

2014

# RESEARCH INTO PRACTICE TRANSLATING EMPIRICAL FINDINGS INTO REAL WORLD ACTION

MCJA 2014  
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## Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

37th Annual Meeting

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

Inn of Chicago Chicago, Illinois  
September 25-27, 2014





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# mcja

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Pictured left to right: Brandon Kooi, Melissa Burek, Eric Lambert, Justin Patchin, James Frank, Michael Leiber, Michael Meyer, and David Kalinich

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On behalf of the MCJA Board Members, I want to welcome everyone to Chicago and the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual meeting of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association! Our theme this year is: *Research into practice: Translating empirical findings into real world action*. As you will note in the program, there are a host of panels, roundtables and poster presentations devoted to the application of research to improve justice, treatment, ethics, recidivism, re-entry, safety, organizational policies and practices, investigation, and use of data in the criminal justice system. We also have panels focusing on the application of research to improve criminal justice education and service learning.

As some may have already observed, MCJA has added a poster session to the conference this year and we want to thank all of you who are helping our organization grow by participating in that session. Approximately ten percent of abstract submissions for the 2014 conference were for the poster session, which is on Thursday, from 4:00 to 5:15 PM in the Buckingham Room. While all are welcome to present at the poster session, the goal behind adding the session was to encourage greater student participation at the conference and we hope you will join us in this pursuing this goal. Encouraging students to attend research conferences promotes a research culture for students and provides students with: a wider view and understanding of research; an authentic research experience; an opportunity to meet other researchers and practitioners in the field of criminal justice; and a “value added” achievement to supplement their degree when building their resume/vitae. MCJA is the perfect conference for new researchers because it provides an affordable and encouraging environment for research presentations. If you can, please take time to view our new poster session and participate in the Ice Cream Social, which will run concurrent with the poster session.

We also want to point out a few more important MCJA events, which we hope you will attend. In the Buckingham Room on Friday at 11:45, ACJS and MCJA are hosting a luncheon presenting information on the revisions to the Academy of Criminal Justice Standards for Certification. Barbara Peat will provide detailed explanations of how the revisions may impact program decisions to apply for certification. After the luncheon, MCJA will once again be hosting a Career Fair, in the Buckingham Room, from 1:00 to 3:00 PM. A list of Career Fair participating organizations is provided in the program.

Also on Friday in the Buckingham Room, at 4:15, MCJA will conduct our general business meeting and all conference participants are invited to attend and participate through comments/suggestions. At the general business meeting, we will announce the winner(s) of the Student Paper Competition Award. The keynote presentation is also in Buckingham, at 5:30 PM. As our keynote speaker, we are honored to welcome **Dr. John Jarvis, Chief Criminologist, FBI NCAVC, Behavioral Research and Instruction Unit**. A short biography on Dr. Jarvis may be found in the program. Immediately following the keynote speech is the Presidential Reception, in the Buckingham Room.

Finally, we want to highlight a few updates and changes made this year. You’ve probably noticed that we have a new MCJA web site (<http://www.mcja.org>), providing information about our organization and how to become a member. This year, MCJA stepped further into the digital age by creating Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/MidwestCriminalJusticeAssociation>) and Twitter (<https://twitter.com/MidwesternCJA>) accounts.

Obviously, the success of MCJA depends on its members, sponsors and attendees. The MCJA Board wants to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for your ongoing support! A listing of program participants and sponsor advertisements are provided in the back of the program. Silver, gold and presidential sponsors are also highlighted throughout the program. Further, we want to provide a special note of thanks to Dr. David Olson and the Department of Criminal Justice at Loyola University Chicago for once again providing projectors in the panel rooms. We also want to thank Dr. David Jones, Dr. Jennifer Peck and Dr. Jason Spraitz for serving as judges for this year's student paper competition.

We hope you enjoy the conference, that you have a successful presentation, and that you are able to reconnect with old friends/colleagues and make new ones too! Moreover, we hope you find time to enjoy the City of Chicago. The "Windy City" is noted for its architecture, museums, Lincoln Park Zoo (one of the last free zoos), sports teams, retail, and, of course, Chicago style hot dogs and pizza.

We look forward to seeing you at the conference!

*Victoria Simpson Beck*

Victoria Simpson Beck

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

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

Professor – Department of Criminal Justice

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh



# The Journal of Crime & Justice

## Call for Papers

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

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

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



**Interested in submitting? Need Inspiring?**  
**... Find out what others have been writing about:**

### Recent Articles:

Shaun L. Gabbidon, Penn State Harrisburg, and Kareem L. Jordan, University of Central Florida:

**"Public opinion on the killing of Trayvon Martin: A test of the racial gradient thesis"**

Tracy Sohini, University of Maryland, Ray Paternoster, University of Maryland, Jean Marie McGloin, University of Maryland, and Ronet Bachman, University of Delaware:

**"Hen's teeth and horse's toes": The adult onset offender in criminology"**

Eugene A. Paoline III, University of Central Florida, and William Terrill, Michigan State University:

**"Listen to me! Police officers' views of appropriate use of force"**

William P. McCarty, University of Illinois at Chicago, and Daniel P. Hepworth, Murray State University:

**"Mobile home parks and crime: Does proximity matter?"**

### Recent Topic Issues:

Dr. Terrance J. Taylor, on **Youth Violence Prevention**

Dr. Michael Lynch, on the **Political Economy of Crime and Justice**

Dr. Faye Taxman on **Key Issues of Science Based Supervision**

### Forthcoming Topic Issues:

Dr. Anita Blowers, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.  
editor on **Elderly Offenders and the Justice System**

Dr. Joan Reid, University of Massachusetts Lowell. editor on  
**Human Trafficking: Contexts and Connections to  
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# Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 2014 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 25<sup>th</sup> – Saturday September 28<sup>th</sup> at the Inn of Chicago

## RESEARCH INTO PRACTICE

## TRANSLATING EMPIRICAL FINDINGS INTO REAL WORLD ACTION

### Thursday, September 25

- 1:00-2:15 Panels
- 2:30-3:45 Panels
- 4:00-5:15 Ice Cream Social – Buckingham Room
- 4:00-5:15 Poster Session – Buckingham Room
- 5:15-6:15 MCJA Executive Board Meeting – Buckingham Room

### Friday, September 26

- 8:45-10:00 Panels
- 10:00-10:15 Morning Snack Break in Buckingham Room  
**Sponsored by Southern Illinois University - Carbondale**
- 10:15-11:30 Panels
- 11:45-12:40 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Informational Session  
*Standards Revisions and Application for Certification in the Buckingham Room--includes a faculty pizza luncheon **sponsored by ACJS and MCJA.***
- 1:15-2:30 Panels
- 1:00-3:00 Career Fair (Participants are listed in the program.)
- 2:45-4:00 Panels
- 4:00-4:15 Afternoon Snack Break in Buckingham Room  
**Sponsored by University of Missouri – St. Louis**
- 4:15-5:15 MCJA Business Meeting and Student Paper Competition Award in the Buckingham Room. *All conference participants are welcome to attend. The meeting will include approval of minutes, old business and new business. The business meeting will be followed by an announcement of the student paper competition winners.*
- 5:30 Keynote Address in the Buckingham Room.  
*Please help welcome Dr. John Jarvis, Chief Criminologist, Behavioral Science Unit, Federal Bureau of Investigation! A brief biography on Dr. Jarvis is provided in the program.*
- 6:30 Presidential Reception on the Skyline Terrace, weather permitting  
(otherwise Buckingham Room)  
Partially Sponsored by: **Northwest Indiana Public Safety Consortium and Indiana University Northwest**

### Saturday, September 27

- 9:00-10:15 Panels
- 10:15-10:30 Morning Snack Break in Buckingham Room  
**Sponsored by University of Nebraska - Omaha**
- 10:30-11:45 Panels

*Thank you for joining us—we look forward to seeing you next year!*

## **Note to Panel Session Chairs**

Session chairs will introduce the session topic, speakers, maintain the schedule, facilitate the question and answer portion of the session, and be prepared for the unexpected.

## **Note to Panel Session Presenters**

The program has changed slightly from the preliminary program first published in late August on the MCJA web site. Please confirm the time and place of your presentation.

Each presentation in a panel session should be approximately 12-15 minutes in length. Please be considerate of your co-presenters by not using their allotted presentation time.

## **Student Paper Competition**

This is a reminder that individuals participating in the student paper competition must present their research at the conference and must be present to receive the award at the MCJA business meeting on Friday.



# THURSDAY

## PANELS 1:00 to 2:15 PM

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### Panel 1

#### National and international issues in sexual violence and exploitation.

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Thursday, September 25, 2014

1:00 to 2:15 PM

Michigan Room

Chair: Greg Plumb

#### Human trafficking in the Midwest.

Sabina L Burton  
*University of Wisconsin –  
Platteville*

Every year, human traffickers generate billions of dollars in profits by enslaving people for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation around the world, and here in the United States. Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world and second only to drug trafficking but only about 1 % of cases are prosecuted in the United States. This presentation will take a closer look at human trafficking cases in the Midwest, its victims, its mechanisms and current legislation.

#### Preliminary results of pilot study in Southern India: International police response to domestic violence.

Diana Bruns  
*Southeast Missouri State University*

Julie Schroeder  
*Jackson State University*

Olga Osby  
*Jackson State University*

Safiya Omari  
*Jackson State University*

Great strides have been made regarding increased awareness of domestic violence. However, little is known about global recognition and response. An initial survey proposal was introduced in 2012 at an NGO United Nations meeting, in NYC, NY as a new pilot study seeking suggestions and responses from police departments internationally to investigate current laws, departmental policies and officer response to domestic violence. Preliminary pilot study results from two police agencies in Southern India produced data for analysis of policies and practices as they relate to response trends, the status of women regarding culture, traditions, age, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and the impact on family constellations. This pilot study informs discussion, collaboration, and cooperation among criminal justice professionals with the goal of creating a refined instrument to assist in eradicating domestic violence through improved response and aggressive policies.

## **Law enforcement protocol for companion animals in domestic violence calls.**

Jessie L. Krienert  
*Illinois State University*

Jeffrey A. Walsh  
*Illinois State University*

Genoa Cole  
*Illinois State University*

Companion animals play a complex role in families impacted by violence. An outlet of emotional support for victims, the family pet often becomes a target for physical abuse. Research has noted frequently encountered obstacles to successful shelter seeking by abuse victims with companion animals, including a lack of availability, funding, space, and reliable programming (Krienert, Walsh, Matthews, McConkey, 2012). The current research provides baseline data on law enforcement protocol in Illinois when encountering companion animals during a domestic violence incident. Results from a brief e-survey provide baseline information about law enforcement protocol when companion animals are present in domestic violence situations. Research offers an initial assessment of the resources currently available in local communities, as well as the possible need for expanded community resources to better enhance law enforcement options in such situations.

## **The potential for risky behaviors associated with sexting.**

Karin Tusinski Miofsky  
*Lakeland College*

Shanna Rose Thompson  
*University of Massachusetts Lowell*

Adolescents have embraced digital technology as a means of socializing. Text messaging, instant messaging and web cameras are all tools used in creating a social network. While most of these activities are entertaining and harmless, some adolescents engage in online behaviors that place them at risk of harmful consequences. This presentation will explore the potential for risky behaviors associated with sexting - the production and distribution of sexually explicit images via cell phone. In partnership with school districts located in Massachusetts, Ohio, and South Carolina, in-depth focus group interviews and questionnaire data from youth were collected. Findings will be analyzed for common themes and patterns in at-risk behaviors associated with sexting.

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## Panel 2

### Community corrections.

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Thursday, September 25, 2014  
1:00 to 2:15 PM  
Windy City Room  
Chair: Brandon Kooi

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#### Values and core competencies: The missing link in justice reinvestment and community corrections.

Roger Guy  
*University of North Carolina  
at Pembroke*

Community corrections in the United States has assumed increased attention recently as more states search for search for alternatives to incarceration though mandatory release, parole, or probation. Much of this is related to the enormous financial commitment of incarceration exacerbated by diminishing state revenues, and decades of sentencing policy emphasizing incapacitation. Justice Reinvestment is increasingly being promoted as a means to achieve public safety, and recidivism reduction, with significantly less cost to states. Much of the rhetoric of Justice Reinvestment appears offender-centered and revolves around “holding offenders accountable.” Amid this latest fad in correctional policy lies a crucial aspect of success – the importance of core values to competency. To be successful, those in community corrections must possess not only appropriate professional credentials, and work experience, but also specific values espousing rehabilitation. However, in spite of research documenting the importance of both competent staff and supportive organizational cultures in reducing recidivism (Gendreau and al., 1999; Paparozzi and Gendreau, 2005) the profession has relied on latest technologies, methods, techniques, and fads as proxies for expertise thereby eschewing the last frontier of corrections - human and organizational capital. This paper addresses this often-ignored topic and explores solutions that should enhance the effectiveness of Justice Reinvestment.

#### Diverting justice and providing second chances.

Brandon Kooi  
*Aurora University*

Michelle Halbesma  
*Kane County State’s Attorney’s  
Office*

This study assessed the recidivism rates of participants in the Kane County, Illinois diversion program (AKA Second Chance) and found that successful program participants were less likely to reoffend than those who were unsuccessful. Several implications evolve from the study as linked to labeling theory and diversion. The prosecutorial diversion targets first-time offenders providing them the opportunity to avoid a permanent

conviction on their record in exchange for their willingness to comply with interventions or services. As the political shift in corrections moves towards further reductions in our jail/prison populations, politicians and justice administrators seek programs that help strike a balance between punishing and rehabilitating offenders. These popular initiatives provide strategies for reducing the number of non-violent inmates entering the correctional system and a more altruistic approach for preventing the individual from reoffending. Moreover, there is the potential for programing that does not contribute to net widening and increasingly become specialized in targeting specific offender populations.

### **Michigan diversion program evaluation.**

James Bowers  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Sarah Perry  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Jonathan Sand  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Michela Andrus  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

The purpose of this research was to evaluate a juvenile diversion program located in Michigan. This was an outcome evaluation that included a member of the community, a faculty member, and students. Results will be presented along with policy recommendations.

### **Participants and those who opted out: A recidivism study of the Vanderburgh County Treatment Court.**

James G. Dickerson  
*University of Southern Indiana*

Melissa J. Stacer  
*University of Southern Indiana*

Despite the abundance of research on treatment courts, there are questions that remain in regards to their ability to reduce participant recidivism. In this exploratory research, we examine the Vanderburgh County Treatment Court (Indiana) to determine the effectiveness of the court in terms of localized recidivism by comparing three groups: (1) a comparison group of individuals screened for participation in the treatment court who did not participate; (2) a dropout group of individuals who started the treatment court but did not finish; and (3) a group of individuals who started and finished the treatment court. Unlike other studies that utilize a binary measure of whether recidivism occurs or not, we measure recidivism as the number of days until recidivism occurs. Findings confirmed there were significant statistical demographic and localized recidivism differences between the three groups.

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## Panel 3

### The impact of offender race and ethnicity on post-release employment and recidivism.

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Thursday, September 25, 2014

1:00 to 2:15 PM

St. Clair Room

Chair: Jason Spraitz

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#### Debunking the one-size-fit model in corrections: Exploring the significance of race and ethnicity among offenders with mental health disorders.

Sherrise Truesdale-Moore  
*Minnesota State University*

This paper explores the significance of race/ethnicity among mental health disorders within the correctional system. First, it presents the fact that African American are disproportionately incarcerated, which is largely the result of limited access and poor quality of mental health treatment. Second, the lack of culturally competency leads to inappropriate mental health treatment of African American and recidivism. Policy implications suggest that the correctional system should implement cultural competency in mental health treatment and counseling involving African American offenders.

#### Racial disparities in education, post-release employment and recidivism among Indiana released offenders.

Taiping Ho  
*Ball State University*

Previous researches had rarely examined racial disparities in post-release employment and recidivism among offenders after release from prison. Finding a job is one of immediate challenges to all released offenders and it has become more difficult for non-White offenders. The present researchers conducted a 5-year (2005-2009) follow-up study in an attempt to understand racial disparities in post-release employment and recidivism among those 6,394 released offenders (2,531 Caucasian offenders and 3,863 African American offenders). Results of this study showed that African American offenders, rather than Caucasian offenders, were likely less educated; which, in turn, they had a higher unemployment rate and recidivism rate than Caucasian offenders. Released offenders, if employed, would likely be under-employed and had difficulties to retain employment, regardless of offender's race. Furthermore, post-release employment and offender's education were two most influential predictors to recidivism among both Caucasian and African American offenders.

## **The impact of race and offender status on small business hiring decisions.**

Elle Gray Teshima  
*Southern Illinois University*

Institutional racism and offender reintegration are salient issues in contemporary American society. This study explored racial discrimination and biases against ex-offenders on a local, small-business level. It was expected that white non-offenders would be most preferred while offenders of color (specifically African Americans) would be least favorable to prospective employers. This audit study utilized a factorial design featuring one of six fictitious job applicants with varying racial and criminal backgrounds. Cover letters, resumes, and surveys were distributed by mail to assess hiring managers' reactions to and opinions of prospective applicants. The anticipated racial and offender status hierarchies were congruent with expectations on some variables, but fluctuated on others. Ultimately, none of the findings achieved statistical significance, supporting the null hypothesis. Participants in this limited-scope study did not demonstrate a strong overall preference for candidates of a particular race or offender status. Future studies may wish to replicate with larger samples.

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### **Panel 4**

### **Delinquency and social institutions.**

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Thursday, September 25, 2014  
1:00 to 2:15 PM  
Harbor Room  
**Chair: Sheri Keenan**

## **An examination of the effects of social institutions on juvenile delinquency.**

Michael P. Brown  
*Ball State University*

Kiesha Warren-Gordon  
*Ball State University*

Gregory Morrison  
*Ball State University*

Evidence supporting the relationship between social institutions and delinquency is strong and substantial. Yet, much of this research excludes measures of religiosity on delinquency. This exploratory study seeks to expand the literature by examining the direct and indirect relationships between law breaking and the institutions of family, school, community, peer group, and religion. Wave I ADD Health data are used in this study.

## **Something worth living for: Young criminalized mothering.**

Bryan Hogeveen  
*University of Alberta*

Joanne Minaker  
*MacEwan University*

Adolescent mothers and their children are among the most marginalized clients of child welfare and youth justice systems. As we observed case after case of pregnant and parenting youth come in and out of youth and family courts we became concerned about young mothers' complex needs and complicated choices. The image of a young mother as "difficult to manage" and an



“at-risk youth” paints a dismal picture of the future for these moms and their children. Drawing on ethnographic interviews with young marginalized mothers, this paper highlights how criminalized mothers navigate the demands of early motherhood while attempting to break the fetters of street life, addictions, and abuse. We build our analysis around the life history of one young mother, named Jenna who was 23 at the time of our interview. Our observations reflect wider themes present in the interviews with eight young mothers living at the margins of society.

### **Examining the role of the carceral state: An analysis of girls detained in juvenile.**

Kayla Martensen  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

In an attempt to understand juvenile incarceration, researchers, practitioners and the general public often consider parents, guardians and family members as contributors to youth incarceration. In this presentation, I propose considering how the role of surveillance and control by the carceral state contributes to youth incarceration, particularly for young women. Based on one year of preliminary research conducting observations at a youth detention center, this presentation argues that the carceral state has infiltrated the lives of the young women detained in the center in such a way that court-involvement is nearly inescapable.

### **Social support and delinquency-implications for incarcerated girls.**

Tammy Thurman  
*Lewis University*

The growing presence of girls in the juvenile justice system necessitates studies that not only examine the various pathways to girls’ involvement in the system but also their experiences once they become involved. This presentation provides the theoretical framework for a project that purports to examine the nature and significance of relationships between incarcerated girls and corrections officers. The Social Support and Social Capital literature provides a solid foundation for understanding how relationships between incarcerated girls and correction officers function and how girls might use these relationships to cope with conditions of confinement. Acquiring such knowledge aids in locating sites of intervention with incarcerated girls that could include the development of gender-responsive services as well as modifications in staff training.

# Justice Not Prisons

Toward Healing, Away from Harm



Justice Not Prisons (JNP) catalyzes effective, grassroots solutions to work toward the end of mass incarceration in the United States.

We propose productive responses to crime, with a focus on discretionary sentencing. We provide resources for advocates, and potential advocates, to take action through local court watch advocacy projects. JNP aims to document the pervasiveness of excessive sentencing and its sources to foster action for more responsible sentencing.

Justice Not Prisons imagines a future in which we are no longer addicted to incarceration as a presumptive reaction to crime, a future in which courts craft more responsible sentences by listening to community concerns. It seeks to close all unnecessary prisons in favor of more effective responses to crime.

Visit <http://www.justicenotprisons.org> to learn more and to participate.

Douglas Thomson, Founder  
[douglas@justicenotprisons.org](mailto:douglas@justicenotprisons.org)

# THE MASTER'S DEGREE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES AT ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Master of science or master of arts (with language requirement)

## ACADEMICS

Our faculty members are respected internationally and nationally in criminal justice for their research and are highly regarded by our students and alumni for their mentoring and teaching excellence. You will have an opportunity to participate in small, engaging classroom discussions about problems and issues that happen locally, regionally, nationally, and globally in the field. Our professors will help you better understand how policing, the courts, and corrections function, operate, and relate to each other, as well as the larger society and the world.

## COURSES

Students are required to take course work in criminological theory, research methods, and statistics. Other course work ranges from contemporary policing, corrections, and criminal justice administration. There are also electives that students can choose to enhance their knowledge of the system, including race/ethnicity, alcohol/drugs and crime, terrorism, and victimology. Students can engage in research projects with faculty and explore other substantive areas through independent study and master's thesis hours.

## CAREERS

Students graduating from our programs have careers in law enforcement, probation services, correctional institutions, parole services, social service agencies, and private investigations. Alums have jobs at all levels of government, including federal agencies. Others begin careers in drug and alcohol treatment facilities and victims' advocacy. Many choose to attend Ph.D. programs and pursue academic careers.



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## RESEARCH, PRESENTATION, AND PUBLICATION

Students in the criminal justice sciences master's program are afforded the opportunity to work with subject area expert faculty in a wide variety of criminal justice related topics, either in conjunction with ongoing faculty research or in a guided faculty-student mentoring experience related to topics of the student's criminal justice interests. This invaluable educational opportunity has provided many students with experiences doing both quantitative and qualitative research; presenting their empirical research projects in international, national, and regional conferences; and frequently culminating in the publication of their work in peer-reviewed academic journals. This experiential educational opportunity is unique among master's programs and presents students with specialized skills applicable and highly desirable in their future academic and/or career pursuits.

## STUDY ABROAD

Studying abroad through criminal justice sciences exposes students to criminal justice systems, laws, and policies throughout the world. The department currently has study abroad programs in Croatia, India, Scotland, and South Africa.

## COMPETITIVE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences offers a number of competitive funding options for graduate students. Graduate assistantships within the department provide students with opportunities to work one-on-one with faculty on teaching and research tasks. Graduate practicum appointments involve working with local criminal justice agencies. Both assistantship and practicum appointments are 20 hours per week, provide a monthly stipend, and carry a full tuition waiver. The department also provides competitive tuition waiver dollars and an Outstanding Graduate Student Award.

## THURSDAY

### PANELS 2:30 to 3:45 PM

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#### Panel 5

##### *Round table discussion.*

Thursday, September 25, 2014

2:30 to 3:45 PM

Michigan Room

**Chair: Bob Hanson**

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#### **Ethics and contemporary criminal justice education: What have we learned and where should we be?**

Bob Hanson  
*Northern Michigan University*

David Kalinich  
*Florida Atlantic University*

Stan Stojkovic  
*University of Wisconsin Milwaukee*

Charles Mesloh  
*Northern Michigan University*

More than 30 years ago, L W Sherman wrote a short book for the National Institute of Justice calling the need for an ethical framework for decision making an imperative focus for a criminal justice curriculum. Since then courses emerged and textbooks appeared, but in the age of assessment how do we measure achievement? Panel members and participants will discuss that and other questions such as: Can we foster a sense of moral obligation or develop skills in analyzing moral issues? Should we? What are the current issues related to teaching ethics? What works to engage active student participation?

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#### Panel 6

##### **School violence.**

Thursday, September 25, 2014

2:30 to 3:45 PM

Windy City Room

**Chair: Roger Guy**

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#### **Preventing school violence: Assessing policy, armed guardians, and context.**

Charles Crawford  
*Western Michigan University*

Recent highly publicized acts of violence on school campuses have prompted numerous policy suggestions including having an armed presence in the schools. This paper employs a logistic regression analysis to assess the impact of protective measures, policies, and school/neighborhood characteristics on school violence from a routine activities theory framework. The data used in this study were a part of the School Survey on Crime and Safety (SSOCS) collected in 2006. Research and policy implications will be discussed.

## **Just keep your head down: Examining student perceptions of gangs in their school.**

Dena C. Carson  
*Indiana University Purdue  
University Indianapolis*

Finn-Aage Esbensen  
*University of Missouri-St. Louis*

School violence has consequences above and beyond the victimization directly associated with the violence. Perceptions of safety, academic performance of students, and school social climate have all been found to be negatively affected by school violence. To what extent do gangs affect school climate and student performance? The research reported in this presentation relies upon in-depth interviews with a multi-site sample of gang-involved youth. We focus on assessments of the role of gangs in the school, their effect of school climate, and, importantly, the extent to which the student's gang joining was influenced by the presence of gangs in their schools.

## **School shootings and mass murder: Where will lightning strike next?**

Douglas G. McKenzie  
*Grand Valley State University*

School shootings occur in the United States more often than any other country. Students do not become mass murderers overnight. They do not just suddenly decide to go on a shooting rampage without presenting possible warning signals. This paper examines the phenomena of school shootings by addressing a variety of possible risk factors thought to be related to the student shooters. These include the characteristics of such incidents, and how parents, school teachers and administrators play can impact students at risk. Included among the factors addressed are: Profiling, school bullying, psychological characteristics, psychiatric drugs, mental health issues, and the notoriety and publicity produced by school shootings. Also addressed are policy issues raised by school shootings such as allowing or requiring teachers to carry firearms into the classroom.

## **School mass shootings: An assessment of the threat and exploration of preventative measures.**

Michael Kyle  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

School resource officer (SRO) programs began to appear in the early to mid-1990s in response to gang and drug activity and school violence; however, the trend exploded following the Jonesboro and Columbine mass school shootings in 1998 and 1999 respectively. As such incidents have not occurred frequently, school violence (as with violent crime overall) steadily declined, and the fiscal crisis caused the elimination of grant funding and budgets to shrink, many SRO programs have been cut. However, the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in

Newtown, Connecticut, on December 14, 2012, in which a single gunman killed 20 children and 6 adults, has prompted some calls for a dramatic increase of SROs on such a scale as to virtually have an officer in every school in the country. The National Rifle Association (NRA) has been one such very vocal proponent. Furthermore, many are calling for concealed carry to be permitted in schools including the arming of faculty. While the aforementioned arguments may seem to be based on logic, the following questions should be considered before any policy decisions are made; Are school resource officers effective in preventing or mitigating school shootings, and what is the potential impact of allowing concealed carry on such incidents? In addition, issues such as potential unintended consequences and the cost vs. other alternatives should be considered and this policy analysis shall address these questions and weigh these proposals against other potential policy options.

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## **Panel 7**

### **Criminal justice pedagogy.**

Thursday, September 25, 2014

2:30 to 3:45 PM

St. Clair Room

**Chair: Greg Plumb**

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#### ***Too much?: Content tyranny & the research methods curriculum.***

Sara Walsh  
*Indiana University Southeast*

Jen Colanese  
*Indiana University South Bend*

Stephanie Whitehead  
*Indiana University East*

Traditionally, the social science research methods course should introduce the student to the discourse of research, ethics, the examination of academic research reports, and often culminates in original data collection and analysis. By design, research methods courses reinforce a seemingly unavoidable situation of content tyranny, or the practice of presenting too much material in the college classroom. This often results in overwhelmed instructors and easily disengaged students. While we each approach the research method classroom in different ways with our own personal styles, some similarities remain and further confirm our confidence in unifying practices. Our presentation will explore the balance between achieving many course objectives while simultaneously enhancing student success.



## **The face of mixed-race: From the U.S. to the U.K.**

Joanna L. Thompson  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

Critical Mixed-Race Studies is a growing interdisciplinary field which takes a distinctive look at the intersections of race, class, and gender through the eyes of multiracial individuals. From a criminological perspective, Critical Mixed-Race Studies allows for a critical analysis of crimes against multiracial individuals by uniquely discussing issues of violence and deviance alongside racialization, social stratification, culture, and politics. Outside of the United States, the United Kingdom has become a major center for criminological mixed-race research. In particular, the University of Leeds in Leeds, England houses many of these prominent academics. As a visiting scholar during July 2014 at the University of Leeds with the Center for Ethnicity and Racism Studies and the Department of Sociology and Social Policy, this work displays an exploration of the criminological mixed-race work performed in the United States compared to that being accomplished in the United Kingdom. Under the supervision of Dr. Shirley Tate, this work highlights the significance of mixed-race scholarship and its increasing influence upon the field of criminology.

## **Teaching domestic violence through guest speaker panels.**

Dan Tsataros  
*Indiana University Northwest*

College students, particularly those enrolled in criminal justice programs, need to be able to identify and understand Domestic Violence. In the fall of 2013 and the spring of 2014, a study was conducted which included a sample of 95 undergraduate students. Guest speaker panels including former victims of domestic violence, criminal justice professionals who work with domestic violence court cases, and professionals from social service fields who work with domestic violence court cases were introduced into the classroom of the experimental group. The study examines the relationship between the use of guest speaker panels and student learning and retention. The study also examines whether guest speaker panels are effective in imparting knowledge and altering perceptions.

## **Supervising internships from a distance.**

Greg Plumb  
*Park University*

Internships can provide valuable information for a criminal justice department. Information can be gathered about the individual performance of your students by an outside professional, when your students

are close to graduation. This can be especially helpful for department program assessment. With the increase in online courses, proper supervision by a full-time faculty member can be accomplished without face-to-face or telephone contact. This paper will present the system created by the author and used at Park University and its multiple campuses. Documents and processes actually used will be provided. Additionally, feedback from both students and internship work supervisors will be displayed to help evaluate the approach to internships.

**Whoever heard of Michelle Alexander? Contesting a scholar-activist's exclusion from introductory criminal justice textbooks.**

Dennis Hoffman  
*University of Nebraska Omaha*

This paper contests Michelle Alexander's exclusion from most current introductory criminal justice textbooks. The impetus for writing this paper comes from the author's recent content analysis of 20 introductory criminal justice textbooks in print in 2014. My analysis of these textbooks discovered that only two textbooks mention Alexander, only one provides a cursory discussion of her conceptualization of mass incarceration, and none discuss her activism in spearheading the national movement to end mass incarceration. After pondering what to make of Alexander's exclusion, I wrote this paper in order to flesh out arguments in favor of her exclusion and against her exclusion. On the basis of a critical examination of arguments on both sides, I conclude that Alexander's exclusion is more than just a mistake—it's a case of racialized textbook bias.

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**Panel 8**

***Roundtable discussion.***

Thursday, September 25, 2014

2:30 to 3:45 PM

Harbor Room

**Chair: Rachel Johnston**

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**Round Table: The Center for Excellence in Homicide and Sexual Assault Investigations:  
Advancing knowledge and practice of the investigation process through researcher and  
practitioner collaboration.**

Rachel Johnston  
*Adler School of Professional  
Psychology*

Katherine Lorenz  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

Stacy Dewald  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

**Developing cooperative partnerships among agencies.**

The CFE is a collaboration among, researchers, practitioners, and the State of Illinois. Illinois has 102 counties, each with their own sheriff and prosecutors office, and approximately 700 local police departments, in addition to numerous other agencies that are involved in investigating homicides and sexual assaults. Illinois is home to the third largest city in the country as well as numerous suburban and rural jurisdictions. In order to

Thomas Christoff  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

Robert Boehmer  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

Steven Taylor  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

ensure the CFE both represents and benefits all residents of the state, a great deal of effort has gone into developing cooperative partnerships. This presentation will cover the general process of developing collaborative relationships as well as the benefits of doing so.

#### **The current research of the CFE.**

The CFE is currently involved in a number of different research methodologies. Currently, the CFE is compiling existing knowledge through literature reviews and expert reviews on topics and practices relevant to the sexual assault and homicide investigation process. Statewide surveys of law enforcement executives and investigators in Illinois have been administered in collaboration with practitioners. Preliminary findings from the analyses of the law enforcement executive surveys will be presented.

#### **The future plans of the CFE.**

The CFE is also constructing new knowledge via data extraction from case files of the Chicago Police Department, statewide surveys, observations, interviews, and focus groups of investigators and prosecutors. Statewide surveys include evaluating the investigation process from the perspectives of the prosecutor, sexual assault victim, and family members of homicide victims. The variety of methodologies in collaboration with practitioners will allow the CFE to further build a translational bridge between researchers and the criminal justice community, and make recommendations for training and policy.

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Thursday, September 25, 2014

4:00 to 5:15 PM

Buckingham

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### **Ice cream social.**

Please join us for the ice cream social and while you are enjoying your ice cream and socializing make certain to peruse the in-progress poster session to enjoy the free flow of new thoughts and ideas, and research in progress.

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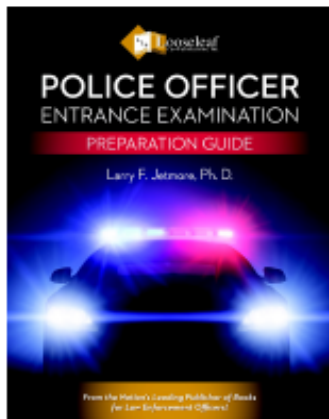
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## Poster Session

### **Reducing recidivism: The effectiveness of adult transition centers.**

Arlandra King  
*Chicago State University*

This paper explores whether adult transition centers (ATCs) are effective at reducing recidivism. Most research has been done on post release from adult transition centers and recidivism, but this study focuses on offenders while they are still in the center. Work release is an option provided at some ATCs. Research has shown that if an offender has the option to go to a work release center and he/she gets employed the chances of returning to deviant behavior significantly decreases. The relationship between work release and the effectiveness of ATCs in reducing recidivism is of particular interest in this study. The method of sampling I conducted was non-probability and convenience. The sample consisted of 10 residents who were in the ATC. The findings suggest that living at an ATC, high school diploma or GED, and a steady flow of income through involvement in a work release program reduces the chances of deviant behavior.

### **Mentally ill offenders within correctional facilities.**

Samantha Gibbons  
*Grand Valley State University*

Offenders with mental illnesses are oftentimes disregarded within the criminal justice system, even though they are recycled throughout the system repeatedly. This is no different once such offenders are held within correctional facilities. Research indicates that offenders with mental illnesses require more care while incarcerated but since this population of individuals are often ignored, many do not get the treatment they deserve. Correctional facilities should require mandatory screening methods to identify individuals with mental illnesses and the treatment they require, as well as incorporate training for correctional officers in order to properly handle such offenders. Discharge planning through vocational training and education, as well as provide connections with mental health care upon their release could decrease reoffending. Sufficient treatment and discharge planning for offenders with mental illnesses while incarcerated will likely reduce recidivism and may better prepare them for re-entry into the community.



## **The impact of educational obtainment within the prison system on post-release rates of recidivism.**

Kari Oliver  
*Grand Valley State University*

Various bodies of research assessing rates of post-release recidivism have maintained that over one third of inmates will face re-incarceration within three years of their release. This alarming rate of recidivism is significantly linked to the large majority of inmates who are desperately undereducated. Data demonstrates that majority of inmates are functionally illiterate, ranking below the skill set of a fifth grade reading level. This deprivation of education greatly impacts an inmate's post-release employability, resulting in strain associated with financial instability. A cost effective method to improve employability and target rates of recidivism can be achieved through a stronger effort to fund and develop evidence-based programs that focus on the implementation of proper educational and vocational training during an inmate's incarceration. Research within the field of corrections has indicated that educational obtainment during incarceration has far reaching economic, social and operational benefits that positively impact the individual, the institution, and society as a whole. This presentation will focus on the results from various longitudinal studies that have found a significant correlation between increased education and decreased recidivism post-release. As a result of this information, policy implications for a stronger collaboration of correctional education, rehabilitation and prisoner re-entry programs will be discussed.

## **Transformational learning: Unique Inside Out Prison course.**

Kelly Asmussen  
*Peru State College*

Rebekha Dostal  
*Peru State College*

Irene Hincapie  
*Peru State College*

A unique criminal justice course, taught within the confines of a maximum security prison, both challenged and allowed undergraduate students to immerse themselves into a highly transformational learning process. Collaborative course discussions allowed student dialogue to be highly engaging, both from a professional and personal standpoint, creating an applied learning experience that stimulated intellectual growth.

## **Oxford House recovery homes: Community characteristics as predictors of success.**

Matthew Cavers  
DePaul University

Sarah Callahan  
DePaul University

Leonard A. Jason  
DePaul University

Oxford Houses are self-sustained sober living homes that are democratically run by individuals recovering from substance abuse disorders. Oxford Houses are typically single-family homes with six or more residents living together. Many of these individuals have been incarcerated or are involved in the criminal justice system. Currently, there are over 1,700 Oxford Houses in a variety of communities across the United States and abroad. The goal of the present study was to examine the socio-economic features of the communities that are currently or were once home to an Oxford House in order to determine what characteristics correlate with long-term sustainability and success. This study hypothesized that community characteristics are directly related to sustainability of Oxford House's. Logistic regressions revealed that certain community characteristics increase the likelihood of Oxford House success. The findings of this study can contribute to the strategic placement of Oxford Houses in order to maximize efficacy and longevity. These results can also act as empirical evidence to counter community resistance against Oxford Houses.

## **A comparative analysis of drug policies: Portugal and the United States.**

Kyle Henry  
*Loras College*

Chad Crabill  
*Loras College*

Valerie Bell  
*Loras College*

Len Decker  
*Loras College*

In 2001, the European nation of Portugal took a highly radical and innovative approach towards the use and abuse of narcotics by introducing a new law which decriminalized the use, possession and acquisition of all types of illicit substances for personal use. While this law did not legalize drug use it did provide a new approach to the handling of illegal drug users. This new strategic approach to drug use attempted to focus police resources on those people who profit from the drugs trade, while treating drug use as more of a health issue. Since 2001, Portugal's liberal approach has been the subject of debate around the world with health care providers, law enforcement officials and politicians looking to Portugal as an experiment. The purpose of this study was to determine how the adoption of Portugal's drug policies might serve the United States of America if adopted.

## **Children as a mediator of drug of choice and self-esteem in a sample of mothers in recovery.**

Stephanie Nisle  
*DePaul University*

Sarah Callahan  
*DePaul University*

Leonard Jason  
*DePaul University*

Past literature shows that women who use “hard” drugs like heroin and crack-cocaine often have lower self-esteem than others who are addicted to legal substances like alcohol and prescription medicines. Further, self-esteem has been shown to correlate with abstinence, recidivism, and other recovery and reentry outcomes. Some studies show that mothers have increased self-esteem and higher abstinence rates than non-mothers. However, there is a dearth of literature regarding the potential mediating effects that children may have on the self-esteem of women who use, or have used hard drugs. Accordingly, this study explored the mediating effects of having custody of minor children on the self-esteem of women in recovery from crack-cocaine and heroin abuse using a sample of formerly incarcerated women in recovery. The results showed a direct effect of both heroin and crack-cocaine on self-esteem, as well as indirect effects of drug of choice on self-esteem through the children mediator. The authors hope to add to the literature involving children’s impact on women in recovery from substance abuse, and offer points of support for the continued involvement of children with mothers as they go through the recovery process.

## **Development of a scale to measure criminal history disclosure self-efficacy in employment situations.**

Sarah Callahan  
*DePaul University*

Matthew Cavers  
*DePaul University*

Leonard Jason  
*DePaul University*

This study presents a newly developed Criminal History Disclosure Self-Efficacy Scale (CHDSE), using formerly incarcerated women as participants. The CHDSE is a 12-item scale that was developed to assess an individual’s perceived self-efficacy at disclosing criminal history status in potential and current employment situations. We used an exploratory factor analysis to investigate a three-factor model involving *Personal Disclosure*, *Situational Disclosure*, and *Honesty*. These distinct domains represent an individual’s perceived ability to disclose one’s criminal history in employment situations to specific people; in certain contexts; and with candor. Three factors emerged with good measurement model fit, good internal reliabilities, and convergent validity. Our study also found the CHDSE to predict employment outcomes. This research adds to self-efficacy research and provides preliminary psychometrics for a three factor measure that can be used in future studies to understand how we can better assess formerly incarcerated individuals’ readiness for employment and reentry.

## **Justifications and neutralizations used to explain clergy sexual abuse: Preliminary analysis of documents from the Dioceses of Chicago and Los Angeles.**

Preston Florianschitz  
*University of Wisconsin Eau Claire*

Byron Hazard  
*University of Wisconsin Eau Claire*

Jason D. Spraitz  
*University of Wisconsin Eau Claire*

Allegations of sexual abuse against minors by priests in Roman Catholic archdioceses throughout the United States are not new. Rather, the public has known about this category of crime since the Father Gauthier case in Louisiana three decades ago and, more recently, via investigative journalism by the *Boston Globe* over ten years ago. Yet, it has only been within the past 15 months or so that dioceses have unsealed files of priests accused on sexual abuse. Using these newly available files, we conducted a thematic analysis of the content with a focus on the way that priests and others within the dioceses justified, neutralized, or shifted blame for these crimes. This poster highlights our preliminary findings, ideas for policy changes, and directions for future research on this topic.

## **From rescue to rehab: Prison dogs and their impact on inmate rehabilitation.**

Rhonda K. DeLong  
*Siena Heights University*

It is suggested that many incarcerated individuals lack social skills that may help protect them against involvement in crime. Throughout the country, correctional facilities have looked for innovative programs to assist in the re-integration process of inmates. One of these initiatives is to place canines into the correctional setting, pair them up with an inmate, and allow them to interact with one another 24 hours a day. The benefits of these programs are anecdotal, but they hold promise for rehabilitating certain individuals that have lacked the ability to care for someone, and have someone care and need them. This poster gives a quick overview of several of these programs as well as suggesting guidelines for selecting the proper dogs and how to partner these dogs with an appropriate inmate.

## **Incarcerated veterans, their crimes, and length of sentence: A comparison of state and federal inmates by gender.**

LeAnn N. Cabage  
*Iowa State University*

Research pertaining to women Veterans is very limited, especially research pertaining to incarcerated Veteran women. This study provides comparisons of men and women Veterans and non-veterans incarcerated in State and Federal Correctional Facilities using the 2004 Survey of State and Federal Inmates. Demographic variables are included for each of the individuals. Additionally, the type of crime the individual committed, the length of

sentence, and whether the individual was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time they committed their most recent crimes and if they have ever been diagnosed with a mental illness is included.

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Thursday, September 25, 2014  
5:15 to 6:15 PM  
Buckingham Room



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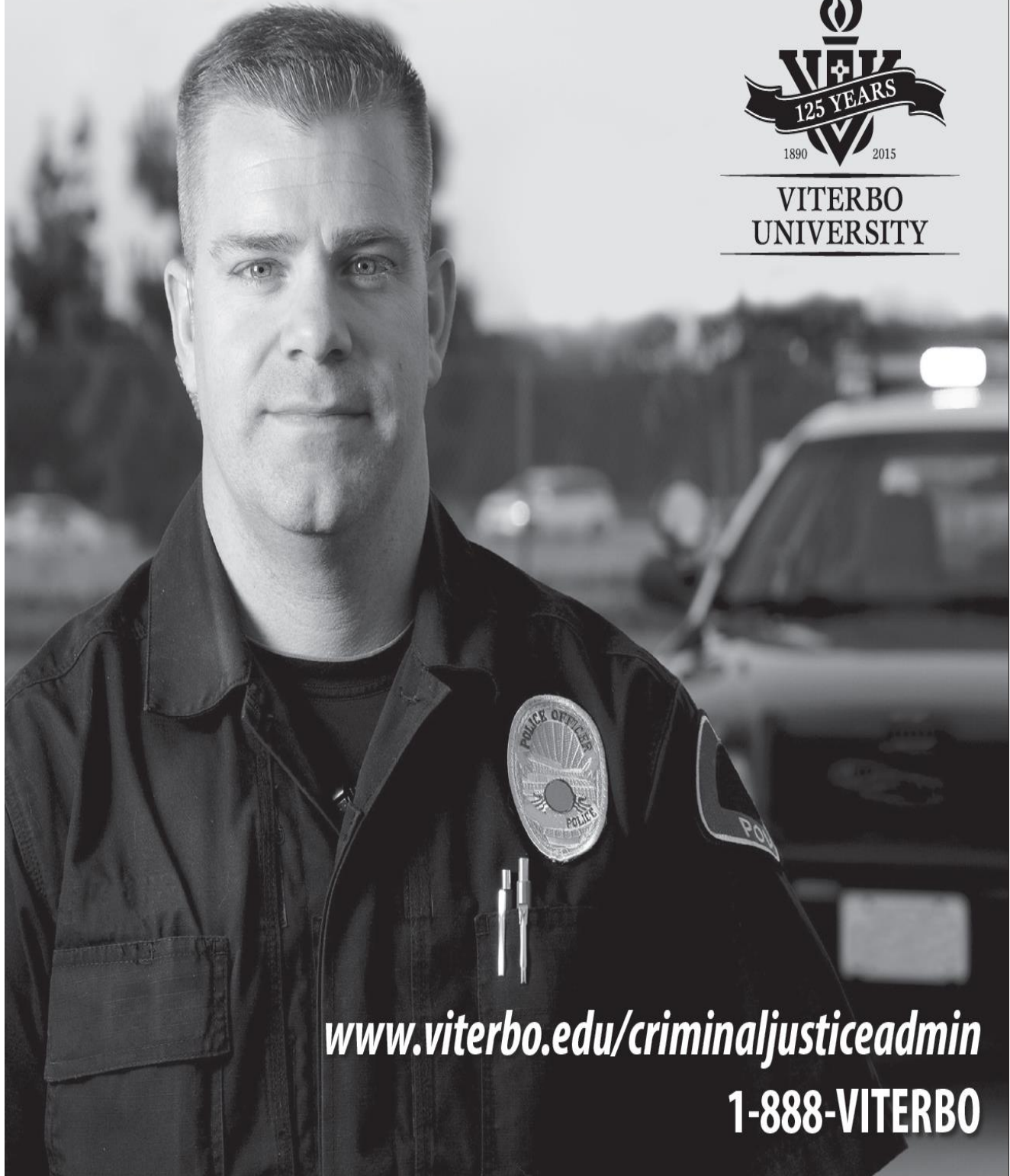
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## FRIDAY

### PANELS 8:45 to 10:00 AM

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#### Panel 9 Courts.

Friday, September 26, 2014

8:45 to 10:00 AM

Michigan Room

Chair: **Bill Wakefield**

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#### **Some preliminary findings from existing research regarding the perceived “CSI effect” on prosecutor job performance.**

Damian Bricko  
*University of Nebraska at Omaha*

Bill Wakefield  
*University of Nebraska at Omaha*

Based on a new television show in 2000, “CSI: Crime Scene Investigation”, research reveals there is at least a perception among the public and some criminal justice officials that a “CSI Effect” on juries does exist. This study will ask: Do prosecutors believe this perceived “CSI effect” exists and do they feel it affects the manner in which they carry out their daily job responsibilities? Some preliminary conclusions will be drawn.

#### **Prosecutorial strategies for managing expert scientific evidence.**

Melissa Garmo  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

This study explores the role of prosecutors in managing scientific evidence and expert witness testimony during the pretrial stages of a criminal case. The purpose of the research is to explore the ways prosecutors are influenced by scientific evidence, and how prosecutors engage in interactions with expert witnesses whose role it is to present the scientific testimony. An exploratory, grounded theory methodology was used to conduct semi-structured interviews with assistant prosecutors in Michigan. Several key themes emerged from the data. First, resources and budget constraints influenced prosecutorial decision-making during the pretrial stages of a case. Second, prosecutors communicated early with defense attorneys about all evidence. Third, the pretrial preparation of scientific evidence involved self-preparation by prosecutors, and reciprocal education between the expert and the prosecutors. Finally, the shift in access to technology as well as the media about criminal investigations has affected prosecutors in managing juror expectations and defense strategies.

**Law and order policing, social control, and bail: The cumulative negative effect of pretrial incarceration.**

Joshua H. Williams  
*University of Missouri—St. Louis*

Pretrial detention and sentencing outcomes have been the subject of a sizeable portion of literature, most of which argues that both are used as a social control against minority populations and the economically disadvantaged. Though reformed several times over the last 50 years, bail setting guidelines still allow for a great deal of discretion in implementation. This has become increasingly more important as law and order policing has taken hold, funneling a sizeable portion of the population into the system. The focus of this paper is to analyze each of these topics, and offer a few suggestions for future research.

**Explaining the Roberts Court's evolving Fourth Amendment jurisprudence.**

Michael C. Gizzi  
*Illinois State University*

This paper provides an overview of the Supreme Court's Fourth Amendment law during the Roberts Court and explains recent changes. Since 1984, three-quarters of search and seizure cases have favored the state, but almost 40 percent of Roberts Court cases favor the defendant. The changes are attributed to four factors: 1) for the majority of cases, the Court continues to abide by the jurisprudence of crime control established in the early 1980s; 2) several cases serve as corrective measures to curb excesses of the crime control approach; 3) the changing composition of the Court, and Justice Scalia's shifting approach to cases has provided a larger voice for pro-defendant rulings, not present even earlier in the Roberts Court; and 4) highly salient technology cases have sparked privacy interests and pushed the Court to reconsider issues that were swept aside in early periods.

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**Panel 10**  
**Reintegration and prison**  
**programs.**

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Friday, September 26, 2014  
8:45 to 10:00 AM  
Windy City Room  
**Chair: George Burruss**

**Longitudinal recidivism of Lake City's offender re-integration program.**

Michael Seredycz  
*McEwan University*

Practitioners and academics agree that the churning of offenders throughout the criminal justice system is both expensive and ineffective in its current state. As such, this study presents a seven year recidivism follow-up of a federal Access To Recovery (ATR) initiative designed to divert 434 offenders from incarceration and assist them

with alcohol, drug abuse and other ancillary services.

### **Assessing the impact of the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program.**

Carly M. Hilinski-Rosick  
*Grand Valley State University*

Jenna Eavey  
*Grand Valley State University*

The purpose of this paper is to explore the lasting impacts of the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program. The Inside-Out program is a nationally-recognized program that has provided the framework for college courses to take place inside the walls of prisons and jails. The pedagogical approach calls for college and university students to study with residents of correctional facilities, behind the institutional walls. Many students identify the value of the course in their weekly papers as well as their final paper, but the lasting impact of the course is unknown. The current study followed up with outside (university) students from five different Inside-Out courses to assess whether the course had any impact on their subsequent college courses or their experiences working in the criminal justice or other related fields.

### **Shakespeare, violent offenders, and the emotional verses critical thinking brain.**

Rex E. Hammond  
*Indiana State University*

This research examines one Shakespeare program taught to violent, solitary confinement men in one of Indiana's super-maximum security prisons. It explores the link between emotional intelligence, the emotional brain, and criminality. This study hypothesizes that Shakespeare allows the positive critical thinking brain to override offenders' unhealthy emotional brain. In the past 30 years, there have been a surplus of behavior change programs instituted in the hope of altering the way the criminal thinks, yet few have achieved the results that this one Shakespeare program attained. In addition, most of these programs have been geared toward low-level offenders, yet this program sought out some of the most violent inmates. It was in Supermax where Shakespeare created an outlet for these men to scrutinize their poor life choices and their miscreant decision-making processes.

**Framing the discourse of reentry: Considerations of personal responsibility and structural influences by stakeholders in a high-impact reentry suburb.**

Carlene Sipma-Dysico  
*North Central College*

This paper examines the dialogue surrounding reentry at the community level; by practitioners of reentry, those who are in the process of reentry, and those who influence the political and structural environment in which reentry is attempted. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 22 reentry stakeholders from various agencies and organizations and twelve parolees, this case study examines the reentry environment for those returning to a suburb of a large Midwestern city. Narratives on reentry were entrenched within frames of personal responsibility and the development of a “disciplined self” with little consideration given to structural-level forces. Stakeholders discounted community factors of stratification and segregation on criminal behavior and reintegration efforts. Given the empirical evidence that race, ethnicity, class, and gender are significant factors regarding the probability of engagement with the criminal justice system, I contend that culturally–appropriate and gender-appropriate services and interventions must be integrated into any reentry efforts.

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**Panel 11**  
**Mental health issues in the**  
**criminal justice system.**

Friday, September 26, 2014  
8:45 to 10:00 AM  
St. Clair Room  
**Chair: Bryan D. Byers**

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**Mental health and criminal justice: A revolving door?**

Lois A. Ventura  
*University of Toledo*

This study examines mental health treatment histories of (13,133) persons booked in a Midwestern metropolitan jail from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. Some (27.5%) of the 13,133 people were booked two or more times during the study period. Over 40% of the 13,133 people in the study had some contact with the publically funded mental health system prior to booking. This study describes the type of mental health services people received before their arrest. Associations between mental health treatment histories, demographic variables and nature of most serious charges are examined.

## **Capital punishment support for the severely mentally ill.**

Sara Walsh  
*Indiana University Southeast*

Across the United States the death penalty is rapidly changing. In 2013, twenty-nine states proposed legislation in regard to the death penalty and the United States Supreme Court agreed to hear three death penalty cases; two of these are regarding the defendant's mental capacities and the constitutionality of execution. Ultimately, the U.S. Supreme Court will be asked to consider the question of whether it is constitutional to sentence to death persons who committed a death-eligible offense while suffering from a severe mental illness; the Supreme Court has long said that the death penalty should reflect the conscience of the community. Additionally, recent efforts to exempt persons who are severely mentally ill from a sentence of death have occurred at the state level in Indiana, Kentucky and North Carolina. This presentation will cover data collected in 2013 from our statewide survey focusing on Indiana public support for the death penalty for persons who are severely mentally ill.

## **Explaining similarities and variations in program structures and professional roles in Midwestern mental health courts.**

Monte D. Staton  
*Ball State University*

Arthur J. Lurigio  
*Loyola University Chicago*

In this paper findings are presented from analysis of survey, interview, and observational data collected at nine mental health courts (MHCs) in a Midwestern state. From the spring of 2010 through the spring of 2012 research was conducted on all MHC sites in existence in the state at the start of the study. The research design included a survey of each program, a focus group interview of professionals at each site, field observations of staff meetings and court operations at each site, and fourteen individual interviews of key professionals. Analysis of data included use of concepts from organizational studies and from research on professions. Findings reveal that the organizational structures and professional roles of the programs are very similar across the nine sites, although there are important variations. Similarities and variations are explained as a matter of institutional isomorphic processes as well as workplace culture specific to each MHC.

## Exploring the History of Mental Illness and its Effects on Children and Crime

Katherine Baggaley  
*University of Ontario Institute of  
Technology*

Many studies have investigated the various events that have contributed to the development of mental illness as well as the groups it has affected. While mental illness has pertained to many age groups, there is an absence of research towards the emergence of children's mental illness. This paper will review the development of mental health into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, while examining and providing a conceptual framework towards emergence, mechanisms and problems of childhood. Evidence provided in this paper strongly suggests that the concept of childhood is socially constructed. A child's mental health is affected by the learning and attachment relationships in his or her direct environment that becomes an antecedent for violent behavior.

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### **Panel 12** **Issues in corrections.**

Friday, September 26, 2014  
8:45 to 10:00 AM  
Harbor Room

**Chair: Victoria Simpson Beck**

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### **Pragmatic steps, unexpected alliances, glimmers of going deeper, profound obstacles: 2014 annual report on progress toward ending mass incarceration.**

Douglas Thomson  
Founder, Justice Not Prisons  
*Chicago State University*

The past year has witnessed a continuation and acceleration of the recent trend toward moving in the direction of ending mass incarceration. In 2013-2014, prison populations showed modest reductions in size from the peaks of the culmination of the imprisonment binge in the first decade of this century. Some jurisdictions achieved more notable progress, while troubling negative examples persist. This report reviews these developments and addresses the related discourse reflected in key books, journal articles, and advocacy and popular sources. The movement enjoys some significant elite political support, juxtaposed with complementary community initiatives on related issues, with diffuse but growing public support. Whether it will coalesce in essential focused institutional policy shifts, reflecting and advancing the necessary cultural transformation, remains unclear and problematic.

## **Correctional officers' perceptions of what 'works' in a jail setting.**

Kimberly D. Dodson  
*Western Illinois University*

Studies have examined correctional officers' perceptions of their work environment, job satisfaction, burnout, and stress. Correctional officers' perceptions of rehabilitation and treatment are conspicuously missing from the literature. The purpose of this study is to compare correctional officers' perceptions of rehabilitation and treatment to the literature on evidence-based practices and policies. Qualitative interviews were conducted with a sample of correctional officers (n = 15) in a Midwestern jail. Officers' perceptions are generally accurate regarding the effectiveness of offender treatment and rehabilitation programs. Obstacles to implementing effective treatment and rehabilitation programs in jail are identified and discussed.

## **Victimization and negative emotions: General strain theory and implications for prison programming.**

Valerie R. Stackman  
*University of Wisconsin- Platteville*

Empirical studies, in general, support the relationship between strain and criminal behavior, but scholarship does not consistently show that the indirect relationship through negative emotions is significant, as General Strain Theory suggests. This study verified the existence of two independent measures of negative emotions, anger and despair, using prior victimization as a source of strain and prison rule violation as a measure of crime. Path analyses of data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional indicate that these emotions function differently with regard to their impact on the violation of prison rules and regulations. Anger predicts rule violations; despair does not. Study findings suggest a need for gender-specific treatment and programming for incarcerated women, addressing their unique and complex pathways to prison, and focusing on the lasting impact of victimization on women's lives.

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**Morning snack break**  
**sponsored by:**  
**Southern Illinois University**  
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Friday, September 26, 2014  
10:00 to 10:15 AM  
Buckingham Room

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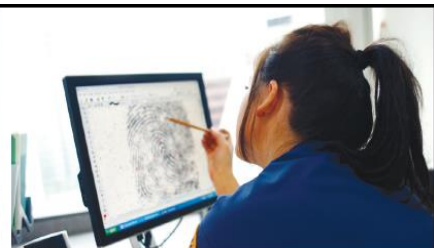
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**Max Bromley** (Nova University) Campus policing, Campus community crime

**John Cochran** (University of Florida) Death penalty, Micro social theories of criminal behavior, Macro social theories of crime and crime control

**Joshua Cochran** (Florida State University) Theories of crime causation; Punishment; Prison experiences; Perceptions of justice; International comparative analyses of criminology and criminal justice

**Richard Dembo** (New York University) Alcohol and drug use, Juvenile justice

**Bryanna Fox** (University of Cambridge) Offender profiling, Investigative psychology, Policing, Crime analysis, Psychopathy, Criminal careers and Experimental Criminology

**Lorie Fridell** (University of California, Irvine) Police use of force, Violence against police, Racially biased policing

**Kathleen M. Heide** (State University of New York at Albany) Juvenile homicide, Adolescent parricide offenders, Violent offending

**Wesley Jennings** (University of Florida) Trajectories, Hispanics, Sex offending

**Shayne Jones** (University of Kentucky) Personality and antisocial behavior, Jury and judicial decision-making

**Michael J. Leiber, Chair** (State University of New York at Albany) Race, Juvenile justice, Delinquency

**Michael J. Lynch** (State University of New York at Albany) Radical criminology, Environmental and Corporate crime, Green criminology, Racial bias in criminal justice processes

**Tom Mieczkowski**, Emeritus (Wayne State University) Drugs and crime, Violent sexual offenders

**Ojmarrh Mitchell** (University of Maryland) Race and crime, Drug policy, Meta-analysis

**Wilson R. Palacios** (University of Miami) Adult hidden populations, Qualitative research methods and analysis, Social epidemiology of drug use/abuse

**Rachael Powers** (State University of New York at Albany) Victimization, Quantitative methodology

**M. Dwayne Smith** (Duke University) Homicide, Capital Punishment, Structural correlates of violent crime

**For information on the Criminology Department visit:**  
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## FRIDAY

### PANELS 10:15 to 11:30 AM

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#### Panel 13

#### Extra-legal factors and judicial decisions.

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Friday, September 26, 2014

10:15 to 11:30 AM

Michigan Room

Chair: Michael J. Leiber

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#### **Sentencing recommendations by probation officers and judges: An examination of adult offenders across gender.**

Michael J. Leiber  
*University of South Florida*

Maude Beaudry-Cyr  
*University of South Florida*

Jennifer H. Peck  
*Florida Atlantic University*

Kristin Mack  
*University of Northern Iowa*

Prior criminal justice sentencing research has mainly focused on the role of the prosecutor and judges across court outcomes. A void through this literature has been the potential influence that probation officers have on the decision-making process. In the current study, we use an interpretation of the focal concerns perspective and prior research that focuses on gender stereotyping to: (1) examine the relationship between probation officer sentencing recommendations and decision-making by judges; and (2) investigate the degree to which the proposed relationships may be conditioned by the gender of the offender. The results provide implications to further understand the extent to which extralegal factors (i.e. gender) influence probation officer recommendations and judicial sentencing.

#### **Judicial waiver decisions in two Midwestern states: A study of judicial perceptions.**

Sheri Jenkins Keenan  
*The University of Southern Indiana*

This project was concerned with how extra-legal factors impact juvenile court judge's decisions to waive juveniles to the adult criminal court. This study sought to examine the relationship between individual characteristics of juvenile court judges and their perceptions regarding judicial waiver. Based on the research question, seven hypotheses were developed and tested. The population for this study consisted of all juvenile court judges and referees in two Midwestern States. Descriptive statistics were used to calculate the means, frequencies, and standard deviations for the demographic information collected from the participants in this study. The data was then analyzed using a Multiple Linear Regression.

## The evolution of the knock and announce rule.

Danielle Sitzman  
*Iowa State University*

The knock and announce rule, requiring police to make notice of why they are at a residence when executing a search warrant, has led to inconsistent rulings and has created controversy in the courts. This paper will explore how the knock and announce rule has evolved since 1604, how the Supreme Court has consistently rejected guidelines regarding this rule, and how there has been a history of inconsistent knock and announce rulings. This author will argue in favor of the *Hudson v. Michigan* ruling of 2006. Before *Hudson*, violation of this rule led to suppression of all evidence police had seized. The knock and announce rule, with unclear guidelines, could have a significant effect on the admissibility of evidence at trial. This paper will argue that *Hudson* changed the knock and announce rule for the better. At the conference, I will be presenting as part of a panel.

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## Panel 14

### *Round table discussion.*

Friday, September 26, 2014  
10:15 to 11:30 AM  
Windy City Room  
**Chair: Rebecca Skorek**

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## Utilizing data to improve criminal justice programming and policy.

Rebecca Skorek  
*Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority*

Mark Powers  
*Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority*

Mark Myrent  
*Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority*

Christine Devitt Westley  
*Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority*

Created in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice. ICJIA brings together key leaders from the justice system and the public to identify critical issues facing the criminal justice system in Illinois, and to propose and evaluate policies, programs, and legislation that address those issues. Statutory responsibilities of ICJIA include federal and state grants administration and research and analysis. This panel will describe ICJIA-administered, federal and state-funded programs across the justice system spectrum including violence prevention, diversion, and re-entry programming. Panel discussion will include how criminal justice system data as well as data collected for research studies, and program evaluation can be used to improve programming and policy, as well as highlight service gaps and align resources to address those gaps.

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## Panel 15

### Issues and challenges in reentry for ex-prisoners.

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Friday, September 26, 2014

10:15 to 11:30 AM

St. Clair Room

Chair: Melissa Burek

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#### Non-urban life post-incarceration: Employment challenges and reentry.

Catherine M. Pape  
*Bowling Green State University*

Melissa W. Burek  
*Bowling Green State University*

Judith A. Leary  
*Bowling Green State University*

Mamta Ohja  
*Bowling Green State University*

Significant challenges confront citizens returning from our nation's prisons to non-urban communities as they attempt to locate employment either immediately following confinement or as they transition from one job to another post-release. Despite these challenges, recent reentry research has revealed that employment is a key to crime desistance for persons with histories of felony convictions or recent periods of imprisonment. Without appropriate community-based treatment, employment, housing, and other relevant support systems in place, rearrests and reincarcerations of this population are highly likely, especially in the first few months post-discharge. Although non-urban areas have fewer employment opportunities compared to the opportunities for employment within urban areas, most research completed up to this point has ignored the non-urban employment landscape. This paper conveys lessons learned from a recent in-prison study conducted related to the connections between likelihood to attend employment-related programs and services and finding employment within a non-urban community.

#### Employment: Pathways and experiences following incarceration.

Breanne Pleggenkuhle  
*Southern Illinois University*

Beth M. Huebner  
*University of Missouri- St Louis*

Employment is a critical domain of prisoner reentry. Much literature has explored the dynamic of stigma during the application process whereas less research has focused on the pathways to and experiences of employment. In a changing economic landscape, the process of job searches has altered. In particular, given the difficulty offenders face during the application process, a personal reference may lead to better success. The research utilizes qualitative data for an exploratory analysis into the ways in which offenders gain steady employment and their experiences within the position. Specifically, the dynamics of social networks such as family and friends in finding employment will be examined compared to taking a more solitary approach to locating employment. This will be linked to the type of employment that is eventually gained and how ex-offenders perceive their experiences.

## **Churches and prisoner reentry: Mobilizing action through research.**

April Bernard  
*Chicago State University*

Using quantitative and qualitative data collected on churches in high crime community in Chicago, this study investigates various ways churches respond to the needs of the formerly incarcerated that are returning to their communities. The primary objective of the study was to implement a survey on church attitudes and practices toward persons with criminal histories and to share the results with churches and community members as a means to identify assets and opportunities for mobilizing resources toward a shared goal of community healing and restorative justice. This paper concludes with specific recommendations engaging churches in mobilizing action and support for returning citizens based upon the results of the research.

## **Faith-based organizations in community corrections: Roles and trends.**

Michael P. Brown  
*Ball State University*

About 15 years ago, a movement began to build an evidence-based corrections system. Considerable attention has been paid in the literature to how evidence-based practice has transformed the corrections system which now emphasizes “best practice.” An even more recent trend has been to increase the roles played faith-based organizations in community corrections. This presentation examines the roles of faith-based organizations in corrections and explores if this practice is consistent with “best practice.”

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### **Panel 16**

#### **A review of police crime control policies and practices.**

Friday, September 26, 2014  
10:15 to 11:30 AM  
Harbor Room  
**Chair: Joseph Ferrandino**

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## **Minority threat hypothesis and NYPD stop and frisk policy.**

Joseph Ferrandino  
*Indiana University Northwest*

This study analyzes NYPD stop and frisk policy using a minority and black threat framework. Using blacks in white-dominated neighborhoods as the reference group, the present study compares four distinct police actions (frisks, searches, sanctions and force used) during 481,027 stops in 2012 in 299 GIS-defined NYC neighborhoods. Descriptive analysis reveal the scope of isolation between whites and blacks as well as the ratios of police action for each group within each neighborhood type, with blacks in white dominated and non-dominated



high white neighborhoods exceeding their population proportion and crime propensity ratios across all four police actions, consistent with the black threat hypothesis. Logistic regression results provide further support for the application of black threat hypothesis to NYPD stops and frisks. When controlling for other factors, race/neighborhood factors remain significant though the odds-ratios are far below the population proportion and crime propensity benchmarks. These results are placed in the context of previous research findings and the implications of minority threat hypothesis is discussed in light of the specific black threat in New York City. In the aggregate, the findings also include limited support for the “out of place” and defended neighborhood perspectives though much less for the criminogenic perspective relative to blacks in white dominated and other race/neighborhood categories.

### **The efficacy of police patrol in chronic and episodic hot spots of firearm violence.**

Michael J. Deckard  
*University of Missouri – St. Louis*

A substantial body of research has been established showing that focusing police resources in areas with high crime concentrations can yield dramatic reductions in crime. While numerous studies have evaluated the effectiveness of policing tactics in crime hot spots, there is little evidence concerning the potential differences between hot spots that remain active for a long period of time – *chronic* hot spots – and areas that may experience high crime concentrations only for a short while before return to a normal level – *episodic* hot spots. The current study examines the efficacy of targeted police patrols in hot spots of firearm violence in St. Louis, Missouri using reported crime and police activity data from the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department (SLMPD) collected during a 9-month randomized controlled hot spot policing experiment conducted in 2012. The findings of this study could carry significant implications for both the academic and policing communities.

### **Evaluating the efficacy of crime mapping as a law enforcement tool.**

Eric Larsen  
*University of Wisconsin Platteville*

Crime mapping in law enforcement is not a new practice for good cause. Early studies established that certain social factors contributory to crime also displayed geographical relations. Later research found a spatial link in crime and determined that crimes tend to cluster in specific places advancing the concept of hot spots, or areas of concentrated crime. Studies in offender behaviors found that many offenders, particularly those

that commit serial crimes, tend to commit crimes in the areas they frequent providing geographical patterns of behavior for law enforcement to investigate. The evolution of crime mapping creates an opportunity for law enforcement to more readily focus efforts on specific problems rather than general calls for service. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the success of modern crime mapping and its use as a practical tool for law enforcement given that a foundation exists to believe that crime has geographic attributes.

### **Telephone forensics: Identifying common pre and post-offense patterns of electronic communication by criminal offenders.**

Steven Prosser  
*United States Marshals Service*

Todd Lough  
*Western Illinois University*

The collection of citizens' electronic data by government agencies within the United States has become an increasingly controversial topic in recent years. Sometimes lost in this controversy is the frequent significance of electronic communications records as sources of evidence in traditional criminal investigations. This presentation outlines recent advancements in identifying common patterns of electronic communication by and between offenders before and after the commission of a crime. Specific stages in communication between criminals such as *Pre-Planning and Organization* and *Post-Planning and Recovery* can now be identified to allow law enforcement to gather electronic evidence of past criminal activity, and in some cases even predict where and when an offender's next crime will occur. This presentation demonstrates the utility of using lawful and specifically targeted analyses of electronic communication in combating crime.

### **Connecting the dots.**

David D. Coulson  
*U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,  
Firearms and Explosives*

This presentation will provide an overview the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) inclusive of forensic ballistic technology that enables analysis of crime scene "spent" shell casings and crime gun test fires to connect multiple incidents. The presentation will provide an overview of the program and how this technology is being used as a forensic as well as an investigative law enforcement tool. The presentation will conclude with the significant benefits of using NIBIN to solve firearms related crime as well as the challenges of getting law enforcement agencies to submit shell casings on a consistent and timely basis to maximize the benefits.

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**ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
SCIENCES INFORMATIONAL  
SESSION & FACULTY LUNCHEON**

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Friday, September 26, 2014  
11:45 to 12:40 PM  
Buckingham Room

**Standards revisions and application for certification.**

**Barbara Peat**  
***Indiana University Northwest***

This session will provide information about the revisions to the Academy of Criminal Justice Standards for Certification recently approved by the Board. Detailed explanations of how the revisions may impact decisions of programs to apply for certification will be given and time will be available for questions.

**Faculty pizza luncheon sponsored by ACJS and MCJA.**



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## CAREER FAIR

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Friday, September 26, 2014

1:00 to 3:00 PM

Buckingham Room

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### **Career Fair Graduate School Participants**

North Dakota State University  
Contact: Dr. Carol Archbold

Illinois State University  
Contact: Dr. Jason Ingram

University of Wisconsin – Platteville  
Contact: Dr. Valerie Stackman

Bowling Green State University  
Contact: Dr. Melissa Burek

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Contact: Dr. Pauline Brennan

University of Illinois at Chicago  
Contact: Dr. Paul Schewe

Western Illinois University  
Contact: Dr. Kimberly D. Dodson

Loyola University  
Contact: Dr. David Olson

University of Missouri St. Louis  
Contact: Dr. Beth M. Huebner

### **Career Fair Agency Participants**

US Department of State  
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Illinois Fraternal Order of Police

US Federal Probation and Pretrial Services

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US Fish and Wildlife Law Enforcement

US Postal Inspectors

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- Kristin Carbone-Lopez**, Associate Professor (University of Minnesota)  
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- Stephanie DiPietro**, Assistant Professor (University of Maryland)  
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- Elaine Eggleston Doherty**, Associate Professor (University of Maryland)  
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- Finn Esbensen**, E. Desmond Lee Professor in Youth Crime & Violence (University of Colorado)  
Youth violence and gangs; Evaluation research; Cross-cultural research
- Beth Huebner**, Associate Professor (Michigan State University)  
Prisoner reentry; Criminal justice decision making; Quantitative methods
- Dan Isom**, Professor of Policing and the Community (University of Missouri-St. Louis)  
Policing; Law enforcement administration; Race, crime and criminal justice
- David Klinger**, Professor (University of Washington)  
Policing; Terrorism; Use of deadly force
- Janet L. Lauritsen**, Curators' Professor (University of Illinois)  
Victimization; Gender and violent crime trends; Quantitative methods
- Timothy Maher**, Teaching Professor (University of Missouri-St. Louis)  
Policing; Police deviance and sexual misconduct
- Richard Rosenfeld**, Founder's Professor (University of Oregon)  
Violent crime; Crime control policy; Crime trends
- Lee A. Slocum**, Associate Professor (University of Maryland)  
Quantitative methods; Strain theory and offending over the life course; Mobilization of the law
- Terrance J. Taylor**, Associate Professor (University of Nebraska)  
Victimization; Youth violence and gangs; Race/ethnicity and crime
- Kyle J. Thomas**, Assistant Professor (University of Maryland)  
Peer influence; Decision making; and Criminological theory
- Matt Vogel**, Assistant Professor (University at Albany)  
Juvenile delinquency, Person-context research, Quantitative methods
- Stephanie A. Wiley**, Assistant Research Professor (University of Missouri-St. Louis)  
Juvenile delinquency; Quantitative methods; Criminological theory

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# ACJS

Scholars - Professionals - Students

# FRIDAY

## PANELS 1:15 to 2:30 PM

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### Panel 17

#### Crime, justice and U.S. constitutional law.

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Friday, September 26, 2014  
1:15 TO 2:30 PM  
Michigan Room  
**Chair: David Jones**

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#### Is Miranda relevant?

David Jones  
*University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

In 1966, when the Supreme Court announced its decision in *Miranda v Arizona*, it was seen as a momentous decision, one that was hailed by “due process” advocates and condemned by those who stood with the “law enforcement” perspective. In short, it was seen as an important decision with real impact. Perhaps that was true at one time, but, it will be the argument of this paper that a combination of subsequent Supreme Court decisions and developments in police practices have negated much of the decision’s original impact to the point that one can reasonably question its relevance in the present day.

#### Deceit in the name of truth? Constitutionality of trickery and deception in the interrogation process.

William Klees  
*Iowa State University*

This paper argues that the modern techniques of custodial interrogation are hostile to constitutional protections, including Fifth Amendment self-incrimination and Fourteenth Amendment Due Process. Post-Miranda requirements are insufficient to protect a suspect against infringement of enumerated rights, and the modern practices of deceit and trickery during custodial interrogation fundamentally constitute coercion. Tracing multiple Supreme Court cases-on-point, the author applies the written opinions of the Court to substantiate the contention that modern practices of incommunicado custodial interrogation do not comport with constitutional principles, and are in fact inconsistent with established precedent. Citing the Courts repudiation of employing torture and brutality to evoke confessions, the paper maintains that psychological manipulation differs only in implementation but not in purpose or result, and abrogates the spirit of the Constitution.

## **Evolution of the stop-and-frisk.**

Jordan Youngerman  
*Iowa State University*

The purpose of this article is to analyze the ruling in the Supreme Court case of *Terry v Ohio* (1968) as well as the rulings in following cases that made changes to on the street police-citizen interactions. The author will provide an argument regarding the evolution on the stop-and-frisk requirements and justifications by supporting the *Terry* decision but will disagree with the rationale of other cases that expanded the scope of the *Terry* stop past a protective search for the officer and bystanders. The reasoning process used in *Terry* will be both compared and contrasted with the reasoning process offered by the Court that appears to have significantly expanded the Terry Doctrine, i.e. stop-and-frisk. The article also includes significant dissenting opinions from some of the included cases as well as law review journals to support the author's argument.

## **Defining the operational limits of law enforcement less lethal weapons.**

Charlie Mesloh  
*Northern Michigan University*

Recent civil liability cases regarding the use of deadly force frequently criticize law enforcement agencies for failing to use those less-than-lethal force alternatives that are frequently depicted with amazingly accurate incapacitating power in popular culture films or movies. In many cases, however, technical limitations of each weapon preclude their use against a deadly force threat. This disconnect between fact and fiction creates significant friction between law enforcement and the communities that they serve. This presentation summarizes ten years of less lethal weapons testing and evaluation to define the operation limits of these weapons systems.

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## Panel 18

### Neighborhood crime control measures, criminal organizations and techniques of neutralization.

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Friday, September 26, 2014

1:15 TO 2:30 PM

Windy City Room

Chair: James Bowers

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#### Breaking windows: Ways in which criminals impede the formation of collective efficacy.

Kimberly D. Hassell

*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*

Matt Richie

*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*

Research spanning decades has emphasized the importance of informal social control and collective efficacy on neighborhood crime control. Police departments and community-based organizations have worked collaboratively to promote the creation and sustenance of healthy neighborhoods, encouraging residents to “fix broken windows.” Residents are urged to organize and act. Retaliation campaigns levied by criminal elements, however, have at times declared war on collective efficacy, making the formation of collective action dangerous and difficult. Such is the case in one Midwestern, inner-city neighborhood where current crime reduction initiatives have been decelerated, in part, by retaliatory campaigns. This study presents findings from ten focus groups involving 64 long-term, inner-city residents and business owners (yielding 354 single-spaced pages of transcript data), 325 hours of participant observation with police patrol officers, and observations of community-based meetings in one neighborhood in a large, Midwestern City.

#### Sex offender residency restrictions, sex offender locations and sex offenses in Chicago.

Joseph Ferrandino

*Indiana University Northwest*

Illinois has one of the least restrictive sex offender registry restrictions relative to places where children congregate (500 feet). Utilizing GIS, this study creates a union buffer of 500 feet around school properties, parks, child care facilities and early learning program locations within the city in accordance with state restrictions. Using the Illinois sex offender registry from the Illinois State Police, all offenders in the state are geocoded using XY coordinates, with those residing within the Chicago city limits selected for analysis ( $n = 2,085$ ). Descriptive analysis, chi-square and one sample t-tests are used to statistically analyze the differences in offender and offenses within and outside the union buffer zone. The results are presented and discussed in light of the existing literature on residency restrictions and their theoretical basis for existing.

### **Techniques of neutralization used by Michigan sex offenders.**

James Bowers  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

The purpose of this research is to examine techniques of neutralization of registered sex offenders on the Michigan Megan's Law website. The results from interviews will be presented. Offenders were asked their beliefs on what crimes should be placed on the website and whether they believed their crimes warrant their placement on the website.

### **Delinquency areas, racket subcultures, and defended neighborhoods: Examining the influence of organized crime on violent street crime in Chicago.**

Robert M. Lombardo  
*Loyola University*

This paper studies the influence of traditional Italian-American organized crime on violent street crime in Chicago neighborhoods. The data comes from two sources: qualitative data gathered by the authors in each of Chicago's "Street Crew" neighborhoods (neighborhoods that have a historical presence of Italian-American organized crime) and the Community Survey of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. Multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the quantitative data. The findings indicate that neighborhoods with a historical presence of Italian-American organized crime had less violent street crime than similar socio-demographic areas throughout the city. The findings support differential social organization theory and more recent research identifying the link between collective efficacy, social networks, and criminal organizations.

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## **Panel 19**

### **Service learning and criminal justice education.**

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Friday, September 26, 2014  
1:15 TO 2:30 PM  
St. Clair Room  
**Chair: Stephanie Boys**

### **"Just-us"?: Exploring the use of service-learning with criminal justice undergraduates.**

Caron Jacobson  
*Governors State University*

Gerald Branch-Bey  
*Governors State University*

There is a dearth of knowledge regarding whether criminal justice students demonstrate dualistic thinking. Research, and faculty experience, has indicated criminal justice undergraduate students display low levels of empathy but how this interacts with dualistic thinking in student's educational preparation to work in the field is unknown. This research seeks to explore how criminal justice undergraduate students at a Midwestern university fare compared to social work and education

students, where service-learning is implemented throughout the programs. Do criminal justice students display less empathy and more dualistic thinking than social work and education students who have had service learning experiences? How does this compare to criminal justice students who have had service learning in their courses? An analysis of surveys seeks to explore whether service learning can have similar outcomes in increasing empathy and reducing dualistic thinking in criminal justice undergraduate courses.

### **Translating community needs assessments into service learning opportunities.**

Stephanie Boys  
*Indiana University*

Carrie Hagan  
*IUPUI*

A large Midwestern university recently implemented a pilot project that utilizes interdisciplinary education to address community needs. The new civil practice clinic pairs law and social work students to holistically serve the needs of local low income clients. The services provided were developed based on a community needs assessment. Logistics of implementing the project will be discussed, followed by a discussion of the actual services provided. One example of a service learning activity completed by clinic students involved conducting a book and clothing drive for residents of the local Educational Re-entry Facility. Students planned the project after touring the facility and collecting data from the residents regarding their needs.

### **Cold case experiential learning: Meaningful student involvement with the real world of unsolved deaths.**

Bryan D. Byers  
*Ball State University*

Steve DuBois  
*Crime Stoppers of Central Indiana  
& Indianapolis Metropolitan Police  
Department*

Due in large part to the “CSI Effect” on criminal justice higher education, many students come to our programs of study with expectations of learning about criminalistics and criminal investigation. While some programs offer such instruction, others do not. The experiential learning activity described in this presentation will afford either of these types of programs to offer unique and meaningful learning experiences for students. The presentation will discuss how students can realistically be instructed in unsolved death research along with providing police departments and coroner’s offices/medical examiners with meaningful products in exchange. Discussion will center on three successful projects of this type with criminal justice students and criminal justice stakeholders. Particular attention is given to the details of establishing a project idea, enlisting stakeholders, successfully carrying out such projects with meaningful products,



and student-practitioner benefits from such partnerships.

### **Teaching criminal justice through a 'problem' rather than a 'process' framework.**

Michael S. Scott  
*Center for Problem-Oriented  
Policing*

Brandon Kooi  
*Aurora University*

Conventionally, college courses pertaining to criminal justice are taught within two basic frameworks. One is the framework of the respective agencies that are conventionally thought of as comprising the criminal justice system: police, prosecutors, courts, and corrections. The other is the framework of the criminal justice process: arrest, charging, pre-trial release, plea agreement or trial, sentencing, incarceration, post-conviction conditional release, etc. Similarly, in law schools, courses pertaining to the criminal law are taught within two basic frameworks: substantive criminal law and criminal procedure. The overarching pedagogical objective is that students understand basic precepts of criminal law, the roles of each actor within the criminal justice system, and the basic processes by which cases and defendants are handled. Courses in criminology and criminal justice research methods typically round out the basic CJ curriculum. The consistency of this basic pedagogical framework across time and universities is a testament to its soundness. Undoubtedly, the framework serves students well in preparing them to work within conventional criminal justice and criminal-justice research systems. Arguably, it serves them less well in preparing them to reform these systems for the purpose of making them more effective, efficient, and fair. This presentation will explore the potential that a 'problem-oriented' approach to studying criminal justice has for preparing future criminal-justice practitioners and researchers to improve society's capacity to control anti-social and dangerous behavior.

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**Panel 20**  
**Secondary data and crime**  
**measurement.**

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Friday, September 26, 2014  
1:15 TO 2:30 PM  
Harbor Room  
Chair: **Mitchell B. Chamlin**

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**Are alternative sources of official crime data interchangeable? A note on inter-agency consistency.**

Mitchell B. Chamlin  
*Texas State University*

Andrea E. Krajewski.  
*Texas State University*

The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not the decision to use one source of official data in lieu of another affects the assessment of social policy on crime. Specifically, we examine the effect of the implementation of stand your ground legislation on state and municipal compilations of residential and non-residential burglaries known to the police within a large, mid-western city. The interrupted time series analyses of the state agency data reveal that the castle doctrine legislation led to a temporary decline in residential burglaries, but had no effect on non-residential burglaries. In contrast, our analyses of the city agency data indicate that this legislative initiative had no effect on residential burglaries, but did generate a permanent, monthly increase in the number of non-residential burglaries. The implications of these findings for the use of official crime statistics is discussed.

**The impact of methodological variation on the willingness to report victimization in the National Crime Victimization survey.**

Jennifer Gatewood Owens  
*University of Missouri - Kansas City*

Janet L. Lauritsen  
*University of Missouri - St. Louis*

Using data from a rarely used set of unbounded files from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from 1999-2005, we examine whether the respondent's willingness to report victimization is significantly associated with the length of time the respondent has been in the sample, whether the interview was bounded, and interview conditions including the mode of administration (i.e., telephone versus in-person) or presence of others during the interview. A longitudinal file is constructed and survey weighted logistic regression is used to determine the factors associated with increased levels of violent or property victimization. Our findings indicate that these methodological features of the NCVS do impact the likelihood of reporting victimization and these patterns are consistent for violent, serious violent, and property victimization and have important implications for the NCVS and survey research.

**Evidence of convergent validity in two divergent sources of archival data: A comparative analysis of sentencing verdicts and newspaper accounts of parricide in South Korea, 1995-2012.**

Phillip C. Shon  
*University of Ontario  
Institute of Technology*

Jihee Lee  
*University of Louisville*

Shannon M. Barton-Bellessa  
*Indiana State University*

Researchers have used multiple sources of archival data to examine parricides and other types of murder. However, the validity of newspapers as accurate reflections of official records has been accepted often in an anecdotal and impressionistic manner. This paper compares newspapers to one particular court record, the sentencing verdict. The two divergent sources are used to create a convergence rate, thus proffering evidence of convergent validity of the two archival sources. Findings indicate that there is convergence in the emic factors related to parricide.



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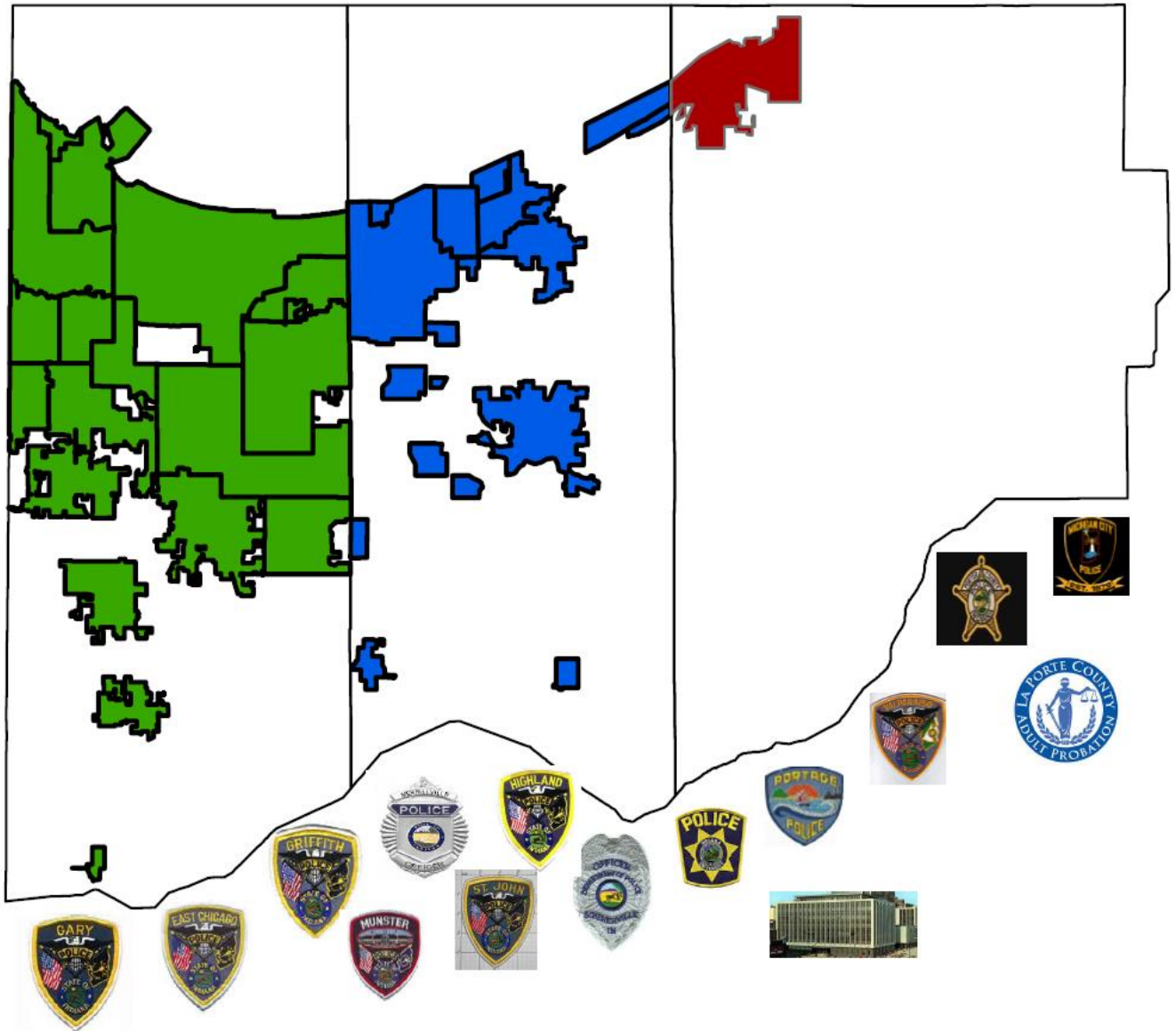
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# The Northwest Indiana Public Safety Consortium

School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) and The  
Center for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE)



INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
NORTHWEST



# FRIDAY

## PANELS 2:45 to 4:00 PM

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### Panel 21

#### *Round table discussion.*

Friday, September 26, 2014

2:45 to 4:00 PM

Michigan Room

**Chair: Christopher Ladwig**

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#### **Community prosecution and place-based interventions.**

Christopher Ladwig  
*Milwaukee County District  
Attorney's Office*

Jason Smith  
*Milwaukee Police Department*

Mike Schmitz  
*Milwaukee Police Department*

Theresa Janick  
*Milwaukee Police Department*

Scott Lesniewski  
*Milwaukee Police Department*

Mandy Potapenko  
*Safe and Sound*

Launched in 2012, the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) program was created as part of President Obama Administration's National Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative efforts to help neighborhoods of distress into neighborhoods of opportunity. Milwaukee was designated a Byrne Neighborhood in 2013 and began its work on developing a place-based and community-centered project focused on increasing neighborhood collective efficacy and decreasing crime in the Washington Park neighborhood. As part of this project, we have created a Community Prosecution Unit (CPU) intervention team consisting of residents, business owners, police officers, a prosecutor, property enforcement investigators, community-based organizations, and a researcher. The CPU focus is a shift away from response-driven law enforcement to a proactive nuisance and crime prevention model. The CPU team embraces the idea that communities are the central institution for crime prevention, and the success or failure of prosecutors, police, schools, and families are dependent on that community foundation. A significant piece of this collaborative approach is the property interventions for both nuisance and criminal activity connected to controllable properties. The CPU uses a strong community/law enforcement communication strategy and clustering strategy to reinforce positive housing developments that are underway in the neighborhood.

**Can terrorism be stopped? Deterrence and its role in counterterrorism.**

Derek Brown  
*University of Wisconsin  
Oshkosh*

This study examined whether using deterrence by denial could be an effective strategy in the war on terror. The number of terrorists captured by a country and the percentage of failed terrorist attempts in a country were used to quantify deterrence by denial while the country's state fragility score was used to help control for these factors. The level of effectiveness was determined by the number of terrorist attacks, the severity of terrorist attacks, and the number of fatalities as a result of terrorism. The results indicated that deterrence by denial is an effective strategy for fighting terrorism.

**Soft target: U.S. Critical Infrastructure vulnerabilities.**

Ronald Jacobus, III  
*University of Wisconsin - Platteville*

A 2013 Presidential Policy Directive titled, "Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience" comprised a list of the nation's most critical infrastructures. Nearly ten years earlier, a congressionally mandated EMP commission reported that the growth and development of automated monitoring and control systems or SCADA systems, have created an atmosphere under which every critical infrastructure in the United States is dependent on the functionality of America's electric power grid. America's electric grid, and subsequent other critical infrastructure, remain vulnerable to both man-made and naturally occurring threats. Furthermore, recent attacks on transformer substations and other critical parts of the electric grid have underscored one of America's most serious vulnerabilities: If the power goes off and stays off, our nation and the vast majority of its population will cease to exist. Fortunately, the technology to protect our power grid and the 21st Century American economy, society and population that absolutely depend upon it exists.

## **The South African Truth Commission and the War Crimes Tribunals in Bangladesh.**

Mohammad Salahuddin  
*Chicago State University*

From a cross-cultural perspective, my aim is to compare the much-discussed South African Truth Commission with the current war crime tribunals in Bangladesh. Based on my previous research on South African Truth Commission, I think, an understanding of the former has the potential to offer great insight into the latter. The TRC has tried to construct its own version of the South African past along with its own notion of “truth,” “reconciliation,” and “historical justice.” The current, ongoing, war crimes tribunals in Bangladesh are the most effective legal means by which, as it turns out, Bengali elites and intellectuals can accomplish an apparently benign academic goal, namely to revise and correct history found in previous textbooks and achieve “historical justice” for one hundred and sixty million people.

## **Reconstructing gender: Males and gender based violence in Sri Lanka.**

Nishanth Visagaratnam  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

The civil war between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) resulted in violations of international law and standards. The intensification of the war and aggressive militarization increased both men and women’s vulnerability and victimization to gender based violence. However, there is limited research on gender based victimization of men’s experiences living in conflict zones. This study focuses specifically on male victimization and explores various international humanitarian violations. The study finds the participants experienced gender based violence during capture and/or while in refugee/rehabilitation camps by police and security forces in conflict areas. The researcher presents coping mechanisms for wartime gender based victimization. The author discusses limitations and implications of the study as well as future direction. Finally, the author recommends revision of definition of gender based violence to move beyond the scope of women and expand to all sexes.



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## Panel 23

### An international review of policing.

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Friday, September 26, 2014

2:45 to 4:00 PM

St. Clair Room

Chair: Kam C. Wong

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#### Police reform in Hong Kong.

Kam C. Wong  
*Xavier University*

This presentation reports on my recent book: "Policing in Hong Kong: History and Reform" (CRC: Taylor and Francis, 2015). Specifically, the book observes that Hong Kong Police has gone through four distinctive reform periods, namely: the "formation period" (1845), "reorganization period" (1872), the "modernization period" (1950s) and finally the "decolonization period" (1990s). It argues that HKP reform in 1950s was the pivotal point in transforming the HKP from a colonial force into a civil one, by way of localization, legalization, modernization, communalization and organization.

#### Understanding Police Culture and Professionalism in the Philippines

Raymund E. Narag  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

Mahesh Nalla  
*Michigan State University*

Guided by the extant research in the western developed countries, this research aims to understand the dynamics and predictors of police culture and professionalism in the Philippines. From the complete list of police personnel in the Metro Manila, respondents were randomly selected from each of the organizational level (regional, district, station and precincts) yielding 1024 respondents participating in a self-administered paper and pencil survey in the summer of 2014. Individual (age, gender, education and training), organizational (size, location, unit) and managerial (leadership, command, communication) level variables were utilized to predict levels of police culture and professionalism. Initial results indicate that most of the western predictors are not supported suggesting that a unique police culture may have developed in an under-resourced, under-manned police organization. Implications on understanding police culture and professionalism in a developing country setting is discussed.

**An imagery presentation of the Kenyan law enforcement process: Police training, crime control, and remand cells.**

Jospeter Mbuba  
*Indiana University-Purdue  
University Fort Wayne*

Kenya has a centralized police service known as the National Police Service, which is established by the Constitution and supported by an Act of Parliament, which sets the actual structure of the service, determines ranks of police officers, and the duties and responsibilities of the top police management. The service is made up of three agencies, namely, the Kenya Police Service, the Administration Police Service, and the Directorate of Criminal Investigation. Both the Kenya Police Service and the Administration Police Service are headed by Deputy Inspectors-General while the Directorate of Criminal Investigation is headed by a Director. All three answer to a common top administrator, whose title is Inspector-General. A cross-sectional glimpse of policing and law enforcement was captured in a series of images collected during the summer months of 2013.

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**Panel 24**  
**Technology and crime.**

Friday, September 26, 2014  
2:45 to 4:00 PM  
Harbor Room  
**Chair: Justin W. Patchin**

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**Adolescent experiences with cyberbullying: A qualitative exploration.**

Justin W. Patchin  
*University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*

Sameer Hinduja  
*Florida Atlantic University*

Victoria McConville  
*University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*

Research findings on the forms and frequency of cyberbullying vary widely from one study to the next, largely due to different ways that the behavior is defined, and the different sampling and methodological strategies employed. As much as these statistics are useful in helping us to understanding the extent of cyberbullying among teens, they do little to fully explicate the nature of those experiences. The current project examined the responses of 650 middle school students to several open-ended questions that asked about their experiences with cyberbullying. These questions asked students to describe past personal experiences they had with cyberbullying and bullying, including their school's response to it, what they did as victims or as perpetrators, and what they think should be done to combat cyberbullying. Responses were analyzed and the important themes that emerged will be discussed.

## Profiling hackers: Who are cyber-criminals?

Sabina L Burton  
*University of Wisconsin – Platteville*

Interpol has identified cyber-crime as one of the fastest growing areas of crime and James Comey, FBI's new director, stated that he is making thwarting online crime the major focus of his agency in the coming decade. In the past, cyber-crime has been committed by individuals or small groups of individuals. We are now seeing an emerging trend with traditional organized crime syndicates and criminally minded technology professionals working together and pooling their resources and expertise. Understanding the mindsets of the people behind these illegal operations has become more important than ever.

## Online Jihadists: How the internet has changed how terrorists are doing business.

Sabina L Burton  
*University of Wisconsin – Platteville*

Violent Extremist Organizations (VEO) are increasingly relying on the Internet, i.e. chat rooms, Twitter, Facebook, Youtube and other sites to advertise, recruit, coordinate, fund raise and provide training. This presentation will assess the current usage of the cyberspace for terrorist purposes and analyze how this process has changed the make up and operations of VEO.

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**Afternoon snack break  
sponsored by:  
University of Missouri  
St. Louis**

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Friday, September 26, 2014  
4:00 to 4:15 PM  
Buckingham Room

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**MCJA Business Meeting and  
Student Paper Competition  
Awards**

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Friday, September 26, 2014  
4:15 to 5:15 PM  
Buckingham Room

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All conference participants are welcome to attend. The meeting will include approval of minutes, old business and new business. The business meeting will be followed by an announcement of the **student paper competition** winners.

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**Keynote Address  
And MCJA  
Presidential Reception**

Friday, September 26, 2014  
5:30 PM  
Keynote Address in the Buckingham Room  
Presidential Reception on Skyline Terrace  
(weather permitting)

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Please join us in welcoming this year's keynote speaker:

**Dr. John Jarvis  
Chief Criminologist  
FBI NCAVC  
Behavioral Research and Instruction Unit  
(Formerly Behavioral Science Unit)**

Dr. Jarvis has been employed with the FBI since July 1991. He has served in the Criminal Justice Services Division as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and in the Training Division, Behavioral Science Unit (BSU) at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Since October of 2013, he has been assigned to the Critical Incident Response Group as part of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. He has 27 years of experience in criminal justice analysis serving with the Virginia Department of Corrections, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia.

The Presidential Reception and dinner immediately follow the keynote address. The reception will be on the Skyline Terrace, weather permitting (weather not permitting, the reception will be in Buckingham).

This evening's Presidential Reception is partially sponsored by:

**Northwest Indiana Public Safety Consortium  
and  
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# INDIANA UNIVERSITY NORTHWEST

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Ph.D. – February 1<sup>st</sup>

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# SATURDAY

## PANELS 9:00 to 10:15 AM

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### Panel 25

#### Politics and the criminal justice system.

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Saturday, September 27, 2014  
9:00 to 10:15 AM  
Michigan Room  
Chair: William King

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#### The dimensionality of institutional sovereigns of forensic crime labs.

Bradley A. Campbell  
*Sam Houston State University*

William R. King  
*Sam Houston State University*

Institutional organizational theory posits that formal organizations are influenced by powerful political forces and actors in their institutional environment. This theory has been applied to police agencies and prisons, however the institutional environment of forensic crime labs has yet to be explored. The current study examines the nature of institutional sovereigns for forensic crime labs in the U.S. Data collected from 145 publicly funded local, regional, and state crime laboratories in the United States are used to explore the nature and dimensionality of sovereigns.

#### Reforming Russian corrections.

Vladimir A. Sergevnin  
*Western Illinois University*

This presentation analyzes contradictory path of the correctional system reform in the Russian Federation, which included items on correctional history, and recent developments in the penal system in Russia. Profound changes have occurred in Russia's correctional system, accompanying the move from communism, to democracy. In 1998, Russia transferred authority over the correctional system from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice and established a separate federal agency. Constant reforms in the correctional process are reviewed including changes in the correctional system that was spurred by Russia's inclusion in the Council of Europe.

**Lightning strikes twice: an examination of the political factors associated with state-level death sentences and executions in the United States, 1930-2012.**

Ethan Amidon  
*Missouri State University*

Over the course of the last 50 years, scholars have begun to place particular emphasis on the role that political processes play in shaping the nature of capital punishment practices. Even though recent historians have argued that capital punishment practices have always been shaped by political considerations across history, empirical research on the social determinants of the death penalty has primarily restricted its focus to the time period following the Supreme Court's 1972 decision in *Furman v. Georgia*. In order to expand the temporal scope used to examine death penalty practices, this study examines whether three post-*Furman* political perspectives are able to account for the imposition of death sentences and the execution of offenders at the state level from 1930 to 2012. The findings from this study indicate that the predictive power of post-*Furman* political variables is not restrained to the last third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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**Panel 26**  
***Round table discussion.***

Saturday, September 27, 2014  
9:00 to 10:15 AM  
Windy City Room  
**Chair: Diane Leamy**

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**Experiential learning in criminal justice.**

Tana McCoy  
*Roosevelt University*

T.A. Lucas Coker  
*Roosevelt University*

Derek Mason  
*Bowling Green State University*

Tracy Wehrle  
*Illinois State University*

Patti Salinas  
*Missouri State University*

Diane Leamy  
*Missouri State University*

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



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## Panel 27

### Police organizations: Hiring, training, organizational policies and retention.

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Saturday, September 27, 2014

9:00 to 10:15 AM

Harbor Room

Chair: Kimberly D. Dodson

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#### Policing in a multiracial society: An evaluation of a diversity training intervention program at the University of Illinois Police Training Institute.

Michael D. Schlosser  
*University of Illinois Police Training  
Institute*

Maria Valgoi  
*University of Illinois*

Effective policing requires the trust of community members, and studies indicate that communities of color are less trusting of the police and more likely to feel as though they are being policed in a biased manner. Historically, there has been tension between the police and racial and ethnic minorities. Police misconduct and brutality have long been a concern of African-American, Latino/a, and American Indian communities (Taylor, 2013; Balto, 2013). The Policing in a Multiracial Society (PMS) research project is an evaluation study of a nearly 10-hour diversity training intervention at the University of Illinois Police Training Institute (PTI). The training intervention consisted of an introduction and three modules based on the tripartite model of multicultural competence – awareness, knowledge, and skills. PMS is designed to promote culturally responsive policing by increasing officers' (a) awareness of their own social identities and racial beliefs; (b) knowledge about color-blind racial ideology, institutional racism, and African American and other racialized group's sociohistorical experiences, especially with police and the criminal justice system; and (c) efficacy to apply the communication skills learned throughout the PTI in a cultural informed way. PMS used different didactic and interactional techniques and activities to explore, learn, and practice cultural competence in the policing environment. A mixed method approach was used in which the "mixing" of methods occurred at the data collection, results, and discussion stages. Data for the first and second cohorts included four focus groups, individual interviews, observations of the intervention sessions or modules, session evaluations, paper-and-pencil surveys. Both positive and negative aspects of these interventions are discussed along with suggestions for improvement as the program evolves.

## **Right on time or past the due date? Exploring the conception of police pregnancy policies.**

Rachel Jordan  
*North Dakota State University*

Federal employment laws prohibit public agencies from discriminating against employees based on pregnancy, childbirth, or related conditions—conditions that are unique to females. Thus, public agencies (including police agencies) may not refuse to preserve a job for an employee on maternity leave when it protects the jobs of others who are temporarily disabled; deny seniority status upon return from maternity leave, unless others on disability leave are treated similarly; or refuse to grant pension service time for the period of maternity leave unless other disabled employees are similarly disadvantaged. To date, few studies have examined police department maternity policies as they apply to female police officers who continue to work throughout their pregnancies. The current study examines the extent to which the largest police agencies in the United States have adopted pregnancy policies that accommodate female police officers. In addition, this study also examines if litigation plays a role in the adoption of more accommodating pregnancy policies by police organizations.

## **Women in policing: Identifying the barriers to recruitment and retention.**

Kimberly D. Dodson  
*Western Illinois University*

Deana Tatum  
*Western Illinois University*

Policing continues to be a male-dominated profession. Research indicates that women represent about 11 percent of all sworn law enforcement personnel in the United States. In addition, most female police officers quit within five years of being hired. Many police agencies across the country are attempting to increase the number of female officers who apply, and they hope to retain more female officers. The purpose of this study is to identify the barriers to the recruitment and retention of female law enforcement officers. A survey was administered to two samples: a sample ( $n = 120$ ) of female police officers in Illinois and a sample ( $n = 167$ ) of students at a Midwestern University. The findings show that there are several barriers to recruiting and retaining including discrimination, sexual harassment, and a lack of family friendly policies. Suggestions for improving the retention and recruitment are discussed.

## **An experiential exploration of women in corrections.**

Nancy Zarse

*The Chicago School of Professional Psychology*

Jamie Wernsman

*The Chicago School of Professional Psychology*

This presentation will focus on the experiential nature of women working in corrections across the decades. The changes for women working in corrections will be highlighted as a result of comparing the experiences of a woman who started with the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1988 with another woman who started at Cook County Jail in 2009. The state of the field will also be examined, including the early perceptions that women would make prisons and jails unsafe as a result of their heightened risk of sexual assault and perceived inability to provide physical back-up for their co-workers. We will explore the impact of women on the field of corrections.

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## **Panel 28**

### ***Roundtable discussion.***

Saturday, September 27, 2014

9:00 to 10:15 AM

St Clair Room

**Chair: Doreen D. Salina**

---

## **Components of a strength based transitional clinic for women exiting criminal justice.**

Doreen D. Salina

*Northwestern University*

Michelle Anderson

*Northwestern University*

Kateri Nelis

*Northwestern University*

Samantha Wrona

*Salina & Associates, Inc.*

Justice involved women enter and exit criminal justice settings with under treated mental health disorders and unmet needs that often lead to relapse and recidivism. Effective methods are needed to interrupt this cycle which disproportionately impacts women of color. Justice involved women usually live with significant economic, legal and societal life stressors which become barriers to successful community re-entry. Presenters will discuss the development of a strength based transitional aftercare clinic for women which uses integrated, evidenced based treatment and case management to change female participants' attitudes and behaviors that contribute to the cycle of community re-entry and subsequent re-incarceration. This clinic uses empowerment theory as a conceptual framework to provide trauma informed treatment that is reducing factors associated with recidivism. Presenters will discuss key treatment components, an overview of women attending this clinic and provide preliminary results that suggest this model can be a successful alternative to usual re-entry strategies.

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Saturday, September 27, 2014  
10:15 to 10:30 AM  
Buckingham Room

**SATURDAY**  
**PANELS 10:30 to 11:45 PM**

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**Panel 29**  
***Roundtable discussion.***

Saturday, September 27, 2014  
10:30 to 11:45 AM  
Michigan Room  
**Chair: Rick M. Steinmann**

---

**Wrongful convictions.**

Rick M. Steinmann  
*Attorney, St. Louis Missouri*

A few Prosecutors' offices (though more recently growing somewhat in number) throughout the U.S., since about 2007, have initiated "Conviction Integrity (Review) Units" in an attempt to 1) reduce the potential for Wrongful Convictions by engaging in so-called "Front-End Reforms" within the office and 2) engaging in so-called "Back End Reforms" at the post-conviction stage to exonerate the wrongfully convicted. How these C.I.U.'s operate and the alleged strengths and weaknesses concerning such offices will be addressed during this roundtable.

Marvin D. Free, Jr.  
*University of Wisconsin -  
Whitewater*

To what extent are male wrongful convictions similar to female wrongful convictions? To what extent do wrongful convictions involving men differ from that of their female counterparts? Are wrongful convictions of women defined along racial lines? These questions and others will be discussed during this roundtable.

Mitch Ruesink  
*Waukesha County Technical  
College*

The problem of wrongful convictions has been around since our legal system was established. While most people would acknowledge that the legal system has flaws, it is still hard for most people to imagine being convicted of a crime that they did not commit. While it is difficult to know the exact number of wrongful convictions, men comprise the majority of identified wrongful conviction cases, and 7% of the identified cases involve women. While many believe that the problem has

racial overtones, the fact remains that Caucasian women comprise about 38% of that total. It should be noted that there are several factors that have contributed to such wrongful convictions, including eyewitness errors, plea bargaining, and misconduct by authorities. Examination of wrongful conviction cases involving Caucasian women shows that they are more likely to be convicted of child abuse. Further examination also shows that Caucasian women are twice as likely as African American women to be exonerated of their crimes. Awareness of the problem of wrongful convictions has increased with DNA testing, the problem remains, and in the end, all parties involved need to ensure that justice is served. These issues will be addressed at this roundtable.

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## **Panel 30**

### **Crime victimization and emergency management on college campuses.**

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Saturday, September 27, 2014

10:30 to 11:45 AM

Windy City Room

**Chair: April Bernard**

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#### **Where, when, and who: Examining situational variables related to sexual assaults and coercion on the college campus.**

McKenzie Wood  
*North Dakota State University*

The sexual assault and sexual coercion of women on college campuses is a pervasive and ongoing problem. It is estimated that over 15% of women attending college experience some type of sexual assault or coercion each year (Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000). Oftentimes, the situational contexts of these sexual victimizations are unknown. The current study uses results from 873 surveys at a medium-sized Midwestern university to investigate the location, time of day, and day of the week that sexual victimization is most likely to occur. Furthermore, this study will examine the nature of the victim-offender relationship, and the help-seeking behaviors of the victim.

#### **Findings from a student victimization survey: The experience of an urban university in the Midwest.**

Monica Solinas-Saunders  
*Indiana University Northwest*

Tanice Foltz  
*Indiana University Northwest*

Arnettra Baker  
*Indiana University Northwest*

We discuss the findings of a Student Victimization Survey that collected data from a random sample of 969 students attending traditional classroom courses during the Spring 2014. In tune with the recommendations of the current US administration, we investigated our students' exposure to violence and their direct experience with crime both on campus and off campus, and within intimate relationships. In addition, we

Larissa Dragu  
*Indiana University Northwest*

Tim Callaway  
*Indiana University Northwest*

explored students' mental health status and use of drugs. In order to respect the diversity among our student body, we also added a set of questions specifically for students affiliated to the US military forces. The study is part of a broader anti-violence program embraced by the university and mediated by the Women and Gender Studies' Program.

---

**Disseminating preparedness and response information on college websites: A six year study.**

Kelly Brown  
*Indiana University Kokomo*

Tara Scott  
*Indiana University Kokomo*

In the last several years, disasters – both manmade and natural – have taken their toll on college campuses. Extant research shows that college campuses are working on disaster plans to aid in response and recovery efforts; however, little is known about what efforts universities are taking to disseminate emergency management information to their stakeholders. This research investigates the use of university websites to inform stakeholders about emergency management issues. Data were gathered in 2007 and in 2013 from the websites of public institutions in Indiana. Comparisons over the six year period and implications of the findings will be presented.

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**Panel 31**  
**Analysis of homicide.**

Saturday, September 27, 2014  
10:30 to 11:45 AM  
St. Clair Room  
**Chair: Jospeter M. Mbuba**

---

**Homicides & the American dream: An application of institutional anomie theory.**

Stacie Jergenson  
*Bemidji State University*

Guided by Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT), this study examines the relationships between institutions (economy, education, family, and polity) and homicides occurring in Minneapolis, Minnesota between 2007 and 2011. It utilizes census tracts as the units of analysis, an attempt to extend IAT from the cross-national to the local level. Rather than focusing on specific offenders, it explores broader cultural and structural characteristics employing exploratory, ordinary least squares (OLS), and geographically weighted (GWR) regressions.

**The reification and perpetuation of gender-specific racial stereotypes through the *Chicago Tribune's* homicide reports.**

Patrick Wu  
*University of Chicago*

For most citizens of Chicago, newspapers are the chief source of information about homicides in the city. This project examines the narrative and structural styles of



homicide articles in the *Chicago Tribune*. I find that nearly all homicide news articles are in the form of lists or standalone articles. To control for race, I only look at black homicide victims. Analyzing the articles of 182 male victims and 18 female victims over three years, I find that 18.68% of male homicide victims are reported in standalone articles, while 50% of female homicide victims are reported in standalone articles. Narrative-wise, only 3.84% of male victims are reported in a human-interest story, while 33.33% of female victims are reported in a human-interest story. Using Mikhail Bakhtin's theories of structure and narrative, I contend that these findings are alarming because the structural and narrative disparities effectively reify and perpetuate gender-specific racial stereotypes.

**Was H.H. Holmes the Ripper? A historical examination of the theory whether H.H. Holmes committed the Jack the Ripper murders.**

John Francey  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

William P. McCarty  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

The infamous Jack the Ripper murders are commonly considered among the most well-known and mysterious crimes of all time. The unsolved murders of five women in London, England, in 1888 struck terror into the hearts of many and have sparked speculation as to whom had actually committed these heinous acts. As of late there appears to have been an new surge of books speculating about the possibility that Jack the Ripper could be Herman Webster Mudgett (H.H. Holmes), who lived in Chicago, IL., at the time of the White Chapel murders and who himself was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death by hanging. Using historical documents, newspaper accounts, police records, and other primary sources, the purpose of this research is to examine the plausibility of the theory that the infamous Jack the Ripper serial murders were committed by H.H. Holmes.

**A textual analysis of fratricide cases in the Quran.**

Huda Zaidi  
*University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

Despite the newfound interest in intra-familial homicides, only a few studies have been able to examine occurrences of fratricide. The focus of this study is to specifically examine cases of fratricide through an archival, pre-modern source of data. Current studies conducted on siblicide present a quantitative analysis of case data using national crime reporting sources. This is a qualitatively oriented study using the Quran as a source of textual data. Sources of conflict, methods of murder and post-offense behaviors are examined. The findings

reveal that sibling rivalry, differential parenting and greed for wealth play a significant role in sibling homicides.

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**Panel 32**  
**Special issues in policing.**

Saturday, September 27, 2014

10:30 to 11:45 AM

Harbor Room

**Chair: Jeffrey Bumgarner**

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**Exploring the impact of rapid population growth on police organizations in western North Dakota.**

Thorvald O. Dahle  
*North Dakota State University*

Carol A. Archbold  
*North Dakota State University*

In recent years, many communities in western North Dakota have experienced rapid population growth because of an oil boom in that region. This increase in population has led to an increase in calls for police service from the public. This qualitative study examines the impact of rapid population growth on organizational resources, working relationships among police agencies in the region, and police interactions with local businesses and social institutions. Face-to-face interviews with 101 sworn police personnel are the main data source in this study. Interviews took place in eight police agencies located in four counties in western North Dakota. Findings reveal that rapid population growth has resulted in significant change for police organizations in western North Dakota.

**A qualitative examination of perceived levels of stress and stressors, coping strategies and general perceptions of stress among rural law enforcement officers.**

Marcos L. Misis  
*Northern Kentucky University*

Despite the extensive body of research on police stress, the majority of studies have focused solely on officers within urban police departments. Qualitative studies addressing levels of stress and stressors, coping strategies and general perceptions of stress among rural law enforcement officers (RLEO's) are almost nonexistent. This study explores the qualitative findings from a larger quantitative study involving 320 RLRO's serving in a Southern state. Within the survey instrument, a section was provided to the participants to freely express, in writing, their feelings about work-related stress and rural policing in general. The findings of the qualitative analysis highlighted the prominent role that organizational stressors had on levels of perceived stress and coping styles among rural law enforcement officers. In addition, qualitative findings uncovered possible underreporting of the use of some maladaptive coping strategies such as alcohol and illegal drug use.

## **Failed change efforts in policing: Perceptions and experiences from FBI national academy participants.**

Joseph Schafer  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

Jennifer Haegele  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

Sean Varano  
*Roger Williams University*

Translating empirical findings into real world action is often predicated on not only deriving an understanding of a “best practice”, but also determining how to implement and institutionalize that practice. Throughout the justice system, historical and contemporary examples abound of good ideas failing or failing to achieve their full potential because of implementation issues. This paper examines failed change efforts using data derived from surveys conducted with police leaders participating in the FBI National Academy program. The results identify common problems experienced in the change process and likely solutions to overcome those barriers and limitations. Though data are restricted to a policing population, the results likely hold important implications for other dimensions of the justice system.

## **Police discretion and sexual assault case attrition.**

Kelsey Keimig  
*North Dakota State University*

Ericka Wentz

Carol Archbold  
*North Dakota State University*

Research on sexual assault has focused on several points within the case process, spanning from the decision of victims to report their victimization to the police through the final case outcome in the courtroom. However relatively few studies have focused on the role of police and their discretion to arrest suspects and forward cases for prosecution. The current study uses data from reported sexual assaults in one Midwestern police department to explore the legal and extralegal case characteristics which may influence police decisions.

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### Faculty

The Criminal Justice faculty at North Dakota State University have published numerous peer-reviewed articles, books, and other publications across the spectrum of criminal justice and criminology. The core faculty include:

Carol Archbold (Ph.D. Nebraska-Omaha)  
Sarah Boonstoppel (Ph.D. Maryland)  
Steven Briggs (Ph.D. Nebraska-Omaha)  
Jeff Bungarner (Ph.D. Minnesota)  
Andrew Myer (Ph.D. Cincinnati)  
Amy Stichman (Ph.D. Cincinnati)  
Kevin Thompson (Ph.D. Arizona)

Contact Dr. Carol Archbold (Graduate Director) for more information at (701) 231-5697 or email at [carol.archbold@ndsu.edu](mailto:carol.archbold@ndsu.edu). Alternatively, contact the department at (701) 231-8567.

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### Full-Time Faculty

Deborah Baskin, Professor. Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania. Areas of interest: Women's involvement in violent street crime, the relationship between drugs and violence, forensic mental health, serious juvenile offenders, and the use of forensic evidence in criminal case processing

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.

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, gangs, and organized crime in Chicago.

Arthur J. Lurigio, Professor & Senior Associate Dean for Faculty, College of Arts and Sciences. Ph.D. Loyola University Chicago. Areas of interest: Offender drug abuse and dependence, drugs and crime, mental disorders and crime, drug addiction and treatment, co-occurring disorders, community corrections, trauma and offenders, traditional organized crime, and criminal victimization and victim services.

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

Ira Sommers, Instructor. Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania. Areas of interest: Female offending, substance abuse and violence, forensic mental health, substance use and risk behaviors, and domestic violence.

Loretta Stalans, Professor. Ph.D. University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: desistance and persistence of involvement in violent and sex crimes, including pimping and prostitution; extralegal bias in authorities' discretionary decisionmaking; public judgments and attitudes about justice and crime, and program evaluation related to these issues.

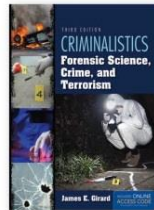
Don Stemen, Associate Professor and Chairperson. Ph.D. New York University. Areas of interest: Criminal sentencing practice and policy, and evaluation of criminal justice programs and policies.

J. Michael Vecchio, Instructor. ABD. University of Missouri-St. Louis. Areas of interest: Youth violence and victimization, youth gangs, and the causes, consequences, and responses to victimization.

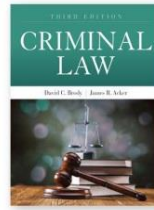


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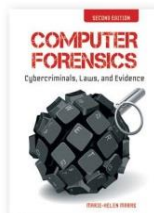
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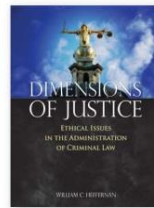
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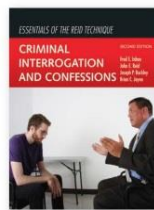
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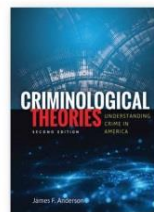
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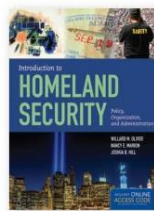
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