Lacan. Dissecting Richard Quinney's social construction model demonstrates underlying processes of constructing criminal definitions and social consequences. Unraveling complexities surrounding social influences and forces constructing labeled deviance or behaviors, sparks creativity. A created label of crime and criminal activity in society establishes and reinforces categorizing common man. Applying Jacques Lacan's exploring lexical choices between senders and receivers in his "Four Discourses" with Richard Quinney's social construction model unravels a new chapter in labeled criminality. This formed an argument associating perceived social criminality with language that constructs the constitutive criminal.

GIRLS RUN WILD: A COMPARISON OF FEMINIST AND FOCAL CONCERNS THEORIES IN EXPLAINING GENDER DISPARITIES IN SENTENCING FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED DEFENDANTS

Patti Ross Salinas
*Missouri State University
Springfield*

Tana McCoy
Roosevelt University

For decades, feminist theory largely dominated sentencing research examining gender disparities. More recently, hypotheses generated by focal concerns have found increasing support in sentencing research leading many court researchers to abandon hypotheses grounded in earlier notions of the patriarchal/chivalrous concerns of court decision makers. Using logistic regression analysis, we compare and contrast the relevancy of feminist and focal concerns hypotheses in explaining the main and interactive effects of gender in the decision to jail misdemeanor driving while intoxicated offenders in Harris County, Texas. In addition to gender, race/ethnicity, prior offenses, and seriousness, the model utilizes blood alcohol content, a key strength of evidence measure uniquely suited to capture ideas regarding the appropriateness of drinking behavior among males and females. Our findings support the continued relevancy of feminist theory in sentencing decisions.

PANEL 11

*Roundtable: Career Preparation for
Students-Internships, Service Learning
and Networking*

Thursday, September 29, 2011

4:00-5:15pm

Saint Claire

Diane Leamy
Missouri State University

Tracy Wehrle
Illinois State University

Tana McCoy
Roosevelt University

Pam Cooper
Illinois State University (Career Services)

The focus of this panel is to help students and advisors prepare for co-curricular opportunities.

Friday, September 30th

PANEL 12

*Roundtable: Innovative Data
Collection Techniques with Google*

Friday, September 30, 2011

8:30am—10:00am

Harbor

FACILITATOR and PRESENTER

Philip Stinson

Bowling Green State University

This roundtable will discuss innovative uses of the Google News search engine and its Google Alerts email notification service to collect data for quantitative content analysis research, as well as our experiences with a digital imaging management (DIM) computer system to organize and manage large amounts of archival documents used in our research. Use of Google News, Google Alerts, and a DIM system has been instrumental in our research into police crime. Our methodology is within the "newsmaking criminology" paradigm and has produced data that would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain using other methods because there are no official data or comprehensive statistics available on the phenomenon of police crime.

PANEL 13

*The Many Faces of Gangs: Media,
Theory, and Crime*

Friday, September 30, 2011

8:30am—10:00am

Windy City

CHAIR

Morris Jenkins

University of Toledo

EXPLORING CRIME AND EMPOWERMENT THROUGH CHICAGO YOUTH

Brandon R. Kooi

Aurora University

Jeffrey J. Bulanda

Aurora University

This paper begins an exploratory study that looks into a Chicago initiative referred to as the C.R.I.M.E. program (compassion, respect, inspiration, motivation, empathy) under the auspices of Loyola University's School of Social Work's Empowering Counseling Center (ECC). Concepts are discussed through gang literature under the ground work of neutralization and social bond theory while investigating how at-risk youth are impacted once empowered. This type of interpretive research is helpful to create a better understanding of group dynamics on the street and how these dynamics can run counter to the traditional demonization of both offenders and criminal justice practitioners.

CINEMATIC ANALYSIS: DETERMINANTS OF MEMBERSHIP WITHIN ASIAN GANGS

Richard J. De Caires

*University of Ontario
Institute of Technology*

This paper conducts a cinematic analysis on six Asian gangster films in order to determine the prevailing characteristics of membership within Asian gangs. The intent is to examine the degree to which the cinematic portrayal either supports or negates previous research findings. Thematic categories representing the most consistent findings that promote membership within Asian gangs will be included: (1) affluence of social and economic capital; (2) loyalty/inclusion/camaraderie; (3) sense of protection; (4) increase of status in society; (5) proliferation of higher income and wages; (6) involvement in drug subculture [drug use and trafficking]; (7) the influence of women and family; and (8) theoretical paradigms that accentuate gang involvement. The limitations, implications and recommendations for further research will be defined and explained within the context and parameters of this study.

MEDIA, JUSTICE, AND JACQUELINE MONTANEZ: THE STORY OF A FEMALE GANG MEMBER CONVICTED OF MURDER

Aubri F. McDonald

*University of Illinois at
Chicago*

John M. Hagedorn

*University of Illinois at
Chicago*

Media coverage of female-perpetrated homicide varies from sexy sensationalism to racist demonization. For some, typically attractive, white women who kill, media painstakingly searches for justification. On the other hand, the life stories of minority women who are demonized as “monsters” at times are distorted or completely neglected. The tragic consequences are demonstrated by an examination of the case of 150-year-old Jacqueline Montanez, a gang member who murdered two male rival gang members. Media and justice professionals throughout history have classified a woman who kills as either a “lady” or a “monster.” Media enhances this characterization and affects judiciary outcomes by influencing public sentiments and political pressures. A “lady” exudes femininity, frailty, and is ranked socially—her violence is investigated, her actions rationalized and minimized. A “monster” is masculine, has darker features or is of a racial minority, lower social class—her violence is expected and harshly punished. During her trial and in the media Jacqueline Montanez was considered a “monster.” Her life was overlooked and her violent actions were distorted, deeming her unworthy of consideration or redemption. Her case illustrates how these social constructions become reified in the courtroom and result in a tragic miscarriage of justice.

MARA SALVATRUCHA: THE PERFECT STORM BEHIND THE GANG

Sierra Spaude

University of Detroit Mercy

Mara Salvatrucha is not just a product of bored kids, lost adolescents looking for a surrogate family, or wannabe gangsters looking to make money. The gang originated when Salvadoran immigrants migrated to the United States, in particular Los Angeles. Faced with poverty and segregation they banded together to form MS-13. Through America's anti-gang policies including prison and deportation, they gang spread and became more violent and organized. It is imperative to understand the history of El Salvador in order to understand MS-13.

SOVEREIGN CITIZENS

Michael J. Witkowski
University of Detroit Mercy

The Southern Poverty Law Center estimates 300,000 people are claiming to be "sovereign citizens" and they are increasingly using so-called "paper terrorism" to punish public officials (like police and prosecutors) who enforce the law against them. Usual activities include filing liens and claims against them in court. Recently, some have resorted to violence when stopped by police resulting in senseless killings. Sovereigns generally use nonsensical and often illegal schemes to avoid paying taxes, eliminate debts, and attempt to extract money from the U.S. government. Many of its leaders specialize in the so-called "redemption" scam which claims to allow participants to access huge sums of cash the government has kept in their names in "secret" Treasury accounts since birth. These people's (sometimes called common-law citizens or redemptionists) ideas have roots in the tax protest movement and have an extreme right-wing and sometimes racist outlook that pose a threat to American law enforcement. Recently they have been charged with illegally taking over foreclosed homes. Black sovereigns have developed their own form of sovereign activity in that most White groups have excluded them under the claim they are "14th Amendment Citizens."

PANEL 14

*Special Courts and Community
Alternatives*

Friday, September 30, 2011
8:30am—10:00am
Saint Claire

CHAIR

Bill Wakefield
University of Nebraska at Omaha

DRUG COURTS AND ALCOHOL-USE MONITORING: THE EFFECTS OF INCREASED SUPERVISION ON PARTICIPANT PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Benjamin Gibbs
*University of Nebraska
at Omaha*

Bill Wakefield
*University of Nebraska
at Omaha*

Drug courts operate through a duality of philosophies in an effort to meet the needs of the offender with substance abuse treatment while simultaneously supervising participants as a community-based corrections program. The need for the latter has directed one particular metropolitan drug court to enhance their monitoring capabilities through Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG/EtS) urinalysis screening. This evaluation research examines the efficacy of EtG/EtS screening in comparison to standard ethanol testing. Moreover, this study utilized an experimental research design over an 18-month period to explore the effects of increased alcohol monitoring on participant phase movement and drug court outcome.

ACADEMIA WORKING IN PUBLIC POLICY: DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW DWI COURT IN PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI

Greg Plumb
Park University

John Hamilton
Park University

This presentation will discuss the role academia has played and is continuing to play in the design and implementation of a new DWI Court in Platte County, Missouri. Based on the requirements of a new law adopted by the Missouri General Assembly and regulations promulgated by the Office of State Courts Administration, a new court, aimed at therapeutic treatment of repeat driving while intoxicated offenders has been developed within the existing court structure. From the initial design of the court, its policies, and its procedures, to its current implementation and the analysis of the performance of the court, college faculty have played an integral part. This participation has laid the groundwork for a meaningful evaluation of the outcomes of the court as well as provided input for the development of policy in the operation of the court. The presentation will conclude with implications for other public policy initiatives in this and other jurisdictions.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING HOME DETENTION SYSTEM IN VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA

Jihee Lee
Indiana State University

In Vigo County, Indiana, Community Corrections office has been administering an Electronic Monitoring Home Detention program (hereafter EMHD) for adult as well as juvenile offenders since the beginning of 1990. In this study, an attempt has been made to examine the effectiveness of EMHD by comparing convicted drunk drivers with offenders convicted for non-drunk driving offenses. The data for this study includes all subjects who were placed in the program and either completed or failed to complete the program from January 2006 through December 2009 (four-year of time period). The purpose of this study was to find out whether there was a statistically significant difference between the two groups of participants in terms of exit status from the program and post-program recidivism.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF MENTAL HEALTH COURTS ON RECIDIVISM USING AN EVIDENCE-BASED ASSESSMENT

Kimberly D. Dodson
Western Illinois University-Quad Cities

LeAnn N. Cabage
Western Illinois University-Quad Cities

The use of mental health courts to address criminal offending by mentally ill individuals is a relatively recent development in criminal justice. There are several studies that have assessed the effectiveness of individual mental health courts. However, to date there has been no comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of mental health courts. This paper seeks to fill this gap by conducting a comprehensive assessment of mental health courts using the Maryland Scientific Methods Scale.

PANEL 15

*Working in Corrections: Issues
Affecting Correctional Staff*

Friday, September 30, 2011

8:30am—10:00am

Michigan

CHAIR

Eric G. Lambert

Wayne State University

EXPLORING THE POSSIBLE ANTECEDENTS OF JOB INVOLVEMENT: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY AMONG JAIL STAFF

Eugene A. Paoline III
University of Central Florida

Eric G. Lambert
Wayne State University

Jail staff are the heart and soul of any jail. Jails rely on staff to complete a myriad of tasks and duties in order to maintain a safe, secure, and humane jail facility. One area of importance is job involvement (the psychosocial bond between the staff member with his/her job). The current study examined the job characteristics model to explain job involvement among staff at an urban southern jail. The job characteristic variables were formalization, instrumental communication, relations with coworkers, input into decision making, job variety, perceived dangerousness of the job, role strain, and administrative support. It was found that formalization, input decision-making, and administrative support all had positive associations with job involvement.

HANGING ON TOO LONG: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT FORMS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND EMOTIONAL BURNOUT AMONG CORRECTIONAL STAFF

Eric G. Lambert
Wayne State University

Thomas Kelley
Wayne State University

Nancy L. Hogan
Ferris State University

This study is the first to fully examine the relationship of organizational commitment with job burnout in an institutional corrections setting. Participants were 272 corrections employees at a maximum security state prison housing approximately 1000 male felony offenders. Participants completed survey instruments measuring emotional burnout, and three primary forms of organizational commitment; affective commitment, moral commitment, and continuance commitment. Results support the study's predictions of a negative relationship between burnout and affective commitment, and a positive relationship between burnout and continuance commitment. While no personal variable were related to burnout, the three forms of organizational commitment accounted for about a fifth of the burnout variance. Discussion focuses on the relationship of these findings to the job demands and resource conservation components of the person-environment fit theory.

THE LINK BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND JOB INVOLVEMENT: A TEST AT TWO DIFFERENT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Nancy L. Hogan

Ferris State University

Eric G. Lambert

Wayne State University

Kelly Cheeseman Dial

Messiah College

Much of the research on correctional officers over the past two decades has focused on how the job environment and demographic variables influenced job stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. The issue of job involvement has largely been ignored in the correctional literature. Since correctional staff members are such an important part of corrections, understanding how the work environment influences the job involvement is essential, although it has received little attention. One area that should affect the job involvement is organizational justice. Distributive justice and procedural justice are two salient dimensions of organizational justice. Using survey data from two separate correctional facilities, the relationship between distributive and procedural justice with job involvement were examined. A multivariate analysis indicated that for both prisons procedural justice had a statistically significant association with job involvement while distributive justice had a non-significant relationship.

FAIRNESS MATTERS: THE ASSOCIATIONAL BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF DISTRIBUTIVE AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR

Eric G. Lambert

Wayne State University

Nancy L. Hogan

Ferris State University

Shannon Barton-Bellessa

Indiana State University

Correctional staff are the heart and soul of a correctional organization. Besides in-role behaviors, extra-role behaviors are important for correctional organizations; thus, organizational citizenship behavior is important for correctional institutions. There, however, has been little research on correctional staff organizational citizenship behavior. Based on the social exchange theory, organizational justice should be important in helping shape the organizational citizenship behavior of correctional staff. Distributive justice and procedural justice are two salient dimensions of organizational justice. Survey data from staff at a private prison was used. It was found that procedural justice had a significant positive relationship with organizational citizenship behavior. Distributive justice had a non-significant association. The results are discussed.

RISK FACTORS FOR VIOLENCE

Nancy Zarse

*The Chicago School of
Professional Psychology*

Participants will be able to define risk assessment, as well as the key risk factors for violence. Participants will be able to differentiate between affective and predatory violence. The Pathway to Contemporary Violence will be discussed, and participants will learn to identify the location of potential subjects along the pathway. The concepts of hunters versus howlers will be explored, as will the utility of the concepts in assessing the risk of violence. The challenges of, and need for, coordination and reporting will be highlighted.

PANEL 16

*Police Environments, Use of Force,
and Other Salient Concerns*

Friday, September 30, 2011

10:15am—11:30am

Michigan

CHAIR

Brad Smith

Wayne State University

LATITUDE IN DEADLY FORCE TRAINING: DEVELOPING EMPIRICALLY-BASED STANDARDS

Gregory B. Morrison

Ball State University

Although police began developing handgun training and certification programs in the 1920s, important components such as tactics for high-risk encounters and judgment in using deadly force were not prevalent before the 1990s. State training commissions, accrediting bodies, professional associations, and the federal courts all exert influence on the content and delivery of this important training, but most of this has been relatively recent. Yet research shows that police exercise considerable latitude in the nature and extent of deadly force training for recruits and in-service officers. This latitude accommodates a surprisingly wide array of approaches, a circumstance that gives rise to questions about the prospective performance of officers prepared through substantially different programs. Research and evaluation is needed to provide decision-makers with a grounded, empirical foundation for developing, implementing and continuously improving best practices. The overarching goal of these efforts should be to maximize the safety, appropriateness and effectiveness of police decision and actions during high-risk encounters.

A MACRO-LEVEL ANALYSIS OF POLICE AGENCY ENVIRONMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND FATAL POLICE SHOOTINGS: 1990-2000

Kimberly Chism

*Sam Houston State
University*

Researchers have attempted to theoretically isolate the factors related to police use of deadly force. This study explores the relationship among organizational and environmental variables and police fatal shooting rates (per 100,000 residents and per 1,000 officers) between 1990 and 2000 in 32 police agencies. Using Pearson r correlations, the results indicate that agencies with a greater proportion of full time female officers have lower rates of fatal shootings per 1,000 officers. The implications and limitations of this research are discussed.

AN EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF POLICE OFFICERS' AGE AT DEATH

Steven G. Brandl

*University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee*

A multitude of studies have examined the physical and psychological effects of police work. Many of these studies have shown that police officers have high incidences of posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, suicidality, divorce, burnout and cynicism. Little research, however, has examined what is potentially the ultimate consequence of a career in police work: early death. This study compares police officers (N = 138) with

Brad Smith

Wayne State University

general city employees (N = 218) from a large Midwestern municipality on “age at death.” The results show that when controlling for race, sex, rank and retirement age, police officers died at a significantly younger age than general city employees. Implications of the findings are discussed.

POLICE GPS SURVEILLANCE ON VEHICLES AND THE WARRANT REQUIREMENT: THAT EQUIPMENT YOU GOT'S SO OUTDATED

Tom “Tad” Hughes
University of Louisville

Corey D. Burton
University of Louisville

The global positioning system (GPS) has become ubiquitous to modern American life. The system supplies direction for travel through navigation systems as well as employee monitoring capabilities (Rosenberg 2010). Law Enforcement has also found GPS to be a valuable tool. The technology provides a relatively cheap and highly effective way to monitor a suspect’s movement. Depending on the device, travel data can be reported in real time or be retrieved from the implanted device at intervals. This paper will first explore the core foundational Fourth Amendment cases that shape the use of GPS devices by law enforcement. Next, the federal circuits and state supreme court’s decisions that have addressed the use of GPS will be reviewed. Last, the policy implication of the current legal landscape regarding the use of GPS by police will be discussed.

PANEL 17

Roundtable: Why Should I Attend a Ph.D. Program in Criminal Justice or Criminology?

Friday, September 30, 2011

10:15am—11:30am

Windy City

FACILITATOR

William R. King

Sam Houston State University

James Frank
University of Cincinnati

Paul A. Schewe
University of Illinois at Chicago

J. Michael Vecchio
University of Missouri St. Louis

Michael J. Lieber
University of South Florida

Beth Sanders
Texas State San Marcos

Participants from different Ph.D. programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology across the United States will discuss the reasons students should consider pursuing their Ph.D. Participants will address issues such as choosing programs that meet your needs, assembling a strong application packet, visiting prospective doctoral programs, and selecting a school.

PANEL 18

*Fast food, Identity Theft, Cyberspace
Nation*

Friday, September 30, 2011

10:15am—11:30am

Saint Claire

CHAIR

David Tran

Bowling Green State University

**COUNTERFEIT IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: HOW NAMING STANDARDS CAN BE DEVELOPED
TO ALLEVIATE IDENTITY DOCUMENT FRAUD AND IMPROVE IDENTITY VERIFICATION
PROCEDURES**

Roy S. Fenoff

*Michigan State
University*

John Spink

*Michigan State
University*

Counterfeit documentation is easily produced and used to create fraudulent identities which undermine the entire criminal justice system. Tests conducted by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) have demonstrated the ease with which counterfeit identity documents can be used to enter the U.S., gain access to government buildings, obtain genuine identification, purchase firearms, and to obtain social security numbers for fictitious identities. The purpose of this paper is to develop the rationale for naming standards to alleviate many of the problems associated with identity document fraud and to help improve identity verification procedures.

**PERCEPTIONS OF IDENTITY THEFT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: SALIENCE OF COUNTRIES'
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND INDIVIDUALS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Brian Haas

*Loyola University
Chicago*

Loretta Stalans

*Loyola University
Chicago*

Identity theft is becoming more prevalent across the globe, but few studies have addressed public perceptions about the prevalence of this crime. Data from the Eurobarometer 65.4 face-to-face survey conducted between June and July 2006 in 21 countries (N = 26,822) were used to clarify inconsistent feelings between respondents' employment status and perceptions about the prevalence of identity theft. Each European country was classified as either low, medium, or high economic prosperity based on their relative gross national production ranking. Students living in the high economically prosperous countries were substantially and significantly less likely to indicate that identity theft was widespread compared to employed, retired, or unemployed persons. Similar results were found for respondents living in the low economically prosperous countries; however there was no significant relationship between employment status and perceptions in the middle countries. Differences are also more pronounced with younger respondents. Respondents' marital status, religion, gender, or size of the community explained little variation in prevalence perceptions. policy implications for public education about identity theft are discussed.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE REALM OF CYBERSPACE

James W. Carter II

*College of Mount Saint
Joseph*

The present study examines the ability of the tenets of contingency theory to explain the enacted role of local law enforcement agencies as a function of the number of internet crime complaints received. Data for the present study were gathered via self-administered questionnaires mailed to the chief administrators of 871 local law enforcement agencies in the state of Ohio. While the response rate for the current study was only 17%, the findings begin the process of examining the role of local law enforcement agencies in policing cyberspace. The findings of the present study suggested that a majority of police agencies in the responding sample did in fact receive complaints concerning internet crimes. Furthermore, the study found that the overall levels of activity of local law enforcement agencies in the responding sample were not explained by the number of internet crime complaints received.

SOCIAL STIGMA AND FAST FOOD WORKERS

Melanie B. Norwood

*University of Illinois at
Chicago*

And so went another Tuesday night in the busy rural fast food restaurant. These events hardly deviated from the norm for this restaurant, area, or industry, and are largely unprovoked. Obviously every interaction between customer and employee does not occur in this fashion, and every incident such as the aforementioned one does not make the local news. However, each of these incidents has the potential to escalate into a far more violent scene, endangering the workers of the fast food industry, in addition to the observing customers, begging the question "why do these incidents occur?" What is it about fast food workers that make them susceptible to altercations with or rude treatment by the general public? Are these altercations rooted in the stigma that surrounds working in the fast food industry? What social contexts are present that enable the normal exchange between customer and fast food worker to escalate to one of violence? How do employees in fast food jobs neutralize the stigma associated with their occupations? These are some of the guiding questions which frame this paper.

PANEL 19

*Homicide: Policy, Predictors, and
Perpetrators*

Friday, September 30, 2011

10:15am—11:30am

Harbor

CHAIR

David E. Olson

Loyola University Chicago

AN ARCHIVAL EXPLORATION OF NINETEENTH CENTURY FEMALE OFFENDER PARRICIDE

Phillip Chong Ho Shon

*University of Ontario
Institute of Technology*

**Christopher R.
Williams**

Bradley University

Social and behavioral scientists have increasingly attended to the contexts and motivational dynamics underlying parricidal events. These efforts notwithstanding, most research has focused on adolescent or adult male offender populations. One largely neglected area of study is that of adult female offender parricide. The present study utilizes archival records to examine the contexts and sources of conflict that gave rise to adult female offender parricides in the late nineteenth century. Three general themes emerged, representing three primary contexts of adult female offender parricide: (1) abuse and neglect; (2) instrumental, financially-motivated killings; and (3) expressive killings, often during the course of arguments. Each of these contexts is explored.

**EXAMINING THE ROLE OF POLICY AND PLACE IN THE SENTENCING OF CONVICTED
MURDERERS**

David E. Olson

*Loyola University
Chicago*

Gipsy Escobar

*Loyola University
Chicago*

Donald Stemen

*Loyola University
Chicago*

Over the past 30 years, sentencing policy for those convicted of first degree murder in Illinois has changed dramatically, first with the passage of Truth-in-Sentencing in 1997 requiring murderers to serve 100% of their court-imposed sentence, and then with the death-penalty moratorium in 2000, and eventually the repeal of the death penalty in 2011. Using data on all those convicted of first degree murder in Illinois from state fiscal years 1989 to 2011, this paper examines the degree to which these policies, along with community-level characteristics, have influenced the sentence imposed on those convicted of first degree murder using hierarchical linear modeling. In addition to measures of community socio-economic characteristics, indicators of justice system punitiveness, and community levels of crime, offender-level data and policy-shift variables will be used to explain variations in sentence lengths (in cases of determinate sentences) and sentences of natural life/death versus determinate sentences.

A COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED AND ALL OTHER HOMICIDES IN LUCAS COUNTY OHIO DURING 2010

Lois A. Ventura

University of Toledo

**Wendi Goodlin-
Fahncke**

University of Toledo

Renee C. Miller

University of Toledo

This is a descriptive study of all homicides in Lucas County, Ohio during 2010. A comparison of domestic violence related homicides and non-domestic homicides will be presented. The comparison will examine the circumstances and manner of death, demographics and criminal histories of perpetrators as well as the demographics and criminal histories of victims. Arrests and court case outcomes of domestic violence and non-domestic violence homicides will also be reported. Within the domestic violence homicides the relationship between victims and perpetrators will be examined. Homicides of intimate partners will be compared with homicides of family members in terms of circumstances and manner of death, demographics and criminal histories of perpetrators as well as the demographics and criminal histories of victims.

THE EFFECTS OF RACE/ETHNICITY ON SENTENCE LENGTH IN CHICAGO HOMICIDE CASES

Christine Martin

*The University of Illinois
Chicago*

This study uses homicide data from police and court records to analyze sentence length outcomes of white, black, and Latino homicide offenders. The main finding is that race does not influence the length of sentence of convicted homicide offenders. However, the judge who disposed of the case and the type of trial do. This pattern holds after controlling for both legal and extra-legal variables. Legal variables include the number of victims killed, relationship between the offender and victim, the circumstances leading to the homicide, weapon used in the homicide, number of cases filed against the defendant and whether the defendant was the primary perpetrator in the homicide. Extra-legal variables include victim-offender age, gender and race, type of trial and judge who disposed of the case. The results from this study support the work completed by Eisenstein and Jacob on Chicago courtroom relationships and the impact that these relationships have on case outcome. They discovered that racial bias is held in check by the professional relationships between the court players once the case reaches the courtroom. It also supports the work of Hawkins concerning offense severity. He predicts that racial disparity in sentence outcomes is minimized due to the serious nature of the offense.

PANEL 20

*Research Methods: Making Use of
Media, Metadata, and Partnerships to
Advance Knowledge*

Friday, September 30, 2011

1:15pm—2:15pm

Windy City

CHAIR

Aubri F. McDonald

University of Illinois at Chicago

**COUNTERFEITING AND THE MEDIA: EXAMINING NEWS SOURCES USED IN THE
CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTERFEITING AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM****Brandon A. Sullivan**

*Michigan State
University*

Steven M. Chermak

*Michigan State
University*

Product counterfeiting as a crime problem has been receiving increased attention due to its economic and public health impact. The presentation of counterfeiting in the news media will both be shaped by and have an impact on how counterfeiting is perceived by the general public and addressed by policymakers. While there is a healthy body of literature examining crime and the media, no research has examined the media construction of product counterfeiting. The current study fills this gap with a media content analysis of news articles referencing product counterfeiting using a Factiva search of the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal from 2000-2009. Coded categories include counterfeiting type, themes surrounding counterfeiting coverage, primary information sources, and other relevant variables. Articles were examined for common patterns in coverage and the distribution of sources across story type. While the results indicate the presence of a wide variety of story themes, counterfeiting types, and industries, official sources and companies are overrepresented among sources cited, leading to relative consistency in the presentation of the impact of and appropriate responses to counterfeiting. Implications for understanding how product counterfeiting is portrayed compared to other types of crime are discussed.

GIVING UP THE GHOST AND OTHER METADATA MINEFIELDS**Jill Joline Myers**

*Western Illinois
University*

Leaunda Hemphill

*Western Illinois
University*

Electronic data creation, production, and dissemination are ubiquitous. Electronic correspondence creates metadata, generating a myriad of ethical and legal concerns. Inadvertently transferring confidential and sensitive materials is potentially illegal, sometimes destructive, and often embarrassing. Communicators must reexamine their practices to ensure confidentiality and privacy. Existing rules governing information dissemination may be outdated or ill equipped to address metadata issues. This session unveils metadata, discusses ethical issues, and defines strategies to circumvent, prevent, or control potential SNAFUs.

BEYOND PARTNERSHIPS: REDEFINING AND EXPLORING THE SPECTRUM OF COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS IN THE GOVERNANCE ERA

Joe Ferrandino

*Indiana University
Northwest*

The era of new governance in criminal justice requires exploring and redefining relationships between researchers, communities and justice system components to extend the notion of “partnerships” to broader, more applicable conceptualizations. This work delineates many types of relationships that fall under the auspices of “partnerships”—associations, affiliations, cooperatives, collaboration, joint ventures, coalitions, task forces, alliances and commissions—using the framework of network theory, a main pillar of the governance model of public administration. The central focus of this work is to enable specific relationships to develop within the community, justice and research systems that comprise a network aimed at dealing with social problems and providing more effective outcomes.

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION’S NEW YORK INITIATIVE FOR CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS FOSTERS COLLABORATION WITH THE JUSTICE COMMUNITY

**Reverend Professor
Kimora**

*John Jay College of
Criminal Justice*

The Osborne Association was founded in 1931 to serve individuals and families affected by incarceration. Its goals include transforming lives, communities and the criminal justice system. The Osborne Association offers innovative and effective programs that serve the community by reducing crime and its human and environmental costs. The organization seeks reform and rehabilitation through public education, advocacy and alternatives for incarceration that respect the dignity of people and honor their capacity to change as they achieve self-sufficiency, adopt healthy lifestyles, enter the workforce, form and rebuild families, and rejoin their communities. The Osborne Association established the New York Initiative for Children of Incarcerated Parents in 2006, following the creation of the *Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights* in San Francisco. The New York Initiative was founded to create alignment among public agencies and community and faith-based organizations, in support of policies and practices that meet the needs and respect the rights of children and youth whose parents are involved in the criminal justice system.

PANEL 21

*Roundtable: Moving from Manuscript
to Publication—Qualified Advice from
Journal Editors Past and Present*

Friday, September 30, 2011

1:15pm—2:30pm

Harbor

FACILITATOR

Christopher J. Schreck

Rochester Institute of Technology

Editor, Journal of Criminal Justice Education

Past Editor, Journal of Crime and Science

DISCUSSANTS:**Mitchell Chamlin**

*Texas State University San
Marcos
Past Editor, Journal of
Crime and Justice*

Michael J. Leiber

*University of South Florida
Editor, Journal of Crime
and Justice*

Philip Stinson

*Bowling Green State
University
Past Managing Editor,
Criminal Justice Police
Review*

The purpose of this roundtable is to offer participants the opportunity to receive advice on how to take their research and develop manuscripts worthy of publication in journals. A Q&A is an important part of this session and questions are encouraged.

PANEL 22

*Social Identity, Hate Crimes, and
Biases*

Friday, September 30, 2011

1:15pm—2:30pm

Saint Claire

CHAIR

Nicky Jackson

Purdue University Calumet

THE UNIQUENESS OF ANTI-LGBT HOMICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1990-2008**Jeff Gruenewald**

*University of Arkansas
Fayetteville*

Debate remains over the inclusion of sexual orientation minorities in federal bias crimes law protections. An integral issue to the bias crimes debate is how violence targeting gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) victims is different from more common forms of violent crimes. Proponents and critics of bias crimes laws alike have largely relied on speculation and anecdotal evidence to support their positions. In addition, limitations in official bias crimes data have inhibited our understanding of the relative nature of anti-LGBT crimes. The purpose of this study is to examine the similarities and differences in anti-LGBT homicides and average homicides in the United States between 1990 and 2008. The current study addresses methodological issues by relying on an open-source database of anti-LGBT bias homicides. This study found that the

nature of anti-LGBT homicides is significantly different from the average homicide. Important implications for the ongoing bias crimes laws debate are discussed.

PREDICTORS OF HATE CRIME PROSECUTIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM THE NATIONAL PROSECUTORS SURVEY, 2001

Kiesha Warren-Gordon

Ball State University

Bryan Byers

Ball State University

Research on hate crime has focused primarily on law making, law enforcement, and victimization aspects. Few researchers have studied hate crime prosecutions even though this is an important element in such cases. This study uses data from the National Prosecutors Survey of 2001 to predict the likelihood of hate crime prosecutions. Given the data set is a census of prosecutors, it was necessary to add nine new variables to the data based on the presence and absence of state hate crime laws and their characteristics. The data was subjected to logistic regression and it was determined that the three strongest predictors of whether prosecutors prosecute hate crime are the presence of (a) race, ethnicity and religion as protected groups in state hate crime law, (b) gender as a protected group within state law, and (c) the presence of an institutional vandalism provision in state level hate crime law. The findings are discussed along with suggestions for future research directions.

HOMOPHOBIA, RELIGIOSITY, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDENTS

Kevin Cannon

Southern Illinois

University Edwardsville

Dawn Beichner

Illinois State University

This presentation will examine the difficulty in isolating the effects of being a Criminal Justice major on a students' anti-gay attitude. A factor analysis of 1,100 respondents indicates that treating the concepts of homophobia and religiosity may not be valid in conservative populations, including Criminal Justice majors.

P. Denise Cobb

Sociology and Criminal

Justice Studies

ISSUES IN ANIMAL CRUELTY: THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ANIMAL AND HUMAN VIOLENCE

Rhonda K. DeLong

Code 4 Consulting, LLC

The intentional infliction of pain and injury upon an animal is cause for concern. Research into human violence has shown a relationship between animal cruelty and violence against people. A family pet is often the first victim in domestic violence situations. The threat of violence towards that pet is a tactic used to inflict fear and to intimidate the domestic partner. This paper discusses the link between animal and human violence, the cycle of violence within domestic relationships, and the programs developed to address this victimization. Cases discussed include those investigated by the presenter during her years as a law enforcement officer and animal rescue volunteer.

PANEL 23

*Abuse and Assault: Attitudes,
Interventions, and Global Positioning*

Friday, September 30, 2011

1:15pm—2:30pm

Michigan

CHAIR

Monica Solinas-Saunders

University of North Carolina at Pembroke

**EXAMINATION OF GENDER DIFFERENCES AND ATTITUDE TOWARD WOMEN AMONG MEN
AND WOMEN IN TWO CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES**

Manish Madan

Michigan State University

Mahesh K. Nalla

Michigan State University

This study used data from the demographic and health surveys (DHS) conducted between 1999 and 2002 in Central Asian countries, namely Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, to explore the magnitude and correlates of conditional acceptance of wife-beating among both men and women. Multivariate logistic regression models are fitted to investigate the independent association between different socio-demographic characteristics and acceptance of wife beating. Findings and implications will be discussed.

**TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR ACTIONS: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF
BATTERERS' UNDERSTANDING OF ABUSE AND OFFENDING**

**Monica Solinas-
Saunders**

*University of North
Carolina at Pembroke*

Terry Moore

Kim Moore

This paper investigates the lives of men and women placed on probation for domestic violence and whether their ability to take responsibility for their offenses changes in response to their participation in Batters Intervention Programs (BIP). Although scientists and researchers agree that the truly effective programs are those that reduce recidivism over time, it is not at all clear whether these programs are helping offenders to improve their understanding of abuse and offending. By using longitudinal data from a study of participants of the Nonviolent Alternatives (NVAs) program in central Indiana, we investigate the role of key components of rehabilitation that target individuals' understanding of abuse, responsibility, and self-control. Based on our findings, we provide a series of recommendations for improving the quality of interventions programs. effectiveness of the education. A current study will be described that is based on a recently developed client education curriculum specifically developed for a domestic violence shelter.

**OFFENDERS' LINGUISTIC MECHANISMS FOR DEFLECTION AND REDUCTION OF BLAME IN SEXUAL
ASSAULT: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Melanie B. Norwood

*University of Illinois at
Chicago*

Despite what every news station and newscast would lead the untrained mind to believe, crimes committed against other people are actually a rare event, statistically speaking. Crimes of a sexual nature, such as rape and variant forms of sexual assault, comprise a small percentage of what amounts to an even smaller number of crimes. Moreover, when examining individuals who commit criminal acts, these individuals can be grouped into two categories—those who

accept responsibility for their actions against their victims and those who deflect or minimize blame from themselves. It is not the purpose of this review of literature to understand *why* offenders do the latter, but *how*—linguistically speaking. Several studies have been conducted that examine these mechanisms evident in offenders' discourse which are analyzed in this review. As this area of research is ever-growing, it cannot be contended that this review is all-encompassing but rather hitting the "high points" of research on the topic.

RESULTS FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY: AGENCIES UTILIZING GPS ELECTRONIC MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DURING PRETRIAL

Oren M. Gur

University of Illinois at Chicago

Peter R. Ibarra

University of Illinois at Chicago

Edna Erez

University of Illinois at Chicago

A national survey was conducted to understand how criminal justice agencies are utilizing global position systems (GPS) in domestic violence (DV) cases during the volatile pre-trial period. Practitioners who utilize the tools and work with the victims and batterers responded to Likert-scale, mutually exclusive, and open-ended questions about their attitudes and experiences using the technologies for these types of cases. This presentation will disseminate the results of the survey, reporting on the history (e.g., year established), practices (e.g., do law enforcement respond to alerts?), and choices (e.g., vendors) of agencies across the US when implementing GPS technology for DV cases during pretrial. Results inform the degree to which processes are victim-centric (e.g., do victims receive training?), and the presentation will close with a discussion of policy implications and directions for future research for utilizing technologies to protect victims of interpersonal violence.

PANEL 24

Juvenile Delinquency: Influential Factors and Theoretical Paradigms

Friday, September 30, 2011

2:45pm—4:00pm

Windy City

CHAIR

Jennifer H. Peck

University of South Florida

GENDER, RACE, CRIME SEVERITY AND DECISION-MAKING IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Michael J. Leiber

University of South Florida

Jennifer H. Peck

University of South Florida

Based on interpretations of an integrated focal concerns and loosely coupling framework, individual and joint relationships involving race and gender with case outcomes were examined as well as possible tempering effects by crime severity and the stage in the proceedings. The results from multiple logistic regression indicates minimal support for the theoretical framework in terms of the ability to determine at what stages gender and race effects would be most evident. While crime severity, for the most part, was predictive of decision-making, there was little evidence of a

conditioning effect on the discovered gender/race relationships with case outcomes. The implications of the findings and directions for future research are also discussed.

RETHINKING THE EFFECTS OF ABSENTEE FATHERS ON AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALE DELINQUENCY

An'Drea E. Hall

Southern Illinois

University Carbondale

In recent times, there have been significant shifts in family arrangements; modern family arrangements are different than they once were, and now may range from single-parent households to extended families. Although there has been a considerable amount of research conducted on delinquency and family attachment, few studies have focused on how gender and race may affect this link. This study uses data from the 1995 National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to examine (a) the individual effects of race, gender, and family structure on juvenile delinquency; and (b) the combined effects of race, gender, and family structure in relation to juvenile delinquency. In contrast to popular opinions and societal stigmas, the findings provide evidence that being female, African American and living with a single mother do not interact to create any amplified risk factors for delinquency. Thus while living with a single-mother, for example, is a risk factor for delinquency, it is a risk factor for all youth, and not only African Americans. While further research is clearly needed in this area, the current project hereby presents an important first look at this matter.

GENERAL STRAIN THEORY, RACE, AND DELINQUENCY

Jennifer H. Peck

University of South

Florida

Drawing upon Agnew's General Strain Theory (GST), the relationship between strain, race, and delinquent behavior was examined to see if different types of strain and stress exposure influence delinquent coping and if these relationships are conditioned by race and ethnicity. Results from OLS and negative binomial regression analyses indicate that some support was found for GST, in that indicators of strain to varying degrees predicted negative emotionality and youth involvement in nonserious and serious delinquency. Negative emotionality, however, did not mediate the relationship between strain and nonserious and serious delinquency. While, White, African American, and Hispanic youth did experience certain types of strain that lead to delinquent coping, these groups overall were not statistically different from one another. Furthermore, race and ethnicity were directly related to delinquent coping mechanisms, providing evidence that GST cannot fully explain the overrepresentation of minorities as delinquent offenders. A discussion of the findings, theoretical implications and directions for future research are highlighted.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AND YOUTH VIOLENCE: ARE OUR KIDS SAFE IN "THE CHICAGO SCHOOL"?

Jeremiah Jobe
Aurora University

Kevin Walsh
Aurora University

Violence among youth in Chicago is once again in the forefront of media. Numerous programs have been implemented to address the needs of the youthful offender. The focus of many of these programs share theoretical assumption from earlier ideas about social disorganization of nearly a century earlier. Deficiencies in the social institutions remain the primary concern. The new economy has exacerbated many of the traditional factors; gang activity, transient population, geographic density, public health issues, and ineffective educational system. This presentation will discuss relative success of programs, and future strategies to reduce youth violence.

PANEL 25

Roundtable: Connecting Research to Practice—The Promise of Forging Partnerships

Friday, September 30, 2011
2:45pm—4:00pm
Saint Claire

PARTICIPANTS:

John Jarvis
*Federal Bureau of
Investigations
Futures Working Group
Chair*

Joseph A. Schafer
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Justin Patchin
*University of Wisconsin Eau
Claire*

This panel presentation will be devoted to a discussion of recent efforts to seek attitudes and opinions of mid-level to upper level police managers through the FBI Futures-In-Residence Program. Participants in this effort will provide insights from their experiences with respective to contemporary and future challenges and opportunities in policing. Past, present, and future projects that have or will benefit from partnerships between police agencies and the academic community will be highlighted while outlining select advances in topics such as: volunteerism, intelligence-led policing, cybercrime, social media dynamics, and organizational dynamics of policing.

PANEL 26**Multimedia Perspectives on Offenses
and Offenders**

Friday, September 30, 2011

2:45pm—4:00pm

Harbor

CHAIR

John P. Walsh

Grand Valley State University

VIDEO GAMES AND RAPE MYTHS**Victoria Simpson Beck***University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh***Stephanie Boys***Indiana University
Indianapolis***Christopher Rose***University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh*

Current research suggests a link between negative attitudes toward females and violence against females, and it also suggests that media may condition such negative attitudes. When considering the tremendous and continued growth of video game sales, and the resulting proliferation of the sexual exploitation and violence against females in some video games, it is lamentable that there is a dearth of research exploring the effect of such imagery on attitudes toward females. This study is the first study to use actual video game playing and control for causal order, when exploring the effect of sexual exploitation and violence against females in video games on attitudes toward females. By employing a Solomon Four-Group research design, this exploratory study found that a video game depicting sexual exploitation and violence against females statistically significantly increased rape-supportive attitudes toward females for male study participants, but not for females.

**ACCURACIES AND MISCONCEPTIONS OF CRIME SYNDICATES AS DEPICTED IN ASIAN
CINEMA****Paul T. Lankin***University of Ontario
Institute of Technology*

This research paper critically examines the portrayals of Asian gangsters in Asian cinema, with the intent to discern if the depictions illustrated in films are consistent with previous literature that describes recognized Asian organized crime groups legitimate and illegitimate activities. One common theme amongst the films was the sensationalized depictions of organized crime groups' involvement in intra-and inter-gang violence, brutality and murder. Although the violent activities presented in the films were consistent with the literature, I found it to be, often, exaggerated as the films seemed to be centered on violence as opposed to the other activities that are the primary businesses of the gangs. My research indicates that these hyperbolic film depictions may actually perpetuate fear and misconceptions of Asian organized crime groups.

**THEY CAN'T SHOOT EVERYONE: ITALIANS, SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN
THE CHICAGO OUTFIT****Lou Corsino***North Central College*

Force and intimidation have always played a significant role in the success of the Chicago Outfit. Yet, violence is a highly inefficient mechanism for running illegal operations. A far more stable resource is social capital. This

study examines these social capital processes by focusing upon the Chicago Heights “boys,” a critical component of the Chicago Outfit since the 1920s. Drawing upon interviews, newspaper accounts, census materials, and FBI files, I attempt to demonstrate that for the greater part of the 20th century, Italians in Chicago Heights experienced an abiding social, economic, and political discrimination. This resulted in a social and geographic isolation in Chicago Heights. This isolation inhibited the mobility of Italians along traditional routes but created a store of social capital which Italians used to organize labor unions, mutual aid societies, ethnic enterprises—and an organized crime empire. Specifically, leaders in the Chicago Heights Outfit acquired a social capital advantage because they could draw upon the closed networks in the Italian community and, at the same time, envision a range of illegal opportunities because they occupied a series of “structural holes.”

THE CONSTRUCTION AND REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL ORDER IN THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT: A FRAME ANALYSIS OF THE 1971 ATTICA PRISON UPRISING IN MAINSTREAM AND ALTERNATIVE NEWSPRINT

John P. Walsh

Grand Valley State University

Joanne Ziembo-Vogl

Grand Valley State University

In observance of the 40th anniversary of the Attica Prison riot this paper examines newsprint media representations of the correctional uprising through qualitative frame analysis. Analyzing newsprint articles published in the New York Times, Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Defender between 1971 and 1973, this research links emerging, dominant and residuals frames posited to claims-makers sourced through the differing news outlets. The media’s role in legitimizing and de-legitimizing conceptions of the prison environment social order for their respective news readership is discussed. In addition, further analysis of the role that the Attica uprising has served in the subsequent relationship between correctional officials and the media as the “conduit of public knowledge” in regard to the incarcerated setting is examined.

PANEL 27

Issues and Practices Related to Police Searches and Stops

Friday, September 30, 2011

2:45pm—4:00pm

Michigan

CHAIR

Craig N. Winston

Bowling Green State University

EXECUTING A SEARCH WARRANT: KNOCK AND ANNOUNCE RULE

Kelly Marie Midtling

Iowa State University

Whether police must have reasonable suspicion to believe there are exigent circumstances to justify a no-knock dwelling entry is an important issue being raised among legal scholars. Their primary concern is whether the exclusionary rule itself is in danger of being eliminated, leaving suspects with no effective remedy for violations of their constitutional rights. This

paper argues *Herring v. United States* where it was held good faith reliance even on arrest warrants will not rise to the level of police misconduct may well be the Court's first step in eliminating this common law rule, i.e., the *Herring* Court held police conduct arising from attenuated negligence et al. nonrecurring errors should not trigger the exclusionary rule.

THE INEVITABLE DISCOVERY DOCTRINE: AN EXCEPTION TO THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE

Sara Gaukel

Iowa State University

The exclusionary rule, applied in the decision of *Weeks v. United States*, allowed for the exclusion of evidence obtained illegally; however through subsequent Supreme Court decisions the exclusionary rule has transformed to include exceptions, such as the inevitable discovery doctrine. This doctrine, established in *Brewer v. Williams*, held that evidence, discovered through illegal police interaction, may still be admissible in court because it would inevitably be discovered. The creation of this doctrine has, in a sense, encouraged police misconduct resulting in a violation of individuals' constitutional rights. To avoid these issues, the Court could hold these types of cases to a higher standard of proof. This heightened standard would force police officers to conduct their evidence gathering in a more lawful manner to ensure all evidence is admissible at trial, which would in turn deter police misconduct, the original intent of the exclusionary rule.

BEYOND THE DECISION TO STOP: AN EXAMINATION OF SEARCH-BASED BEHAVIOR IN ILLINOIS TRAFFIC STOPS

Daniel Ryan Kavish

Southern Illinois

University Carbondale

A police officer's decision making process during a traffic stop can be viewed as a system, or chain, of choices. Each choice either leads an individual out of the system, or towards another decision. For example, the decision to initially stop an individual automatically leads a law enforcement official to make a decision about whether to verbally warn, ticket, search, or even arrest the individual they just pulled over. In other words, the initial decision to stop an individual leads to other systematic choices for the police officer. Race and law enforcement decision-making have long been the focus of empirical research studies involving traffic stops. Often, research has focused analytically on the police officer's decision to stop individuals. These studies have provided mixed results and even more questions. Instead, this study looks further down the chronological timeline of a traffic stop and examines a police officer's decision to search individuals. Are there statistical differences between individuals that were searched and those that were not? Are there differences between populations that were searched by consent and individuals that were not? The aforementioned issues are important to the criminal justice community, and are examined in the current study. The research project uses the 2010 official traffic stop data collected by the Illinois Department of Transportation. Regression analyses are used to thoroughly examine the relationships between demographic variables, 2003 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes, and the decision to search individuals.

WARRANTLESS SEARCHES OF AUTOMOBILES: SEARCHES INCIDENT TO ARREST

Leah Belknap

Iowa State University

Since 1981, police powers continued to broaden while motorists' rights continued to narrow. Broad definitions defining an arrestee's span of control resulted in often vague rulings, until *New York v. Belton* clarified the law. Adding fuel to the fire, the *Belton* Court adopted a convenient fiction, i.e., a vehicle's interior is always within reach of an arrestee. This 28 year trend of expanded police authority continued until 2009, when, in *Arizona v. Gant*, the Court held police would no longer be permitted to search passenger compartment incident to arrest. Its intent was to clarify *Belton*. This author agrees with *Gant*, but argues *Belton* should be considered overruled.

Saturday, October 1st

PANEL 28

*Pedagogy: Foundations for Engaging
Students in the Learning Process*

Saturday, October 1, 2011

9:00am—10:15am

Saint Claire

CHAIR

Guadalupe Vidales

University of Wisconsin Parkside

REFLECTIONS ON MY EXPERIENCE TEACHING A COMMUNITY BASED CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH SEMINAR WITH THE PURPOSE OF COMMUNITY BARRIERS AWARENESS, DEVELOPING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS, AND PROMOTING JUSTICE IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Guadalupe Vidales

*University of Wisconsin
Parkside*

The author developed and taught a community based criminal justice research seminar at the University of Wisconsin Parkside and this presentation will described the different research methods utilized (e.g. Photovoice, Participatory Action Research, and feminist approach) aimed to create awareness of the many barriers that disenfranchised people may have in our neighborhood, to improve community needs by creating awareness of social ills and developing community partnerships with the final purpose of promoting Justice. This presentation will also describe some successful research conducted by participants of this seminar who were undergraduate students from the Criminal Justice Department at the University of Wisconsin Parkside.

MAKING RESEARCH STAND OUT TO UNDERGRADUATES

Melissa R. Turner

*Missouri Western State
University*

Gregory Lindsteadt

*Missouri Western State
University*

Historically, undergraduate research in Criminal Justice programs has been something to avoid as a student—if accepted it would only be begrudgingly as a mandatory course in pursuit of a degree. Research is certainly not something to search out or volunteer for. Evidence from degree recipients identify that participation in student/faculty research are indeed essential in pursuit of goals post-baccalaureate. This word seems to be getting out to the new ‘crop’ of students based on pretest data gathered in introductory level course work (N=300). This paper will examine these data, as well as how best to ‘get the word out’ to students and faculty in Criminal Justice programs regarding the benefits of participation in what the Boyer Commission refers to as ‘genuine and meaningful’ research collaborations in the undergraduate experience.

THE TERM PAPER AS CRITICAL THINKING TEACHING TOOL, REVISITED

Michael E. Buerger

*Bowling Green State
University*

Recognizing that the writing skills expected of entering college freshmen are different, if not diminished, from previous generations, consider altering the traditional “term paper” into a term project of four stages. Stage 1 requires gathering and summarizing a wide range of source material; Stage 2 focuses on critical analysis of sources, and selection of the most appropriate ones for the assignment. The third stage requires students to recognize, articulate, and address the themes that run through the articles, and summarize the evidence of the themes with reference to sources, but without re-hashing the source articles themselves. Stage 4 requires addressing the knowledge gained to a specific policy question.

TEACHING PHOTOVOICE IN A RESEARCH METHODS COURSE

Debra Ross

*Grand Valley State
University*

David Burlingame

*Grand Valley State
University*

Research methods is a common course in criminal justice programs across the United States, but many of these courses focus only on quantitative methods. The teaching of qualitative techniques is not as popular or is a small part of the quantitative. This paper will discuss the use of the qualitative method of photovoice as part of a research methods course which allows students to understand the impact that research can have on social and crime problems. The photovoice process aims to use images taken to enhance community needs assessments, empower participants, and induce change by informing policy makers.

AN AFTERNOON BEHIND BARS: HOW TOURING A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IMPACTS STUDENT LEARNING AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PRISON REFORM

Jennie J. Long

Drury University

Mary E. Utley

Drury University

This research examines the utility of prison tours for enhancing students’ understanding of prisons and prison life. Of particular interest was whether participating in a tour of a correctional facility would impact students’ attitudes towards progressive prison policies, students’ general knowledge of prison life, and students’ perceptions of the educational value of prison

tours. The research participants for the study were 62 college students enrolled in one of four sections of an introductory to criminology course. Students in two sections of the course (n=38) participated in a tour of a local federal correctional facility while students in two other sections of the course (n=24) did not tour a correctional facility. All participants completed an informed consent form and a survey with demographic questions, items that measured their knowledge of prison life, and a scale that assessed their views of various prison policies. Students who participated in a prison tour were also asked to evaluate the educational value of their prison tour experience. The preliminary findings from a repeated measures analysis revealed no significant differences in attitudes towards prison reform between the two groups of participants (those who participated in a prison tour and those who did not). However, additional analyses suggest that prison field experiences may lead to improvements in students' basic knowledge of prison life.

PANEL 29

*Correctional Alternatives, Perceptions,
and Choices*

Saturday, October 1, 2011

9:00am—10:15am

Michigan

CHAIR

Roger Guy

University of North Carolina at Pembroke

IMPACT OF DETERRENCE-BASED COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS AND EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

Roger Guy

*University of North
Carolina at Pembroke*

Community corrections has assumed increased attention recently as more states search for alternatives to incarceration, and prisoners return to their communities through mandatory release, parole, or are diverted and placed on probation. Much of the influx of offenders is related to the enormous financial commitment of incarceration exacerbated by the strain of diminishing state revenues, and decades of sentencing policy emphasizing incapacitation. While reduced recidivism is often a measure of effective correctional programs, policies, and practices, "what works" is being undermined by a return to "deterrence-based" programs such as Hawaii's Project Hope, and the failed attempt to pass legislation to authorize a national HOPE Program to reduce drug use, crime, and the costs of incarceration (HR 4055). This paper will assess the impact of such policies and the threat that they pose to evidence-based practices.

A FIRST LOOK AT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A MANUALIZED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY PROGRAM FOR PROBATIONERS

Roni Mayzer

*University of North
Dakota*

Martin Gottschalk

*University of North
Dakota*

Michael McGrath

*University of North
Dakota*

This study evaluates a manualized cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) program used with probationers in one Midwestern jurisdiction. The program was adopted to address two important challenges specific to the jurisdiction. First, the manualized course was chosen in order to provide cognitive behavioral therapy in a setting which has a very low population density making group CBT unfeasible. Second, there was an expectation that the narrative format of the manualized course would resonate with the large Native American client pool in the area. Most data were collected for standard record keeping purposes. Criminal thinking was measured using the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales (TCU-CTS) and offender behavior was measured in four ways: offender non-compliance, new arrests, revocations, and positive drug tests. Records were analyzed for 346 individuals who were on probation on January 1, 2006 or later (treatment group n = 89; dropout group n = 12; no treatment group n = 245). Results provide reason for optimism regarding program effectiveness and direction for future research.

INMATES' DECISION TO WAIVE THEIR PAROLE HEARINGS: THEORETICAL AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Brianna L. Best

University of Wyoming

In states with indeterminate sentencing, inmates are given the opportunity to finish their sentence on parole at the discretion of a parole board. In some states, however, inmates may choose whether they wish to be considered for parole release. Recent data indicate that a substantial proportion of inmates decline to attend their parole hearings, thus opting to remain incarcerated. In Wyoming, for example, as many as one third of parole-eligible inmates waive their parole board hearing. Using a qualitative research design, this study examines inmates' decision to waive their parole hearings through in-depth interviews with inmates who have chosen to forego the parole process. Study findings indicate that reasons for waiving parole are diverse and complex. Theoretical and policy implications of these findings are addressed.

RISKY BUSINESS: THE INFLUENCE OF PAST EXPERIENCES ON SUBSTANCE USERS' RISK PERCEPTION OF THEIR USE

Sema Taheri

*Loyola University
Chicago*

Individuals incarcerated for both drug-defined crimes and non-drug defined crimes are at risk for substance use. In fact, the percent of arrestees in the United States that test positive for any drug at intake range from a low of 52% in Washington, D.C., to a high of 83% in Chicago, IL (ONDCP, 2011). Prior research has noted the negative relationship between risk perception and actual substance use behavior, and this research examines the influence of prior experiences and social

environment on substance users' perceived risk of substance use. The sample consists of adults indicating use of any illicit substance in the past year (N=9,277) in the 2009 National Survey of Drug Use and Health. Responses to risk perception of use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin and LSD were captured and measured for correlation with past experiences of mental health treatment, substance use treatment, arrest, depression and social environment variables. Preliminary bivariate analyses note statistically significant relationships between risk perception and age at first use among each illicit substance. Also statistically significant were prior arrests and finding illicit substances to be easily obtained. Continued multivariate analyses will assess prior experience models for statistical and practical significance.

PANEL 30

*Locality Based Crime and School
Climates*

Saturday, October 1, 2011

9:00-10:15am

Windy City

CHAIR

Taiping Ho

Ball State University

STUDYING AND IMPROVING THE "CHILLY CLIMATE" IN A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION: A DECADE OF SOME PROGRESS

Wendelin Hume

University of North Dakota

Sara Edel

University of North Dakota

Moussa Nombre

University of North Dakota

Jeremy Leese

University of North Dakota

LaShann Wilkerson

University of North Dakota

In this session we will draw the audience's attention to possible climate issues which can affect working and learning at higher education institutions. We will draw from the findings of our campus surveys which have been completed over the past decade. The findings point out how a number of individuals are concerned about issues like discrimination, harassment, bullying—and even retaliation—if the aforementioned incidences are reported. We will also share our findings about whether several measures which have been instituted on our campus have in fact improved the campus climate and we'll explore the possibility of a campus ombudsperson to assist members of the campus community. By raising awareness of how the campus climate at our institution might be improved for all who work and learn there, this information can be used to improve other campuses as well.

CYBERBULLYING AND SCHOOL CLIMATE: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO PREVENT ONLINE HARASSMENT

Justin W. Patchin

*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Sameer Hinduja

*Florida Atlantic
University*

Derek Waterstreet

*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Research shows that 93% of students aged 12 and up regularly use the Internet. While most are using high-tech tools safely and responsibly, some are using them as weapons against their classmates. Cyberbullying is a particular problem that has received a significant amount of media attention in recent years, and educators around the country are searching for effective ways to prevent and respond to these behaviors that often disrupt their classrooms. The current paper explores the importance of school climate in preventing cyberbullying, arguing that a respectful climate at school will produce students who are safe, smart, honest, and responsible while using technology.

HOTEL CRIMES

Taiping Ho

Ball State University

The hotel industry is extremely sensitive to any criminal activity against the hotel visitors at the hotel setting. Nonetheless, the hotel industry has encountered a great challenge in balancing the visitor's safety and privacy concerns while combating the hotel crimes. Usually, the safety measures that the hotels have taken are likely to be low-skilled guardianship (e.g., security guards) or high-tech surveillance cameras in or surrounding the hotel settings. Unfortunately, such security measures do not necessarily generate the well-defined safety net for the hotel visitors. This study had employed the offense-incident reports from two police departments in the Miami areas, Miami-Dade police Department and Miami Beach City Police Department. These hotel-related incident reports from two police departments had provided sufficient information to analyze the patterns of hotel crimes in the tourist-congregated and non-tourist areas. The results showed that the criminal victimizations against hotel visitors were very similar in two different areas. The most interesting finding was that theft was the major hotel crime against the hotel visitors and such victimizations were likely occurred inside the hotel room.

PANEL 31

*Careers in CJ: Trajectories,
Satisfaction, and Departmental
Practices*

Saturday, October 1, 2011

9:00-10:15

Harbor

CHAIR

Eric Lambert

Wayne State University

LINKING VICARIOUS TRAUMATIZATION AND THE GROWING INTEREST OF SPIRITUALITY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Lynn A. Tovar

Lewis University

It is no secret that police work causes many law enforcement officers to feel stressed. Patrol officers face the risk of violence on a daily basis, leading many people to consider law enforcement an inherently stressful

occupation. Also, specific duties within police departments, such as child abuse investigations, may cause more anguish than others. Yet, the mental toll of these positions often is overlooked, and generally the source of this anguish is examined anecdotally rather than empirically. Law enforcement administrators need to take a closer look at how traumatic events can alter their employees' world views and senses of spirituality, which ultimately affects the well-being of both personnel and organizations. Managers and training coordinators need to acknowledge their critical role to change the behaviors and attitudes related to workplace stress by developing wellness and spirituality programs for their agencies. Understanding this stress, its sources and effects, and various ways to combat it will enrich officers' quality of life. Effective training programs and a culture of spirituality help officers manage stress, respond to trauma, and lead a more satisfying life.

GENDER AND JOB SATISFACTION IN POLICING: A COMPARISON OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION OF FEMALE AND MALE POLICE OFFICERS IN ILLINOIS

Todd Lough

*Western Illinois
University*

This research explores the relationship between job satisfaction and gender among police officers in Illinois. To compare the attitudes of male and female police officers, a large scale survey project was conducted throughout Illinois to provide data from a variety of geographic locations and law enforcement agencies within the state. Respondent's answers to survey questions indicate a significant difference between male and female officers in the sample in both level of job satisfaction and job attitude.

Bonny M. Mhlanga

*Western Illinois
University*

MATERNITY POLICIES IN AMERICAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS: ORGANIZATIONAL, LEGAL AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cara Rabe-Hemp

Illinois State University

An estimated 60 percent of female workers will become pregnant during employment (US Census, 2005). While working well into pregnancy has become the norm in American culture, the job of law enforcement is a complicated one and virtually every aspect of police employment poses a risk to pregnant employees. Preliminary research (Rabe-Hemp, 2011) suggests department's use of maternity leave and alternate duty assignments are inconsistent, which may impact female officers' decisions to report their pregnancy and inadvertently also impact their exposure to unsafe work conditions. Through semi-structured interviews with police administrators, the current research takes the first step in exploring the organizational, legal and practical constraints to offering alternatives to full duty for pregnant police, while maintaining mandatory minimums, officer safety, morale, and equity in their respective departments. The implications for police agencies and the communities they serve are discussed.

REINTEGRATING RETURNING POLICE VETERANS: AN EXAMINATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Sarah Keppler

*Michigan State
University*

Steven Chermak

*Michigan State
University*

This study examines programs that law enforcement agencies offer to their returning police veterans. There has not been a lot of previous research done on this topic and it is important for numerous reasons. A few reasons include war veterans experiencing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after their return home, the stress incorporated with being a police officer, and the possibility that the dangers associated with being a police officer might make the transition after service particularly difficult. Although the risks and dangers are considerable, we know very little about the types of programs that are available to law enforcement officers. The method used in this study was telephone interviews. We sampled 145 law enforcement agencies in Michigan. This study found that out of 123 agencies that responded, none had a program to specifically assist returning police veterans in their department. Seventy five percent incorporated stress into training for their officers, but only 35 percent actually had a program or strategy to handle officer stress. Larger agencies were more likely to have more programs and training related to dealing with stress. Larger agencies were also more likely to offer active support to their veterans than smaller and medium sized law enforcement agencies were.

PANEL 32

*Philosophical and Programmatic
Approaches*

Saturday, October 1, 2011

10:30am—11:45am

Windy City

CHAIR

Jason Spraitz

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RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Danielle Neal

*University of Nebraska
at Kearney*

Julie Campbell

*University of Nebraska
at Kearney*

Restorative justice is an approach to justice that focuses on offender accountability and repairing the harm caused to the victim and the community as the result of a criminal action, as well as reintegrating the offender back into society. Restorative justice is most often used with juvenile and property offenders, but is growing more popular in the University setting. The presentation will evaluate the nature and frequency of restorative justice programming on public college and university campuses in the United States.

ANIMAL ASSISTED THERAPY: IMPLEMENTING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND DEVELOPING COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Erin Conway

*The Chicago School of
Professional Psychology*

Angie Webb

*The Chicago School of
Professional Psychology*

Animal Assisted Therapy (AAT) programs create a better environment for staff and inmates within the correctional setting. Research suggests they can teach inmates how to care for another living thing, foster empathy in the participants, and teach inmates a usable skill such as dog grooming or animal rehabilitation (Turner, 2007). By teaching inmates a usable skill, they will be better able to find meaningful work upon release (Stremple, 2003). Success rates of these programs suggest they may aid in rehabilitation. Inmates in the Canine Assistance Rehabilitation Education and Services (CARES) reported a reduction in their angry thoughts and behaviors. They also noted working with the dogs taught them patience, provided unconditional love, and made being in jail easier. Prison staff reported that the dogs created a calmer environment, which decreased fights. Inmates reported that giving back to their community was the greatest part of this program (Britton & Button, 2005).

REHABILITATION OR PUNISHMENT?: THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Kayla Martensen

*University of Illinois
Chicago*

The original purpose behind the founding of the juvenile justice system was to rehabilitate law breaking youth rather than punishing them. Throughout the course of the "Due Process Revolution" and the "Get Tough Movement," the juvenile justice system began incorporating punitive methods into the system while focusing less on rehabilitation. When analyzing the characteristics of adolescents, including psychological and social development, it is apparent that this group requires specialized treatment; moreover, punitive methods not only lack the treatment adolescents require, but they also cause further harm to youth and increase recidivism. Increasingly juvenile courts are mandating criminal responsibility which has resulted in mandatory sentencing, harsh laws and an increase in youth transfers to adult courts. These punitive tactics were enforced due to a media publicized fear of youth as "Super-Predators"; moreover, these tactics are primarily affecting racial minority youth. Not only will this paper promote rehabilitative methods for youth offenders, but the social factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency will also be explored. Many adolescents introduced to the juvenile justice system were born into oppressive circumstances, which must be explored and understood in order to produce a juvenile justice system that offers rehabilitative treatment to youth while decreasing recidivism.

MAPPING PROGRESS TOWARD ENDING MASS INCARCERATION: HOW GOES IT IN 2011?

Douglas Thomson
Chicago State University

This progress report summarizes recent developments toward ending mass incarceration (massive over-incarceration) in the United States of America. The review critically examines the role of several key texts (e.g., Jonathan Simon's *Governing Through Crime: How the War on Crime Transformed American Democracy and Created a Culture of Fear*, 2007; Paul Butler's *Let's Get Free: A Hip-Hop Theory of Justice*, 2009; Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*, 2010; Chris Cunneen & Carolyn Hoyle, *Debating Restorative Justice*, 2010; Peter Moskos, *In Defense of Flogging*, 2011) that offer contrasting ideas for action. Descriptive analysis catalogues more popular components for social movement discourse and organizing, such as graphic literature and advocacy websites. Drawing on recent deeper-end felony sentencing projects, it concludes with suggestions for coalescing and effectively focusing the bricolage of concepts, critiques, and strategies that have emerged in recent years.

PANEL 33

*Post 9/11 Terrorism and Security
Issues*

Saturday, October 1, 2011

10:30am—11:45am

Harbor

CHAIR

Matthew Stiehm

ITT Technical Institute

HOMELAND SECURITY INNOVATION IN SMALL MUNICIPAL AGENCIES

Melissa R. Haynes
*Southern Illinois
University Carbondale*

Joseph A. Schafer
*Southern Illinois
University Carbondale*

George W. Burruss
*Southern Illinois
University Carbondale*

Matthew J. Giblin
*Southern Illinois
University Carbondale*

In the ten years following the September 11th terrorist attacks, law enforcement agencies across the nation have been expected to proactively plan for and reactively respond to homeland security threats, and substantial funding has been distributed to help achieve these goals. However, little is known about homeland security innovation, particularly in the smallest of agencies. This presentation reports the results of a nationwide survey of municipal police departments with 25 or fewer officers. It covers areas such as perceived risk of a homeland security incident, preparedness steps taken to enhance homeland security preparedness, perceived efficacy of existing homeland security policies, influence of information sources used for developing strategies, and other homeland security issues.

TERRORISM: IS US LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY READY FOR AL QAEDA'S NEXT ATTACK?

Samuel Lopez

*Columbia College of
Missouri*

Since the presence U.S. military in Afghanistan and in Iraq, the U.S. threat of international terrorists groups and home-grown American domestic terrorists has been increasing. Of the terrorists groups that have specifically targeted the United States, al Qaeda stands out among other domestic radical groups and international terrorist organizations to be our biggest threat. Over the past 10 years, they have evolved into a terrorist sponsoring organization with increasing number of loyal followers and support from abroad and from Americans who have become radicalized into joining the jihad or holy war against the U.S. The scope of this paper is to discuss how al Qaeda poses a threat to U.S. national security and how governmental agencies along with private organizations could work together to protect this country from terrorists by establishing working relationships with each other.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF RETURNING U.S. VETERANS FROM IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN WHO TRANSITION THROUGH THE USE OF THE POST 9/11 GI BILL, VA, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Jason P. Santiago

*Chicago Police
Department
Benedictine University*

After the hero's welcome home celebration at the local airport, VFW Post party, a warrior's watch motorcycle ride escort through the community, United Service Organization (USO) gathering, and American flags hanging on every house in the neighborhood veterans do not get all the help when they return home. They need assistance in a much more focused way. Our returning veterans need not only a hero's homecoming, but the ability to identify, accommodate, and treat war related injuries. These injuries are a result of the physical and emotional demands, readjusting to a new way of life, and the affects of the war zones. Higher education institutions are beginning to realize that the transition of veterans back to college and university campuses often presents unique, difficult, and unanticipated challenges for faculty, administrators and staff, and for veterans themselves. Following their return from services the veterans are likely to require additional support services for non-academic problems. Colleges and universities will only have limited professional experience dealing with predominant student disability student services related to the current wars in both Iraq and Afghanistan (Branker, 2009, Monroe, 2008). The role of student services coupled with mental health counselors plays a vital role in helping returning veterans transition.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SECURITY CASE STUDY: INDIA

**Dr. Kenneth
Christopher**
Park University

Strategically located along major sea lines, India is poised economically to play a leading role in seaborne world trade. The seaborne terrorist attack on Mumbai in 2008 spurred worldwide interest in mitigating risks to international maritime interests. Maritime security process is a comprehensive matrix necessitating continuing research and effective collaborations, regionally and internationally. Risk reduction is enhanced by managing gaps in surveillance, intelligence, and security operations. Improving situational awareness flows from applying outcomes of research and partnerships that have produced effective risk mitigation in the international maritime domain. This paper explores research and public-private partnerships which enhance international maritime security using India as a case study for application.

PANEL 34

Reentry, Risk, and Relations

Saturday, October 1, 2011
10:30am—11:45am
Michigan

CHAIR

Kevin Walsh
Aurora University

PUBLIC DEFENDERS' VIEWS ON REPRESENTING SEX OFFENDERS FACING CIVIL COMMITMENT

Randall Beger
*University of Wisconsin
Eau Claire*

Under Wisconsin's Sexually Violent Persons law (Chapter 980) sex offenders whose prison sentence is about to end face the prospect of indefinite civil commitment to a secure treatment center. Virtually all sex offenders who reach the trial stage of the 980 review and commitment process end up being transferred to a secure treatment center operated by the Department of Health Services. The lawyers who represent sex offenders recommended for civil commitment are typically public defenders for whom the task of defending a vilified group presents unique challenges. The present study conducted a series of interviews with public defenders familiar with 980 cases to ascertain their views on the challenges inherent in providing legal assistance to sex offenders facing possible civil commitment. There was significant agreement on why such cases are more challenging to handle than ordinary criminal cases and what the most serious impediments are to obtaining a non-commitment judgment for clients.

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR PRISONERS IN A POST-PELL GRANT ERA

Kevin Walsh

Aurora University

Until 1994 post-secondary educational programs were widely available for prisoners. This education was primarily funded by federal financial aid. As a result of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, federal Pell grants were eliminated marking the end of this form of rehabilitation. Prison college programs dropped from a high of over 350 in 1982, to about a dozen in 2000. Largely in part to research supporting a drop in rates of recidivism among those who completed college degrees, programs have again begun to appear in the correctional landscape. Now more than ever the challenge is funding. This discussion explores the many models by which college educations have been made available to prisoners through community partnerships. The potential for multiple delivery strategies will also be address.

CONSEQUENCES OF LEGAL DEBT

Breanne Pleggenkuhle

*University of Missouri St
Louis*

A growing problem for offenders released from prison is the accumulation of various financial obligations. There are various motivations in assessing fees, fines and restitution, ranging from offsetting fiscal costs to deterrence from future crime to aiding reintegration to a community. However, the variety of economic sanctions offenders may be assessed may actually inhibit reentry success. Financial obligations may act as a collateral consequence as well as possibly magnify the challenges of reentry. Using data gathered from in-depth semi-structured interviews, this paper explores the consequences offenders report as a result of owing legal financial obligations. Initial analyses suggest while some offenders report few problems, others maintain owing even small amounts adds to the challenges of reentry. The overall implications of the accrual of legal debt are discussed in the broader context of reentry.

USING AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN TO TEST THE EFFICACY OF A POLICE-JUVENILE RELATIONS PROGRAM

Kimberly D. Hassell

*University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee*

Tina L. Freiburger

*University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee*

Elizabeth A. McDaris

*University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee*

The Milwaukee Police Department (MPD), District Five Community Prosecution Unit, created Students Talking it Over with Police (STOP) to address the growing concern over increasingly volatile interactions with inner-city youth. MPD data indicated a need to address juveniles' perceptions of the police, knowledge of the police role and appropriate conduct in police-juvenile encounters. In partnership with the MPD and Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Milwaukee, we created a randomized experimental design with multiple control groups to assess the effectiveness of STOP. Qualitative and quantitative data analyzed demonstrates the efficacy of this program.

PANEL 35

*Varied Approaches to Justice: From
Adolescents to Security*

Saturday, October 1, 2011

10:30am—11:45am

Saint Claire

CHAIR

Craig Hemmens

Missouri State University

THE JUVENILE EVENING REPORTING CENTER: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Brett Garland

Missouri State University

Stacie Hammer

Missouri State University

Brittney McClure

Missouri State University

Jake Guthier

Missouri State University

In the past few years, an increasing number of lower-risk juvenile offenders have been placed in juvenile detention, even as the rate of violent arrests among juveniles has dropped. Historically, juvenile pre-adjudicatory confinement was justified either as a public safety measure or to ensure juvenile offenders appear at court. The increased use of juvenile detention is troublesome given that mental illness, educational and employment deficiencies, and increased risk of crime have been identified as consequences of detention. A recent program emerging to address over use of juvenile detention is the Evening Reporting Center (ERC). The ERC as originally conceived is an alternative-to-detention center where at-risk-of-reoffending youths accused of a crime receive intensive supervision during afterschool, high-crime hours. While this new program holds promise in shielding many youths from the harmful consequences of detention, few academic studies have examined the ERC. This study qualitatively examines an ERC operating in a Midwestern city through field observation and interview methodologies. We specifically explore how juvenile staff and stakeholders perceive this program and how it fits within the larger juvenile justice model.

AN ASSESSMENT OF PRIVATE SECURITY GUARD REGULATIONS IN THE U.S.

Mahesh Nalla

*Michigan State
University*

Vaughn Crichlow

*Michigan State
University*

Megan Almendinger

*Michigan State
University*

While security guards differ from law enforcement officers in many ways, they are similar to the extent that their activities bring them in close contact with citizens which raises issues of professionalism and accountability. Yet, relative to police officers whose training and licensing standards are well established similar stringent regulations for security guards are absent. In the post 9-11 era the threat of terrorism has resulted in a greater attention being paid to security guards for their role in safety and security work. However, the extent to which this impacted licensing and training requirements for security guards is unclear. This research examines the nature and extent of security guard licensing, and minimum standards states impose on the industry. Further, this research also compares data from 1982 and 1998 to determine whether states have increased the minimum standards relating to security guard regulations over the past ten years.

CITIZEN SATISFACTION WITH POLICE IN GUANGZHOU, CHINA

Shanhe Jiang

The University of Toledo

Ivan Y. Sun

University of Delaware

Jin Wang

Sun Yat-Sen University

This study examined citizens' satisfaction with police in Guangzhou, China and aimed at answering two research questions: (1) what is the general pattern of Guangzhou citizens' satisfaction with police; and (2) what variables are salient in predicting satisfaction with police? Using data collected from a random sample of approximately 1,200 residents nested in 30 neighborhoods in Guangzhou, this study found that the majority of residents in Guangzhou held generally positive attitudes toward the police; demographic characteristics were weakly related to satisfaction with police; perception of police legitimacy was associated with evaluations of police performance; and perceived neighborhood crime problems led to lower levels of satisfaction with police. The study used cross-sectional data. Thus, the relationships between independent and dependent variables examined in this study are functional but not necessarily causal.

NATURE OF LEADERSHIP ESSAY: LEADERSHIP IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Timothy M. Eklun

Antioch University

This paper explores the correctional literature noting the paucity of studies involving prison leadership. It is also critical of the paramilitary bureaucratic structure and offers an alternative approach grounded in complexity leadership theory (LCT). Early influences from the Industrial Age dominate the landscape and it is perhaps time to consider breaking these chains. Two in-custody prisoner deaths are used to highlight how bureaucratic organizational structures can kill. The differences between management and leadership are presented and generational workforce differences are examined with a focus on leading across generations. Finally, this paper is critical of how organizational success is currently measure

Thank you for attending and participating in this year's Midwestern Criminal Justice Association annual meeting. See you next year September 27-30, 2012 at the Inn of Chicago. For future updates and information, visit www.mcja.org.

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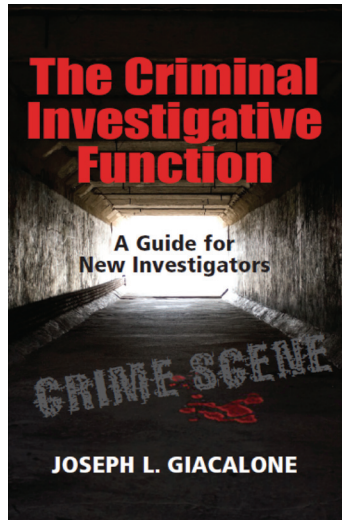
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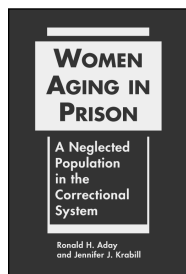


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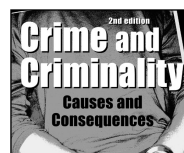
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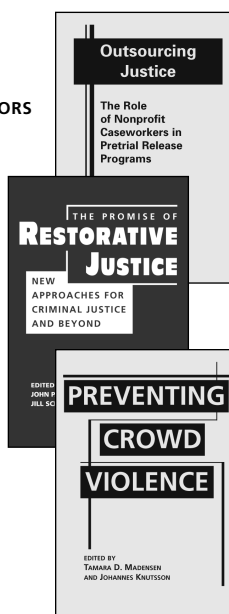
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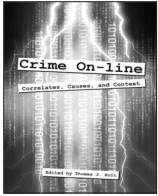
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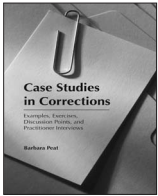
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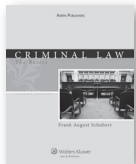
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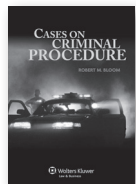


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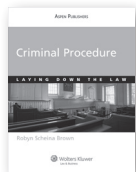


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Robyn Scheina Brown

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www.aspenparalegal.com/brown_criminalprocedure

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Neal R. Bevans, Western Piedmont Community College

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Criminal Evidence

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Derek Regensburger, Everest College

2012. 520 pages.. ISBN: 978-0-7355-9474-6.
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Dorothy Moses Schulz,
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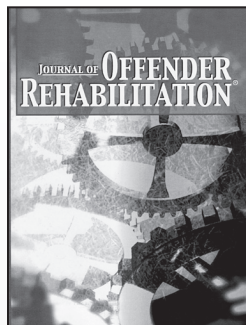


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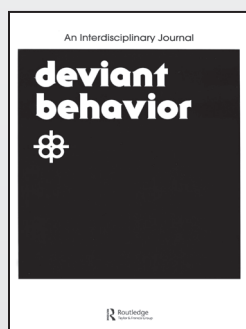
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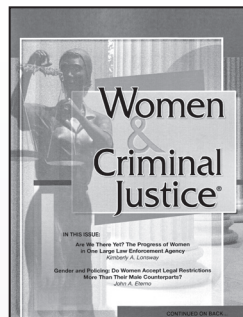
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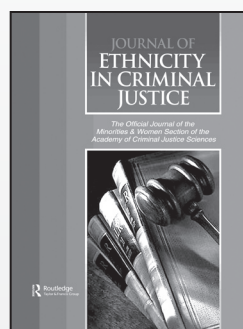
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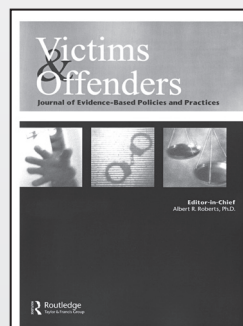
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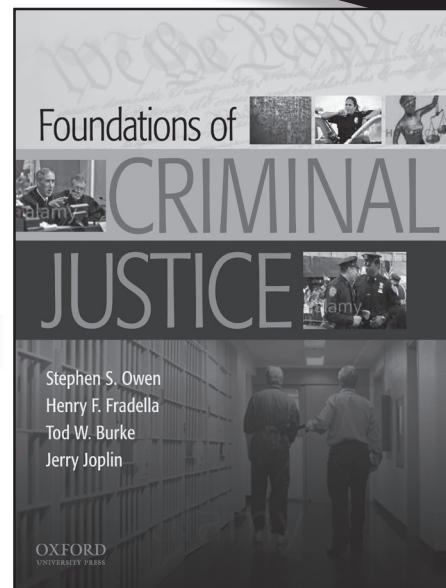
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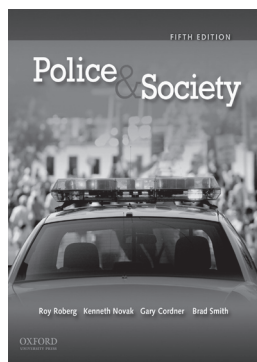
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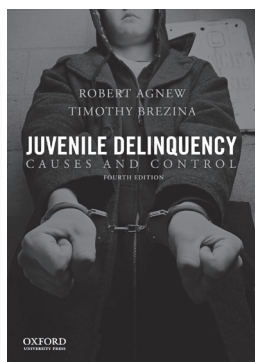
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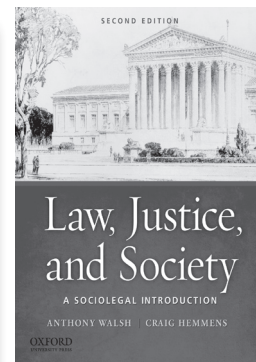
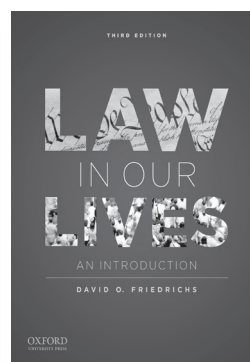
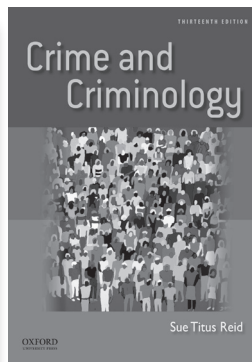
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