

The Criminal Justice System: Trends and Patterns



38th Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

September 24th -25th, 2015

Inn of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Lawrence Travis, University of Cincinnati

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2015 Annual Meeting: A Message from the 1st Vice President

Dear Members and Attendees:

It is great to see you all back for another annual MCJA conference. This is a great conference for professors, students and professionals alike and it seems to get better each year. This is no doubt a reflection of the work of past and current members of the Executive Board as well as support of the members, attendees and sponsors. I am proud to belong to this organization and contribute this year through chairing the program guide. You are all great colleagues.

We have made some changes this year to the structure of the conference by having it over two full days rather than one full day and two half days. This was done to enhance the conference and the interaction among the attendees. In all, we have 22 panels and 3 roundtable discussions, including one that comprised of several death row exonerates discussing their thoughts and experiences. The panels include student research showcases and a broad range of topics that cover the spectrum of criminal justice, which made creating the program a very informative and interesting endeavor.

The MCJA conference is a great place to network, and we have been building those opportunities over the past several conferences. We will be holding our ice cream social again, which was very successful and fun last year. At the same time, we have many excellent student poster presentations to peruse as you enjoy your ice cream and talk to colleagues. Thanks to 2nd Vice President Jennifer Peck and our journal partner Routledge, we will be having a welcome reception directly following the ice cream social, extending the chance to network and meet new folks. I believe these events enhance the overall attendee experience of the MCJA conference throughout both days.

For students, the Career Fair will be held again on Friday, and the MCJA thanks Brandon Kooi for single-handedly making this event possible and successful. We have many great employers and schools available this year, and this is always a wonderful event. I must also thank our President, Victoria Simpson Beck, for all her hard work in making this year's conference a success. I urge everyone to attend the MCJA business meeting to hear from our President, our journal editor and congratulate our award winners and new elected officers. I congratulate Vicky on the selection of renowned professor Dr. Lawrence Travis of the University of Cincinnati to give the keynote, which is sure to make the Keynote Address an event no attendee will want to miss. Dr. Barbara Peat will also present again on ACJS program standards over a pizza lunch that was well attended and regarded a year ago. As always, the conference will conclude with our Presidential Reception which is always a great time to unwind and talk with friends new and old.

I would like to thank everyone that makes this event and organization a success. We are a volunteer, non-profit service organization and are thankful to the service of everyone, from Presidents to program chairs, in making this a great event to attend. I personally thank George Burruss for his guidance and service; Victoria Simpson Beck for her leadership and vision for the MCJA; Jennifer Peck for an outstanding year of fundraising; Justin Patchin for starting our website and Kimberly Dodson for serving as Secretary and taking over as webmaster and expanding our online presence; Jeff Bumgarner for all his hard work as Treasurer in keeping our finances straight and compliant; Melissa Winston Burek and her students for all they do at the conference to get members signed up and attendees registered; Brandon Kooi for his continued service through his great work on the Career Fair; Mike Leiber for his excellent work as editor of the *Journal of Crime and Justice*; Loyola

University for their support in the form of critical projectors that bring our presentations to life; and to all of the attendees and those presenting, who as a group form the core purpose of the conference.

It has been my pleasure to contribute service to the MCJA and to work with all of you in one form or another. This is a great organization and I believe we will have a great conference this year.

My best,

Joseph Ferrandino
1st Vice President, 2014-2015

The Journal of Crime & Justice

Call for Papers

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

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



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"Identifying high-risk youth for secondary gang prevention"

Michael J. Lynch, University of South Florida:

"Political economy and crime: an overview"

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"

Jeffrey A. Bouffard, Sam Houston State University, and Melissa A. Petkovsek,

Sam Houston State University:

"Testing Hirschi's integration of social control and rational choice: are bonds considered in offender decisions?"

Recent Topic Issues:

Dr. Terrance J. Taylor, on Youth Violence Prevention

Dr. Anita Blowers, on Elderly Offenders and the Justice System

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

Forthcoming Topic Issues:

Dr. Jennifer Peck, University of Central Florida, editor on Contemporary Issues of Race/Ethnicity, Offending Behavior, and Justice Responses

Drs. George Burruss, Matthew Giblin, and Joseph Schafer, Southern Illinois University editor on Police Organizations

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Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 2015 Annual Meeting

Thursday September 24th – Friday September 25th, 2015, [The Inn of Chicago](#)

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: TRENDS AND PATTERNS

Thursday September 24th, 2015

8:45 – 10:00	Panels
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
1:00 – 2:15	Panels
2:30 – 3:45	Panels
4:00 – 5:00	Ice Cream Social and Student Poster Presentations-Buckingham
5:15 – 6:15	Welcome Reception Sponsored by Routledge Publishing-Buckingham
5:15 – 6:15	MCJA Executive Board Meeting-Harbor

Friday September 25th, 2015

8:45 – 10:00	Panels
10:00 – 10:15	Morning Break-Buckingham
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:45 – 12:45	Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Informational Session and Pizza Lunch Sponsored by ACJS and MCJA-Buckingham
1:00 – 3:00	Career Fair-Buckingham
1:15 – 2:30	Panels
2:30 – 2:45	Afternoon Break-Buckingham
2:45 – 4:00	Panels
4:00 – 4:15	Break
4:15 – 5:15	MCJA Business Meeting and Awards Presentation-Buckingham
5:15 – 6:15	Keynote Address: Dr. Lawrence Travis, University of Cincinnati- Buckingham
6:30 – 8:30	Presidential Reception

Thank you for your membership and participation



ACJS 53rd Annual Meeting

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For more information,

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The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is an international association established in 1963 to foster professional and scholarly activities in the field of criminal justice. ACJS promotes criminal justice education, research, and policy analysis within the discipline of criminal justice for both educators and practitioners.



Scholars - Professionals - Students

KEYNOTE SPEAKER DR. LAWRENCE TRAVIS

Friday September 25th at 5:15, Buckingham



Dr. Lawrence Travis earned his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from SUNY-Albany, 1982. He served as Research Director for the Oregon State Board of Parole and as a research analyst for the National Parole Institutes. He is co-author of *Changes in Sentencing and Parole Decision Making: 1976-1978* and *Policing in America: A Balance of Forces*. He has edited both *Corrections: An Issues Approach* and *Probation, Parole, and Community Corrections: A Reader*. He is the author of *Introduction to Criminal Justice* and previously served as the editor of *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*. He regularly contributes to criminal justice journals. His research interests lie in policing, criminal justice policy reform, sentencing, and corrections. Dr. Travis achieved the status of Professor Emeritus at the University of Cincinnati in 2015.



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A Note to Panel Chairs

All panels chairs are responsible for providing (or making sure a panelist has) a laptop for the presentations. Projectors are provided from Loyola University and must remain in the rooms. Please be sure to keep presentations and panels to their scheduled times to allow the next group ample time to get set up. Generally, with 4 presenters each presenter would get 15 minutes with 15 remaining minutes used for questions; with three presenters each would be allotted 20 minutes with 15 minutes remaining for questions. Thank you for your service.

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.

Participant List

For a list of all MCJA members and their contact information, please visit our website www.mcja.org. A list of conference attendees will be posted shortly after the conference.

THURSDAY

Panels 10:15 – 11:30

Panel 1 Student Research Showcase #1

Thursday September 24th, 2015

10:15 – 11:30

Michigan

Chair: Joe Ferrandino

Neighborhood informal social control and police procedural justice: How citizens' perceptions of police affect their likelihood of intervening in neighborhood disorder

LaBreonna Bland (Wayne State University),
Mackenzie Boehler (Wayne State University),
Laura Rubino (Wayne State University)

While literature on neighborhood informal social control has been growing, the effects of prior experience with intervention and formal social control (e.g. police performance) have been understudied. This study used survey interview data from Detroit neighborhoods (n= 317) to analyze the influence of four categories of independent variables simultaneously: individual, neighborhood, experimental, and police. Results revealed that as the perception of police procedural justice increased, neighborhood informal social control also increased. Prior experience of direct intervention to stop crime was negatively associated with perceived neighborhood informal social control. The implications of procedural justice are discussed based on our results.

“A Case Study on the Koschman Homicide Investigation: Examining the Editorial Powers of the Police in the Creation of Disingenuous Police Records”

Huda Zaida (University of Ontario Institute of Technology)

Despite the newfound interest in homicide investigations, only a limited number of studies have been able to examine the validity of police records which are amassed during the course of an investigation. Moreover, linguistic presentation of gathered statements and evidence in official records is often overlooked in existing literature. The focus of this paper is to investigate how intertextuality in police records can lead to disingenuous accounts of a homicidal incident. This case study illustrates how police officers can use their editorial powers to alter the outcome of a homicide investigation in order to meet political or other exigent agendas.

Entertainment Vs. Reality: A Qualitative Analysis Of Social Media Comments Regarding Beyond Scared Straight

Jake Anderson (University of Minnesota - Duluth)

Many Americans are out of touch with reality regarding social policy and are left to base their perceptions on what they see in mainstream media. In particular, the show aired on the A&E network, *Beyond Scared Straight*, a popular show, yet is proven ineffective in reducing recidivism among the juveniles the program aims to save. To understand how millions of Americans support a failing program I conducted a qualitative analysis of social media responses regarding the *Beyond Scared Straight* program. The themes focused around a preferred style of punishment. The implications of these results for correctional policy are discussed.

Policing for a New Generation: Racial Inequalities, Crime Prevention, and

The implementation of the Stop-and-Frisk policy by the New York City Police Department has been a contentious policing

Community Relations

Roger J. Chin (Claremont Graduate University)

initiative, causing unease between the police and the public they are sworn to protect. This study differs from previous research by examining whether police officers frisked an individual during stops from 2003 – 2012. To the author's knowledge, this is one of the largest studies of this policy to date. This research will use logistic and probit regression to examine if the race or ethnicity of an individual being stopped had a significant role in whether an individual was frisked by the police.

Thursday

Panels 10:15 – 11:30

Panel 2
Student Research Showcase #2

Thursday September 24th, 2015

10:15 – 11:30

Windy City

Chair: Carolyn Field

Crime and the Media: Cultivation Theory

Kirsten Black (Indiana University Southeast),
Christian French (Indiana University Southeast)

Cultivation theory suggests a positive correlation exists between graphic media violence and perceptions about society (Gerbner & Gross, 1976). More realistic media violence has been seen to increase aggression/ violence. Personality traits have been linked to aggression/ violence, but their relationships have not been examined together. There has been research on horror films and personality traits, but the genre has not been divided into sub-genres. The purpose of this study is to determine if a relationship between viewing and enjoying realistic, graphic horror films exists, across five sub-genres, with the personality traits that have been linked to aggression and violence.

Welfare: Choice or Control?

Chad D. Callahan (Lindenwood University),
Justice M Goeken (Lindenwood University),
Bryce A. Meigs (Lindenwood University),
Cooper M. Powell (Lindenwood University)

The requirement of drug testing, within the context of welfare, provides a platform for each individual to rationally choose the appropriate route to "success." This study, explores whether society views the welfare process as a choice or a system of control. Vignettes were provided to participants to explore their interpretation of the government's administration of the welfare policy. As a result of the study, choice and control may call for reexamination of government policy at various junctures.

Aiding with Adderall

Kelcy Albracht (Lindenwood University)

There may be other reasons for the use of non-prescribed stimulating drugs other than getting high. Non-prescribed stimulating drugs may provide an opportunity for students to perform and succeed in the academic arena, thus achieving the American Dream. This study investigates the use of non-prescribed stimulating drugs on a Midwest college campus.

Wrongful Convictions in the United States: Statistical Trends and Societal Impacts

Carolyn Field (Edgewood College), Haley
Massey (Edgewood College), Sammy Gander
(Edgewood College)

Three surveys were administered indicating a correlation between non-prescribed stimulating drugs (adderall) and academic performance, thus calling into question the relationship that exists between students' desire to succeed and the American Dream.

This paper focuses on the issue of wrongful criminal convictions in the United States and discusses the many possible causes and consequences of these mistakes. Using labeling and differential association theory tenets, we analyze statistical trends found by several researchers regarding wrongful convictions in American criminal courts in recent years. Further, taking into consideration the labeling and differential association theory perspectives, we present our own hypotheses on the impacts of wrongful convictions and incarceration on individuals, society, and the criminal justice system.

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— Mike Vecchio, PhD
Assistant Professor,
Department of Criminal
Justice & Criminology,
Loyola University of Chicago

Thursday
Panels 10:15 – 11:30

Panel 3
Student Research Showcase #3

Thursday September 24th, 2015

10:15 – 11:30

St. Claire

Chair: Victoria Simpson-Beck

**MIXEDconceptions: A Theoretical Expansion
Of Mixed-Race College Students And
Interpersonal Violence**

Joanna L. Thompson (University of Illinois at
Chicago)

Bullying is a popular phenomenon of study. However, bullying has been studied in two principal domains: among youth or among adults through workplace harassment. Discussion of a different approach is given by examining bullying of college students who identify as mixed-race. College students are underrepresented within bullying literature. Bullying against mixed-race individuals has yet to be researched. New criminological knowledge may be created from this contemporary and intersectional approach. Critical Race Theory and Biracial Identity Development theories are used. Bullying literature using a Social Ecological Framework is also used to consider more comprehensive intervention and prevention models. Individual paper presentation.

**‘I was there’ and ‘It happened to me’: An
Archival Exploration of the Social
Organization of Killing by Military Police
Officers and Combat soldiers, 1976-1987**

Katherine Baggaley (University of Ontario
Institute of Technology)

Various theoretical frameworks have been applied in attempt to understand the phenomenon of killing. However, while previous studies have examined killing as an outcome-oriented measure, few have explored killing as a socially organized process. Using letters written by soldiers, police officers, and security professionals, this study examines the actual behaviors that occur during the killing process. The present study demonstrates how subjects psychologically adapt to killing through a cognitive mobilization process, experiencing a dissociative state that deactivates one's emotional reaction. Applicability of findings to other homicides is discussed.

**Understanding the Victim-Offender Overlap:
An Exploratory Study**

Christine Hannis (Missouri State University)

The relationship between criminal involvement and victimization is one of the most persistent documented findings within criminological research. The current problem associated with this relationship involves the lack of studies conducted on why this overlap exists, with even less research on the perspectives of offenders who identify themselves as victims. The current study attempts to better understand the victim-offender overlap by examining theories used to explain this relationship and to evaluate previously studied characteristics between the two groups. The results identify common themes within this new information to be used in future references by researchers, criminologists, scholars, and policy administrators.

Thursday
Panels 10:15 – 11:30

Panel 4
Research on Student Perceptions of
Crime, Criminals and Policy

Thursday September 24th, 2015
10:15 – 11:30
Harbor
Chair: Kimberly Dodson

Faculty, Staff, and Student Perceptions of
Active Shooter Training: An Update

JW Carter II (Mount St Joseph University),
Brooke Gialopsos (Mount St Joseph University)

In recent years, the number of active shooting incidents, as well as public concern about these incidents, appears to be increasing. Of particular concern is how schools, businesses, and members of the general public might better respond when faced with an active shooter. The A.L.i.C.E. program is designed to increase the survivability of those involved in these situations. The current study assesses the effects of the A.L.i.C.E. program on participants' levels of fear and perceived risk of being involved in an active shooting situation. Also examined are the preliminary results concerning the participants' anticipated behavioral changes as a result of the A.L.i.C.E. program.

Attitudes of Incarcerated Persons by College
Students

Kelly Asmussen (Peru State College), Ronicka
Schottel (Peru State College)

Personality Traits as Predictors of Cell Phone
Addiction and Deviance

Kimberly D. Dodson (Western Illinois
University), LeAnn N. Cabage (Iowa State
University), Jill Jolene Myers (Western Illinois
University), David J. Lane (Western Illinois
University)

Cell phone ownership is at an all-time high with estimates showing that 91 percent of United States adults own cell phones (Pew Research Center, 2015). Two-thirds of cell phone users own smartphones, which facilitates instant communication and social interactions. However, cell phone users also run the risk of addictive and deviant behaviors. A nonrandom sample (N = 230) of undergraduate students completed surveys assessing several personality traits and addictive and deviant cell phone use. The results indicate certain personality traits are predictive of addictive and deviant cell phone behaviors. Suggestions for reducing addictive and deviant cell phone use are discussed.

Compassionate Policing: Perceptions of
Students Entering Law Enforcement
Regarding the Traits Essential to Performing
as an Effective Police Officer

Michael T. Curtis (Western Illinois University),
Todd Lough (Western Illinois University)

Recurring investigations by the U.S. Department of Justice have found evidence of discriminatory behavior on the part of police officers and agencies in a number of American cities. This research seeks to examine whether one potential cause of such behavior might be the perceptions of those entering law enforcement regarding the traits necessary to succeed in the policing profession. A survey of students in a large criminal justice program revealed what traits these

potential police recruits perceived as essential to performing effectively as a police officer, and what value compassion was given in their perception of important police officer attributes.

Thursday
Panels 1:00 – 2:15

Panel 5
Innovations and Challenges in
Criminal Justice Education

Thursday September 24th, 2015

1:00 – 2:15

Michigan

Chair: Dan Tsataros

Case Studies as Pedagogy in Criminal Justice

Deborah Brydon (Mount Mercy University)

This paper examines the use of case studies in the criminal justice classroom. The use of real-life examples, as well as fictional scenarios, is considered. Research on the effectiveness of this pedagogy is examined. In addition, the paper looks at the effective writing of case studies for student learning.

Explaining Academic Dishonesty among a
Sample of University Students

Robert Weidner (University of Minnesota Duluth), Jeff
Maahs (University of Minnesota Duluth)

Academic dishonesty is a distinct category of fraudulent behavior which can be examined through the prism of various criminological theories. Academic stressors, inadequate self-control and the influence of peers each potentially could influence the likelihood of collegiate academic cheating. Using data from a 2012 survey of undergraduates at a public university in the upper Midwest (N=595), we employ multivariate statistical techniques to examine whether measures of strain, self-control, and social learning theories explain the likelihood of individuals engaging in five types of academic dishonesty, alone and in combination. Implications of our findings and directions for future research are discussed.

Transition from Academic to Co-Curricular
Service-Learning Proves Effective

Tamara J Lynn (Fort Hays State University)

Service-learning as a pedagogical practice has gained popularity throughout institutions of higher education. Many studies emphasize service related to course curriculum or volunteerism promoted by student affairs but few evaluate differences between the two. This study evaluates changes in student perceptions of poverty when comparing pre- and post- participation in an academic versus co-curricular service-learning project. Poverty was one indicator used to understand involvement in criminal activity. Findings demonstrate significant differences between the groups when evaluating attitudes about opportunities available to those who live in poverty. Further research is warranted to understand differences when groups participate in the same project.

Developing and Teaching Criminal Law Courses Online

Dan Tsataros (Indiana University Northwest)

As distance education becomes more popular, criminal justice students are demanding that more online courses are offered at universities throughout the world. There are many issues and challenges that faculty face in developing and teaching criminal law courses online. Certain practices can be effective in aiding an instructor to be successful in developing and teaching courses online. This study examines those practices and how they can save instructors time when developing and teaching criminal law courses online.

Thursday
Panels 1:00 – 2:15

Panel 6 **A Focus on Specialty Courts**

Thursday September 24th, 2015

1:00 – 2:15

Windy City

Chair: Jennifer Peck

Making Amends...Teen Court

Shauntee James (Lindenwood University), Kelcy Albracht (Lindenwood University)

Rehabilitation is the foundation of the juvenile justice system. This provides an opportunity for the juvenile delinquent to make amends for their first offense, which should decrease the likelihood of a reoccurrence in the future. This study investigated the impact that teen court has on the delinquent before fully entering the criminal justice system. Further analysis peered into the impact of drugs, socioeconomic status, etc to create a clear picture of the impact of the court.

Comparing Mental Health Court and Non-Mental Health Court Jurisdictions in Two Midwestern States

Monte D. Staton (Ball State University)

Mental health courts (MHCs) have become one type of problem-solving court used in hundreds of jurisdictions across the United States. Yet many jurisdictions have not established MHCs. Using survey and interview data collected from twenty-one counties in Illinois and Indiana, this paper compares the approaches utilized in MHC and non-MHC jurisdictions to deal with offenders with mental illness. Findings reveal that both kinds of jurisdictions rely on collaborative efforts with local mental health agencies. The two main reasons cited for not establishing an MHC are either a lack of resources, or a lack of need to utilize a court-based program.

Race, Prior Offending, and Juvenile Court Outcomes

Michael J Lieber (University of South Florida), Jennifer Peck (University of Central Florida), Maude Beaudry-Cyr (University of South Florida)

In the study of race in the juvenile justice system, both theory and prior research have attempted to identify the contexts of when “race matters”. The objectives of the present research are to examine the extent to which race and history of prior offending (both individually and in combination) influence court outcomes at detention, intake, adjudication, and judicial disposition. An interpretation of

the focal concerns/loosely coupled theoretical perspective is used to frame the analysis of data from a Midwestern county juvenile court in addressing these objectives. Implications of the results for policy and future research are also discussed.

Effectiveness of a Female Treatment Court in the Prevention of Recidivism

Maria Buchholz (North Dakota State University),
Andrew J Myer (North Dakota State University)

Traditional drug courts have been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism for criminal offenders with substance abuse issues. Research on the impact of gender in drug court population is mixed, with some research demonstrating females are more likely to recidivate. There is limited research on the effectiveness of gender specific drug courts. The current study examines recidivism outcomes for participants in a female only treatment court. Results of the outcomes study are presented and discussed.

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Michael Benson, Ph.D. University of Illinois
Sandra Browning, Ph.D. University of Cincinnati
Christina Campbell, Ph.D. Michigan State University
Nicholas Corsaro, Ph.D. Michigan State University
Francis Cullen, Ph.D. Columbia University (Emeritus)
John Eck, Ph.D. University of Maryland
Robin Engel, Ph.D. University at Albany–SUNY
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Thursday
Roundtable 1:00 – 2:15

Roundtable #1
The Voices of Former Death Row
Inmates in Illinois

Thursday September 24th, 2015
1:00 – 2:15
St Claire
Moderator: Scott Vollum

Voices of the Exonerated: Death Row
Exonerees from Illinois Share their Stories and
Perspectives on Crime & Justice

Randy Steidl, Ron Keine, and Nate Fields
(Panelists), Scott Vollum (University of
Minnesota-Duluth)

Though much has been written about wrongful convictions in capital cases, often missing are the voices of the wrongfully convicted and exonerated themselves. In this roundtable, we will hear directly from those who have experienced these failures of justice (two in Illinois). Members of the organization Witness to Innocence who reside in the Chicago area will serve on this panel. Death row exonerees Randy Steidl, Ron Keine, and Nate Fields will share their stories of wrongful conviction, wrongful incarceration, exoneration, and post-exoneration life. Following a brief introduction, each panelist will speak briefly, telling his or her story, followed by Q&A.

Thursday
Panels 1:00 -2:15 PM

Panel 7
Media, Crime and Society

Thursday September 24th, 2015
1:00 – 2:15
Harbor
Chair: Kiesha Warren-Gordon

A Media Driven Examination of Student
Perceptions on Likelihood of Victimization

Philip Wagner (University of Wisconsin-
Parkside)

The study of multimedia usage in relation to people's opinions and perceptions on crime is a topic which stretches back across the decades. Since the 1970s, this has been focused primarily in the areas of newspaper readership and television viewership. This paper continues that tradition, however, it also expands upon it to include the use of the internet as a source and compares the perceived likelihood of violent and property victimization among media genres.

Perceiving Hate Crimes: A comparative
analysis of major newspaper coverage of hate

This research project examines 6 months of major newspaper hate crime coverage by way of newspapers in the United States and the United Kingdom. Historically,

crimes in the United States and the United Kingdom

Kiesha Warren-Gordon (Ball State University)

scholars have generated important insights into US race relations by critically examining US newspapers coverage (e.g., Kimmel et al., 2001). The central argument is that press coverage of this and other sensitive issues has an impact on resulting public perceptions of their values, attitudes, and behaviors in the short term, as well as as deeply felt and long-term consequences (Dome, 1996). Previous studies reveal a unidirectional effect exist between both news content and public opinion (Hertog & Fam, 1995) and political participation (Mastin, 2000). For instance, Vergeer, Lubbers, and Scheepers (2000) found that exposure to certain newspapers—such as those which feature negative reporting about ethnic crime—is correlated to perceptions that ethnic minorities are more violent and threatening.

The Ferguson Effect: An Examination of the Effect of Recent Public Scandals Relating to Police Use of Force on the Perceptions of Young People Seeking to Enter the Law Enforcement Profession

Michael T. Curtis (Western Illinois University),
Todd Lough (Western Illinois University)

Recent controversial incidents involving the use of deadly force by American Police Officers has led to a crisis in public perception for the policing profession. In this research, the authors examine the effect of recent scandals on the perceptions toward policing of young people studying to enter the law enforcement profession. A survey of senior students in a large Midwestern criminal justice program sought to examine the general effect of this ongoing series of controversies on the motivation of students to enter policing, on their general perceptions of police officers, and on their attitudes regarding the desirability of the profession.

Thursday
Panels 2:30 – 3:45

Panel 8
Research and Perspectives on the
Death Penalty

Thursday September 24th, 2015
2:30 – 3:45
St. Claire
Chair: Scott Vollum

"Shouting from the Rooftops": The Impact of Information about Wrongful Convictions in Capital Cases on Affect and Death Penalty Attitudes

Scott Vollum (University of Minnesota-Duluth),
Jacqueline Buffington-Vollum (University of Minnesota-Duluth), Michael Campbell
(University of Minnesota-Duluth)

Our experiment investigated 1) whether information about wrongful convictions impacted individuals' affect and death penalty attitudes and 2) whether the manner of information presentation played a role in any such effect. Results indicate that information increased negative affect but not positive affect. Moreover, concern about wrongful execution increased and death penalty support decreased as a result of reading about wrongful convictions in capital cases. Results also indicate information evoking a sense of proportion or referring to specific cases had a greater impact on affect and attitudes than raw numbers. This comports with other research on the "affect heuristic."

Cultural Cognition, Perception of Risk and Support for the Death Penalty

Scott Vollum (University of Minnesota-Duluth),
Jacqueline Buffington-Vollum (University of
Minnesota-Duluth)

Though proposed decades ago, Mary Douglas' cultural cognition theory on perception of risk and public policy support remains salient. This is particularly true for capital punishment, so rooted in perception of risk/danger. The theory proposes that risk perceptions and consequent policy attitudes originate in cultural experience as opposed to rational or instrumental calculations. Douglas proposed two dimensions: Communitarianism/Individualism and Egalitarian/Hierarchical. One's position results from culture and predicts perspectives on risk and policy. We examine cultural cognition in relation the risk of future-dangerousness of a capital murderer if not executed and of wrongful execution. We also examine moratorium and abolition support.

The Impact of High Profile Cases on Capital Punishment Support

Sara M Walsh (Indiana University Southeast)

Across the United States the death penalty is rapidly changing. 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 consciousness 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 from our statewide survey focusing on Indiana public support for the death penalty for persons who are severely mentally ill. In particular, this analysis will focus on those respondents who reflected on a specific high-profile case in their consideration of the death penalty as an appropriate punishment for persons that are severely mentally ill.

Thursday
Panels 2:30 – 3:45

Panel 9
Testing Criminological Theories

Thursday September 24th, 2015

2:30 – 3:45

Windy City

Chair: James Bowers

Unemployment, crime, and imprisonment

Mitchell B. Chamlin, (Texas State University
San Marcos), Beth A. Sanders (Texas State
University San Marcos)

We contend that the chief impediment to the falsification of consensus and conflict theories of social control often rests with our research designs. Employing data that allows us to specify the causal models derived from conflict and consensus theories of social control, we examine the relationships, over time, among

Unpacking the Paradox of Network Ties: The Moderating Effect of Criminal Context on Victimization and Collective Efficacy

Jaclyn M. Cwick (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Elaine Eggleston Doherty (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Margaret E. Ensminger (John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health)

unemployment, the total crime rate, and imprisonment. Consistent with the conflict perspective, the time series analyses of annual data for the England and Wales indicate that unemployment has a direct, positive effect on imprisonment.

The consistency of network ties to produce neighborhood-level social control has been challenged in recent work, leading to more nuanced theorizing. Negotiated coexistence theory posits that strong network ties between criminal and non-criminal residents actually reduce social control by increasing the negotiating power of the criminal element. Drawing from this theory, the authors directly test whether criminal context moderates the relationship between network ties and victimization, as well as network ties and collective efficacy, at the individual-level, while controlling for neighborhood-level disadvantage within hierarchical linear models. Findings support an adapted and version of negotiated coexistence at the individual-level.

General Strain Theory and College Crime

James Bowers (Saginaw Valley State University), Tyler Johnson (Saginaw Valley State University), Andrew Chamberlain (Saginaw Valley State University), Chyna Williams (Saginaw Valley State University), Jaeleen Davis (Saginaw Valley State University)

General strain theory (Broidy, 2001) has provided a solid foundation for understanding factors that influence college crime. The purpose of this presentation is to examine factors relating to college crime at one midwestern university. Instead of one criminality scale, crime is broken up by violence, property, computer, and drug use. Policy implications will be discussed.

Thursday
Panels 2:30 – 3:45

Panel 10
Research on Probation and Parole

Thursday September 24th, 2015

2:30 – 3:45

Michigan

Chair: Joe Ferrandino

Evaluating the Differences in Probation Outcomes in Two Indiana Counties

Joseph Ferrandino (Indiana University Northwest)

This presentation explores probation caseloads and outcomes in two suburban Indiana counties. Descriptive statistics of offenders are presented for context, and an in-depth analysis of comparative outcomes is presented, as is information about why these outcomes may differ from results in other samples based upon offender geo-distribution. Results for practice within these agencies is also discussed.

The Influence of Employment Status and Education on Recidivism: A Case Study of the Piatt County Probation Department

Clayton Cottle (Illinois State University)

There is increasing need to understand and improve rates of recidivism in all fields associated with the Criminal Justice system. This research investigates the influence that education and employment has on probation recidivism; with recidivism defined as a new arrest after release from probation. Results of bivariate analyses conducted found that, as education increases the likelihood to recidivate decreases. Also, those who remained employed on probation were the least likely to recidivate. Finally, losing employment while on probation increased the chance of recidivism drastically. The research revealed the importance education and employment could have on lowering probation recidivism rates.

Parolee Race and Decision Making: A Meta-Analysis

Daniel Lytle, Ph.D. (Ball State University), James McCafferty (Kennesaw State University)

Recently, there has been a trend to gain better understanding of criminal justice decision making. Other meta-analyses have analyzed the effect of suspect characteristics on arrest and the use of force decisions by police officers and the effect of defendant characteristics on sentencing decisions. This study seeks to build upon this trend by meta-analyzing studies that examine the parole revocation decision. We hypothesize that minority parolees are more likely to be revoked on parole. We meta-analyze studies and discuss the implications of the results.

Understanding Prison Visitation: Barriers and Personal Agency

Breanne Pleggenkuhle (SIU Carbondale), Beth Huebner (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Monica Summers (SIU Carbondale)

Emerging research suggests that prison visitation can benefit parolee outcomes; however, most studies conceptualize visits as a positive and constant construct. Using data from qualitative interviews, the current research documents experiences of visitation. Visitation is common, but the dynamics of visitation are complex. Visitation goes beyond a dichotomous measure, and varies between and within inmates over time. We identified a variety of preventative factors to visitation, including the role of self-selection. Overall, while visitation may produce positive benefits, it is also important to note the potential risk and limitations of visitation and find other ways to maintain social bonds.

Thursday
Panels 2:30 – 3:45

Panel 11
Crime and the Digital Age: The Transnational Character of 21st Century Crimes vs. The U.S. Decentralized Policing System

Thursday September 24th, 2015
2:30 – 3:45
Harbor
Chair: Sabina Burton

Online Jihadists: An Assessment of Terrorism Activity on the Internet

Dr. Sabina Burton (UW-Platteville)

The Internet has become a powerful tool for terrorists as it allows them to operate in stealth. Violent radicals use chat rooms and online message boards to spread propaganda and recruit, share information, coordinate attacks and to raise funds. The number of terrorist sites has grown exponentially over the last 10 years – from less than 100 to close to 5000. This development has not only enabled them to more easily convert citizens from all over the world to radical Islam but has also increased the number of potential terrorists and made national borders virtually non-existent. This presentation evaluates on one side the shift of terrorist operations to the internet, the level of sophistication and creativity demonstrated by terrorist networks to evade investigators and on the other side some promising international countermeasures to foil this trend.

Human Trafficking: the benefits and harms of the Internet

Ashley Lanz (UW-Platteville)

The Internet has played an intricate role in human trafficking. On the one hand it makes it easier for law enforcement to track offenders and collate data among agencies. On the other hand it makes it easier for predators to prey on victims and elicit profit from victims. This presentation will discuss the benefits and harms of the Internet on human trafficking. It will also discuss future potential actions that should be taken to aid in the fight of human trafficking by use of the Internet.

The U.S. Electric Power Grid and the fifth Domain: Cybersecurity Issues, Challenges, and Recommendations

Ronald Jacobus III (UW-Platteville)

America's 21st century society is dependent on the smooth, continuous operation of highly networked and deeply interdependent critical infrastructure sectors. The U.S. electric grid, an especially critical sector, supports every aspect of modern American life. While the U.S. has developed strong institutional responses to mitigate many critical infrastructure threats, it still lacks the ability to protect the electric grid from an attack in the fifth-domain (Cyberspace). This lecture will address the current cyber-threat landscape; identify current issues and challenges associated with securing the electric grid, and provide cyber-security policy recommendations aimed at hardening the electric power grid against future cyber-attacks.

Thursday Poster Presentations

**Student Poster Presentation and Ice
Cream Social**

**Thursday September 24th, 2015
4:00 - 5:00
Buckingham**



BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

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

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Assistant or Associate Professor Minimum Requirements:

- Ph.D. in criminal justice or criminology
- J.D.'s and Ed.D.'s will not be considered terminal degrees for these positions

Preferred Requirements:

- Applicants already holding the rank of Assistant Professor for at least three (3) years or applicants holding the rank of Associate Professor.
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By mail:
Dr. Lisa Growette Bostaph
Search #SS-0006-15
Department of Criminal Justice
Boise State University
1910 University Dr.
Boise, ID 83725-1955

By e-mail:
Send to crimjust@boisestate.edu
Subject line: Search #SS-0006-15

Review of applications will begin October 1, 2015 and continue until finalists are identified. Applications received after that point will be considered if the position is not filled from the finalist pool. Applications will be considered complete when all the required items have been received. Incomplete applications will not be reviewed.

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About the City of Boise: <http://boisechamber.org>

About the Department: <https://sspa.boisestate.edu/criminaljustice/>

Jeanne Clery Statement - Notice of Availability of Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The 2014 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for Boise State University is now available online at: <http://security.boisestate.edu/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2014/09/2014-Annual-Security-and-Fire-Safety-Report.pdf>.

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Bradley A. Campbell, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Cherie Dawson-Edwards, Ph.D., Associate Professor
J. Price Foster, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus
Elizabeth L. Grossi, Ph.D., Associate Professor
George E. Higgins, Ph.D., Professor
Thomas Hughes, J.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor
Ronald M. Holmes, Ed.D. Professor Emeritus
Deborah G. Keeling, Ph.D. Professor and Chair
Eric McCord, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
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Kristin Swartz, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
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Gennaro F. Vito, Ph.D., Professor and Chair
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or

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



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DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Dr. George Burruss, Graduate Program Director * gburruss@siu.edu * (618) 453-6373 *
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Welcome to the 2015
Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Meeting

2015-16 Faculty

Amy Anderson
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Chris Eskridge

Anne Hobbs
Dennis Hoffman
Colleen Kadleck
Chris Marshall
Robert Meier
Lisa Sample
Joseph Schwartz

Pete Simi
Ryan Spohn
Benjamin Steiner
William Wakefield
Michael Walker
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 - Dr. Pauline Brennan, the Doctoral Program Chair at (402) 554-2610 or pkbrennan@unomaha.edu
 - Dr. Lisa Sample, the Masters' Program Chair at (402) 554-2610 or lsample@unomaha.edu
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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.

Christopher M. Donner, Assistant Professor. Ph.D., University of South Florida. Areas of interest: policing, police misconduct and management, and criminology.

Jona Goldschmidt, 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, agency 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: Drugs and crime, mental disorders and crime, drug addiction and treatment, co-occurring disorders, community corrections, 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, Assistant Professor. Ph.D. University of Missouri-St. Louis. Areas of interest: Youth violence and victimization, youth gangs, and the causes, consequences, and responses to victimization.

NDSU NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY

Criminal Justice

North Dakota State University, ranked as one of the top 108 universities in the United States by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, offers a Master of Science (M.S.) in Criminal Justice Administration and a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Criminal Justice.

About the Programs

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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:

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Friday
Panels 8:45 – 10:00

Panel 12
New Insights into Critical Issues in
Criminal Justice

Friday September 25th, 2015
8:45 – 10:00
Michigan
Chair: Bradley Campbell

**Pragmatic Steps, Unexpected Alliances,
Glimmers of Going Deeper, Profound
Obstacles: 2014-2015 Annual Report on
Progress toward Ending Mass Incarceration**

Douglas Thomson (Chicago State University)

Recent years have witnessed a continuation and acceleration of a trend in the direction of ending mass incarceration. Prison populations show 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 and advocacy and popular sources. The nascent movement enjoys some elite political backing, juxtaposed with complementary community initiatives on related issues, with diffuse public support. Yet significant structural obstacles loom.

**When the suspect is identified: Correlates of
investigative decision making in sexual assault**

Bradley A. Campbell (University of Louisville)

Existing research has highlighted the importance of case, victim, and suspect characteristics to prosecutorial decisions in sexual assault cases. Comparatively less research has examined the specific characteristics most important to decisions made by sexual assault investigators. Moreover, just one study has examined the correlates of suspect identification and arrest in sexual assault cases (see Tasca et al., 2013). The current study replicated this work, by using a larger sample size of 494 sexual assault cases. The study examined the relationship between case, victim, and suspect characteristics and police pre-arrest decisions. Findings, policy implications, and future research directions are discussed.

**Rape Prevention Programs on a University
Campus**

Jennifer Huck (Carroll University), Brienna
Braunschweig (Carroll University)

Universities have concerns with the rape culture and creating environments that are supportive of victims of sexual assaults, sexual harassment, and rape. A literature review and interviews of personnel at universities examined the statistics of assault on campuses, programming available for students, and effective practices for combatting these issues. The results suggest campuses mostly see the need for programming on their campus and are taking steps to provide stronger programming. Overall, offering bystander intervention and male-centered programming fill in a noticeable gap for universities.

Evaluation of Educate to Empower in

This study examined the effectiveness of Educate to

Milwaukee, WI

Ali Pfeiffer (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

Empower, which was created by the Milwaukee Police Department. Educate to Empower aims to educate community members on what police do and why they do it, in an effort to create a more positive relationship between the community and law enforcement. The study utilized a one-group pre and post-test design to assess the effectiveness of community members' perceptions of the police and their perceptions of procedural fairness. The results indicated that both perceptions of the police and perceptions of procedural fairness did become more favorable after completing Educate to Empower.

Friday

Panels 8:45 – 10:00

Panel 13 Evaluation Research Across the Criminal Justice Spectrum

Friday September 25th, 2015

8:45 – 10:00

Windy City

Chair: Cory Haberman

Evaluation of Place-based Policing in Milwaukee, WI

Matthew Richie (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Parminderjit Singh (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Tina Freidburger (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Aleksandra Snowden (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The current study examined the effectiveness of problem-oriented policing on crime rates in Milwaukee, WI. The study utilized a blocked randomized design to assess the effectiveness of the POP interventions on two outcomes. The first was physical disorder and was assessed through systematic observations. The second outcome examined was crime, and was assessed by examining arrest and calls. The results indicated that POP was not effective in reducing crime or in reducing physical disorder. Examination of district reports indicates that POP was likely not effective due to improper implementation.

Police commanders' explication of hot spots policing and its effectiveness

Cory Haberman (University of Cincinnati)

Despite a rigorous evidence-base showing its effectiveness, hot spots policing's construct validity is still underdeveloped. This study presents a causal model for the effectiveness of different hot spots policing tactics based on observations of crime strategy meetings and interviews with police commanders from one large, municipal police department. These results are then discussed in terms of their implications for hot spot policing practice, policy, and evaluation.

"What Works" in Program Evaluation

Stephanie Duriez (University of Cincinnati), Carrie Sullivan (University of Cincinnati), Edward Latessa (University of Cincinnati)

Research has shown that correctional programs that adhere to the principles of effective intervention, utilizing both cognitive behavioral and social learning techniques, are associated with reductions in recidivism (Gendreau, 1996; Smith, Goggin & Gendreau, 2005). To assist legislatures, policymakers, and practitioners in ensuring that interventions adhere to evidence-based practices, the

Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) was developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI). This paper presents the evolution of the CPC and the results of evaluations completed between 2005 and 2015 (N=313).

Street Pharmacists: Variations in Entrepreneurship

Ermus Saint Louis (University of Illinois Chicago)

To some degree, the illegal drug market is a source of unsubstantiated information, and this is to no surprise considering that secrecy is a major feature in this line of business. Research has done much to demystify this illegal profession, but the world of drug dealing remains an arcane one. In an effort to shed more light on this illegal profession, a qualitative study focusing on three independent and active drug dealers in Chicago was conducted; this research reports on the dealers' motivations, business models, dealing or "making moves", economics, and variations in their operations.

Friday Roundtable 8:45 – 10:00

Roundtable 2 Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice

Friday September 25th, 2015

8:45 – 10:00


St. Claire

Moderator: Diane Leamy

Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice

Tracy Wehrle (Illinois State University), Tana McCoy (Roosevelt University), Derek Mason (Bowling Green State University), John Leiderbach (Bowling Green State University), Patti Salinas (Missouri State University), Christine Hannis (Missouri State University), Diane Leamy (Missouri State University)

This roundtable discussion focuses on experiential learning from the professor and student perspective.



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The School of Criminal Justice

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Current Research Projects

Transnational crime and comparative criminal justice; Policing; Homicide and gun violence; Intimate partner violence; Prisoner re-entry; Restorative justice; Gender, race, ethnicity, class and justice; Security management; Forensic science; Public policy; Environmental risk and conservation criminology; Victimization; Terrorism and homeland security; Cybercrime; Food safety; Counterfeiting; Methods and measurement.

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- Stephanie DiPietro**, Assistant Professor (University of Maryland)
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Peer influence; Decision making; Criminological theory
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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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Friday
Panels 8:45 – 10:00

Panel 14
Unique Approaches to the Study of
Correctional Agencies and Clients

Friday September 25th, 2015

8:45 – 10:00

Harbor

Chair: Michael Harrington

**Examining the Relationship Between
Organizational Climate and Institutional
Misconduct: A Structural Equation Analysis
(SEM)**

Melissa Lugo (University of Cincinnati), Amanda
Pompoco (University of Cincinnati), John
Wooldredge (University of Cincinnati), Carrie
Sullivan (University of Cincinnati), Edward
Latessa (University of Cincinnati)

To date, literature examining the organizational context in corrections focuses primarily on the impact of organizational culture on prison violence (Byrne, Taxman, & Hummer, 2005). However, organizational climate has received limited attention. Organizational climate refers to the attributes of the institution (e.g., resources, leadership, management) rather than focusing solely on the shared values and beliefs among correctional staff. The present study examines the relationship between organizational climate and its impact on misconduct while accounting for warden changes and inmate idleness. Results from the SEM suggest that organizational climate significantly predicts institutional misconduct.

**Neighborhood Context and Re-Entry Initiative
Services**

Mamta Ojha (Bowling Green State University),
Melissa Burek (Bowling Green State University)

Very few studies in the prisoner reentry literature have compared the non-urban and urban context in reintegration and none have examined the services that offenders utilized prior to and while incarcerated relative to the services these soon-to-be returning citizens would like to access post-release. Towards this end, inmates were surveyed and results indicate that locale matters as significant differences were found between the services utilized prior to incarceration and the services inmates would like to utilize after release. These results have implications for reentry initiative policies and practices.

**The Risk Factors that Predict Felony
Revocation**

Amy Ng, PhD (Columbus State Community
College)

This paper will address the limitations of the previous validation study of the Ohio Risk Assessment System Community Supervision Tool (2010), which includes the extend follow up time to fulfill the survival principle developed by (Eisenberg, Fabelo & Bryl, 2009), and the ability to predict revocation of specific offender types (violent, chemical dependant/mental health/dual diagnosis). The quantitative, correlational design will provide an analysis of which prediction variables within the tool had statistical significance, and what can be improved upon.

Methodological Challenges to the Study and Understanding of Solitary Confinement

Michael P. Harrington (Northern Michigan University)

The use of solitary confinement in the United States has come under increased scrutiny and calls for reduction or abolition of its use. Much of the evidence calling for limited use come from individual narratives or analysis of the psychological effects of isolation. Both sources rely heavily on supermax type facilities. There has been little empirical examination of the use of solitary confinement in settings other than supermax type confinement. In this paper the author reviews the types of solitary confinement used. Following this explanation is a review of methodological challenges when researching solitary confinement. A brief discussion of the importance of such an understanding follows.

Friday

Panels 10:15 – 11:30

Panel 15
International Perspectives of
Criminal Justice Systems

Friday September 25th, 2015

10:15 – 11:30

Michigan

Chair: Staci Strobi

The Association between Work-Family Conflict and Job Burnout among Indian Police Officers

Eric Lambert (University of Mississippi), Linda Keena (University of Mississippi), Hanif Qureshi (University of Cincinnati), James Frank (University of Cincinnati), Charles Klahm (Wayne State University), Nancy Hogan (Wayne State University), Brad Smith (Wayne State University)

Working in the field of policing can be a straining occupation. For some officers, job burnout is a real possibility. Research has found that workplace factors are linked to job burnout among police officers. One such workplace factor is work-family conflict, where the domains of work and home spill over, causing problems. This research, however, has mainly focused on police officers in Western nations, especially the USA. This study explained the relationship between different types of work-family conflict and different dimensions of job burnout among Indian police officers.

Public Order Policing in London and New York: Reformation or Stagnation?

Stephen Hill (University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire), Randall Beger (University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire)

Despite both policing large multicultural metropolitan areas, the public order policing styles of the London Metropolitan Police (the Met) and the New York Police Department (NYPD) have historically exhibited significantly different characteristics. These differences now appear to be becoming even more pronounced as UK public order policing is undergoing a period of refection and reform following the death of a bystander (determined to have been unlawfully killed by a police officer) during the G20 London protests of 2009. This paper will thus analyze this reform process and attempt to appraise its 'success'. It will also examine the public order policing style of the NYPD and the appropriateness and probability of it undergoing a similar

Revisiting low level criminal offense enforcement as politically-charged: A Chambliss style approach to Bahrain and anti-begging laws in the 1930s

Staci Strobi (University of Wisconsin-Platteville)

Pushing the borders of social disorganization theory: A comparative test of the theory in Ecuador

Mariana Palacios (University of Illinois at Chicago), Jon Maskaly (University of Illinois at Chicago)

reform process.

In classic work by William Chambliss (1964), vagrancy laws in British and American history were shown to be a tool used by the elite to control the masses, whether in pushing them into the labor force or targeting them as would-be felons. Chambliss' historical analysis showed how trends in the development of capitalism and industrialization led to the conception and re-conception of vagrancy (or loitering) as a criminal offense. In looking at the development of begging offenses in a British colonial context, Bahrain in the late 1930s, a similar argument can be made.

The bulk of the empirical research examining social disorganization has come from the United States and other similarly situated Western countries. One of the hallmarks of a truly general theory is the ability to explain the phenomena in a wide variety of contexts. Here we seek to test social disorganization theory in Ecuador. Using data from the Ministry of the Interior, we test social disorganization theory. We compare our findings to the prevailing results, proffer potential explanations for differences, and tentatively suggest modifications that may be necessary for social disorganization theory to thrive as a robust cross-national theory.



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Friday
Panels 10:15 – 11:30

Panel 16
A Focus on Unique Offenders

Friday September 25th, 2015

10:15 – 11:30

Windy City

Chair: Jason Spraitz

What Effect did the Mob Have on Chicago Neighborhoods? Explicating the Relationship between Racket Subcultures and Informal Social Control

Robert M Lombardo (Loyola University, Chicago)

This paper examines the relationship between racket subcultures and informal social control. Specifically, this paper examines the influence of traditional organized crime on informal social control in community areas while controlling for satisfaction with the police, tolerance of deviance, neighborhood ties, and neighborhood attachment. The data used in this analysis comes from the Community Survey of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. They were obtained from the Inter University Consortium of Political and Social Science Research. Ordinal logistic regression was used to analyze the data. The findings indicate that racket areas reported higher levels of informal social control when compared to similar non racket areas in the city of Chicago. These findings have important implications for the study of deviance. Not only do they suggest that criminals can play an important role in controlling street crime, the findings also support differential social organization theory.

Preliminary Analysis of Priests' Perceptions of the Sexual Abuse Scandal

Jason D. Spraitz, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

This analysis seeks to understand the reactions and opinions of non-abusive Catholic clergy to: (1) the sexual abuse scandal in the Catholic Church, and (2) the U.S. Bishops' response to the scandal. A mail survey was administered to priests and other leaders from the three dioceses in northern and western Wisconsin. All 239 clergymen listed on the websites of the three dioceses were sent a letter alerting them to the research in early-July 2015 and the survey in late-July 2015. This presentation will focus on preliminary results of the first batch of returned surveys. The difficulties that exist in accessing this population, directions for future research, and implications of the findings also will be presented

The Utility of Network Analysis in Analyzing Unique Criminal Schemes

Brandon A. Sullivan (Michigan State University)

Network analysis can be used to better understand relations among co-offenders engaging in criminal schemes. This research utilizes open source data collection to build networks involving two distinct types of criminal schemes: pharmaceutical counterfeiters and extremist tax protesters. The first is an analysis of the relative centrality of actors in a large-scale pharmaceutical counterfeiting network case study. The second is a whole network

analysis of tax protesters involved in financial crime schemes, focusing particularly on detecting cohesive subgroups, connections between subgroups, and how those subgroups change over time. Areas of future research and additional applications of these methods are highlighted.

**All School Shooters Are Not Created
Equal: Identifying New Typologies of K-12
School Violence Perpetrators**

Gordon A. Crews (Tiffin University), Garrison A. Crews (Tiffin University), Sara K. Green (Tiffin University)

Many insist on combining all types of school shootings/violence into one type of act and therefore one type of actor. This could not be further from the truth when examining K-12 school violence historically in the United States. Public mass shootings, university shootings, international shootings, and K-12 school shootings are not the same. They have different catalysts, motivations, types of occurrence, and offenders. This paper is an examination of currently incarcerated school shooters and their acts between 1979 and 2011. The focus will be to argue new typologies for K-12 School Violence Perpetrators and suggestions for improving responses to school violence in general.

**Friday
Panels 10:15 – 11:30**

Panel 17
Issues that Affect Youth and
Adolescents

Friday September 25th, 2015
10:15 – 11:30
Harbor
Chair: Brandon Kooi

**The Empirical Status of Cyberbullying
Research: A Comparative Analysis**

Justin Patchin (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire), Sameer Hinduja (Florida Atlantic University), Shelby Maruszczak (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)

Empirical investigation into the topic of cyberbullying among adolescents has exploded in the last few years. Despite this expanded attention, inconsistencies in definitions, methodologies, and samples obfuscate any meaningful conclusions that could be drawn. The current project seeks to build on two earlier efforts in 2010 and 2013 to collect, review, and synthesize all of the empirical research that has been published regarding cyberbullying, with a particular focus on comparing and contrasting research that has been done outside of the United States. Scholarly inquiry into the issue of cyberbullying in the United States has generally outpaced other countries, though it is clear that important work is being done abroad. This study seeks to evaluate the attributes of quantitative studies conducted abroad to determine relevant differences that might be useful for researchers studying this problem in the U.S.

**Evaluating Volunteer-Based Parent Patrol &
Mentoring Security Programs that Reduce
School Violence in K-12 Public and Private**

Although current and past research has specified that school violence has declined, media outlets and the public still believe that there are security concerns that need to be

Institutions

Dr. Thomas J. Rzemysk (Iowa Western
Community College)

addressed. The purpose of this paper is to examine the success of past, current, and future security mentoring programs in K-12 public and private institutions, such as the Watch D.O.G.S. Program sponsored by the National Center for Fathering. If K-12 institutions understand and utilize *the Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Violence Prevention*, then one can use the *individual, relationship, community, and societal* characteristics of the model to create new security mentorship programs.

How Educational Performance, Engagement, and Attitudes are related to Self-Reported Violence in Adolescence and Adulthood

Michael P. Brown, Ph.D (Ball State University),
Keisha Warren-Gordon (Ball State University),
Gregory Morrison (Ball State University)

This study examines how educational performance, engagement in school activities, and attitudes toward school are related to self-reported violence in adolescence. Analyses also examines how those factors are related to self-reported violence in adulthood. The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) dataset is used to conduct the study. Implications of findings are discussed.

Needs Assessments for Juvenile Justice

Brandon Kooi (Aurora University)

DuPage County recently resurrected a juvenile justice council through a \$130,000 federal grant. The council has brought together judges, attorneys, police, probation, healthcare providers, social services, and academics in an effort to conduct a needs assessment and ultimately provide best-practice solutions for dealing with juvenile offenders. These strategies are challenging in light of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice reporting nearly 9 out of 10 youth who were in Illinois Detention Centers were back in prison within 36 months. Other counties throughout the state have conducted similar needs assessments to better understand current policies and to make recommendations based upon their findings. This presentation will discuss why this type of needs assessment may not be appropriate and offer an alternative for guiding future councils that have attempted to bring vested stakeholders out of their silos for more effective solutions.

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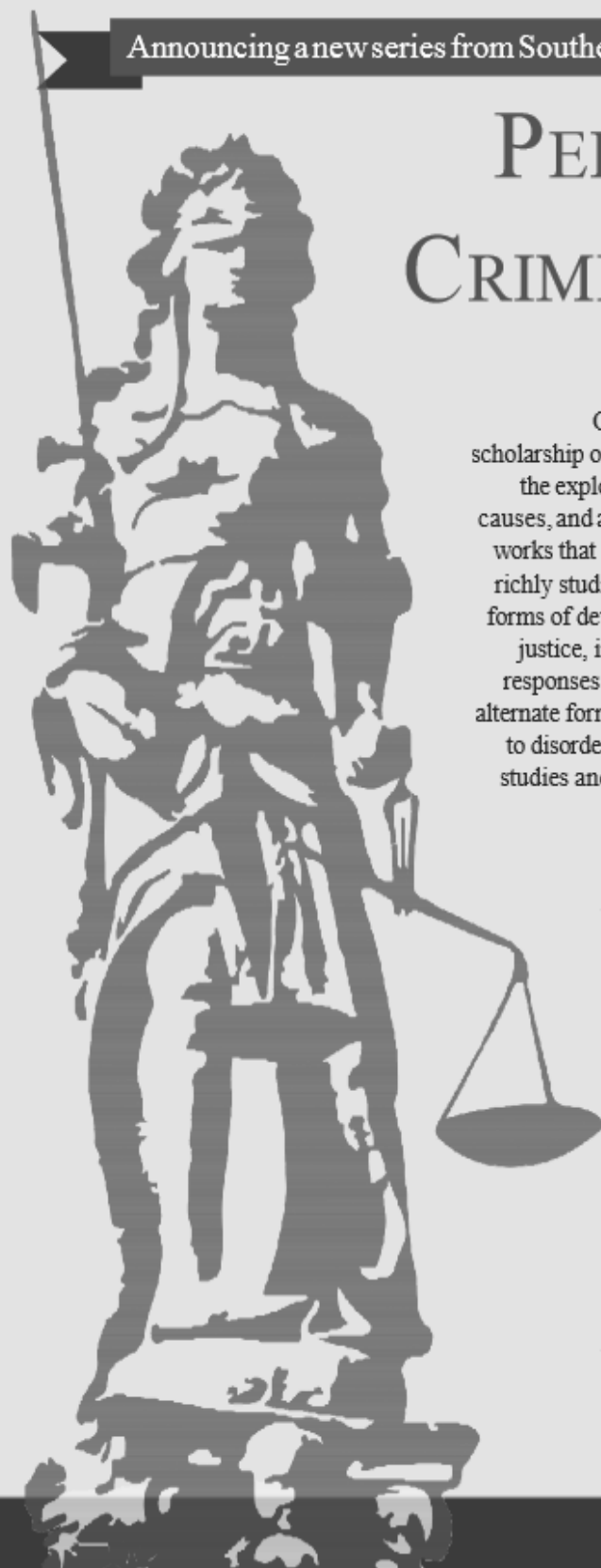
Open, inclusive, and broad in focus, the series covers scholarship on a wide range of crime and justice issues, including the exploration of understudied subjects relating to crime, its causes, and attendant social responses. Of particular interest are works that examine emerging topics or shed new light on more richly studied subjects. Volumes in the series explore emerging forms of deviance and crime, critical perspectives on crime and justice, international and transnational considerations of and responses to crime, innovative crime reduction strategies, and alternate forms of response by the community and justice system to disorder, delinquency, and criminality. Both single-authored studies and collections of original edited content are welcome.

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Friday

Information Session 11:45 – 12:45

Information Session

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Informational Session and Pizza Lunch

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Friday September 25th, 2015

11:45 – 12:45

Buckingham

Presented by Barbara Peat

Friday

Career Fair 1:00 – 3:00

Career Fair

Presented by the Midwestern Criminal
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Friday September 25th, 2015

1:00 – 3:00

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Hosted by Brandon Kooi

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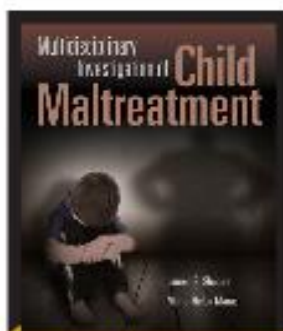
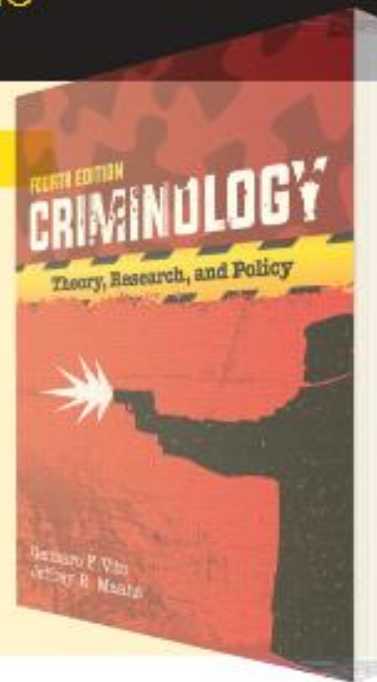
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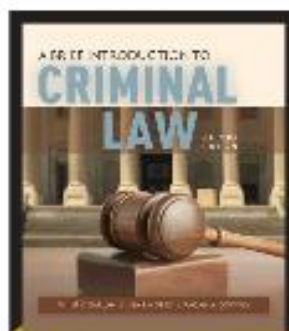
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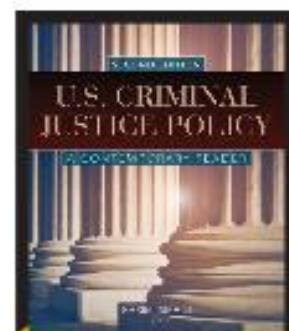
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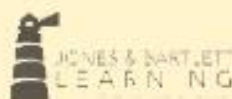
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Friday
Panels 1:15 – 2:30

Panel 18
Challenges in Police Organizations

Friday September 25th, 2015
1:15 – 2:30
Michigan
Chair: George Burruss

Stress among Cybercrime Investigators

George Burruss (Southern Illinois Carbondale),
Thomas Holt (Michigan State University)

The psychological impact of stress in policing and corrections is a well-studied phenomenon as well as the factors that lead to job satisfaction. The stress and satisfaction of some aspects of policing, however, remain relatively unstudied. One such aspect is the impact of viewing crimes against children video and digital evidence by investigators and digital evidence handlers. Given no readily available frame from which to pull a sample, there is little data to investigate the factors that affect the psychological states of these kinds of personnel. Using a convenience sample of officers and examiners, this study examines how the sample compares with what we know about cybercrime investigators in the United States. Also, the respondents' perceptions of stress, satisfaction, and job support are compared to other roles in policing.

Police agency response to human trafficking

Alicia L Jurek (Sam Houston State University),
William R. King (Sam Houston State University)

We use data from four sources to predict the creation of specialized human trafficking units in 168 municipal police agencies in the United States. The analyses explore the relationships among organizational structure, representative bureaucracy, and organizational context, and the effects on police response to human trafficking through the adoption of a specialized unit.

Compensation as a Police Candidate Attraction Strategy: An Organization-Level Analysis

Matthew J. Giblin (SIU Carbondale), Alaina Steele (SIU Carbondale)

In 2008, state and local law enforcement agencies hired 61,000 new full-time sworn personnel. In order to develop a sufficient applicant pool, organizations use a variety of attraction strategies (e.g., crafting a desirable message; changing hiring criteria). According to Rynes and Barber (1990), organizations may also provide financial inducements (e.g., salary and benefits), particularly when broader factors lessen the appeal of a job. The present study tests this attraction framework, examining whether unfavorable contingencies (e.g., low unemployment rates, high cost of living, rigorous application standards) within over 300 municipal police jurisdictions are offset by higher average salaries for patrol officers.

Friday
Panels 1:15 – 2:30

Panel 19
Qualitative Research on Specific
Offenders and Offenses

Friday September 24th, 2015
1:15 – 2:30
Windy City
Chair: J. Michael Vecchio

Patterns in Women's Pathways to Desistance

April Bernard (Chicago State University)

This paper describes women's resiliency in their quest to abstain from reoffending and details the ways in which their engagement within communities of care and support inspired them to desist from crime and seek to reach their full potential. The women's experiences challenge deep-rooted assumptions that are aligned with views on crime that support the current retributive (punitive) criminal justice system. This paper describes the facilitating factors that enabled them to obtain services to meet their needs while confronting, deconstructing, and reconstructing internal processes and meaning around ways of navigating through and adapting to the challenges and adversities in their lives without resorting to crime.

A Qualitative Analysis of Gang Joining Processes

Dena C. Carson (Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis), Finn-Aage Esbensen (University of Missouri-St. Louis)

Motivations for gang joining consist of a process of pushes (e.g., protection) and pulls (e.g., money, status) into the gang. While research shows that recruitment is relatively rare, youth can come into contact with gang youth through a variety of mechanisms such as at school, in their neighborhood, and through their own family. This presentation will extend research on gang joining by exploring youth accounts of how they first encountered their gang peers and the processes surrounding their decision to join the gang. Research questions will be examined using qualitative interviews with 128 gang youth residing in seven cities.

The experiences of secondary survivors of sexual assault

Shelly Clevenger (Illinois State University)

In the area of victimology, an under researched population is that of secondary victims or secondary survivors of sexual assault. Secondary survivors include the family and/or spouses of the person who was sexually victimized (i.e. the victim or survivor). Secondary survivors suffer in their own unique ways as a result of having a loved one sexually assaulted. In this project, research was conducted statewide in Illinois at rape crisis centers through the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) with secondary survivors. A survey was administered, as well as semi-structured interviews conducted. This research examined the experiences of the family and/or spouses from time of disclosure of the assault through the criminal justice system and the

healing process of the survivor

**Police ain't dumb – they job to catch you:
Managing risk in the drug economy**

J. Michael Vecchio (Loyola University Chicago)

Beyond the risk of predatory criminal victimization, the principle aim of those involved in the illicit drug economy is to elude detection, apprehension, and formal sanctioning by law enforcement. Drawing on interviews conducted with a sample of at-risk men, the present study explores the extent to which police risks are both recognized and ostensibly navigated. Particular attention is devoted to examination of the prevalence and rationale of risk management strategies and techniques as well as accounts of their perceived 'effectiveness'

**Friday
Panels 1:15 – 2:30**

**Panel 20
Research on the Impacts of Supreme
Court Decisions and Other
Legislation**

Friday September 25th, 2015

1:15 – 2:30

St. Claire

Chair: David Jones

Recent Trends in Third Party Consent

David M. Jones (University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh)

One of the many exceptions to the “warrant requirement” of the Fourth Amendment is the “consent” doctrine, which holds that a person can waive his/her right of demanding a search warrant by consenting to allow law enforcement to search property, etc. A variant of this is the doctrine of “third party consent,” which allows persons other than the owners of property to consent. Earlier examinations of this doctrine contended that federal court interpretation of this doctrine tended to enhance the power of law enforcement. This paper will examine recent developments in this complex doctrine to determine if this is still the case.

**Arizona v. Gant’s impact on vehicle searches:
an analysis of search incident to arrest in
Illinois and North Carolina**

Michael C. Gizzi (Illinois State University), Ethan
D. Boldt (University of Georgia)

Supreme Court decisions establish precedents which are interpreted both by lower courts and other government actors. Law enforcement has a responsibility to implement judicial policies by bringing their practices in line with changes in criminal procedure. This paper explores how police implemented the Supreme Court’s decision in *Arizona v. Gant*, (2009), which limited when police could conduct searches incident to arrest. We use a multi-year dataset of traffic stops and searches conducted in Illinois and North Carolina to illustrate how *Arizona v. Gant* impacted vehicle searches, and consider how these practices vary across different kinds of agencies.

The Impact the “War on Drugs” Legislation Has Had on the Mass Incarceration of the African American Woman in Cook County, Illinois and Suggestions on How to Address the Phenomenon

Tracy Crump (Xavier University)

“War on Drugs” legislation has led to the disproportionate mass incarceration of African American women in Cook County, Illinois. These women have been detained, arrested, charged, convicted, and sentenced for primarily low-level, street drug offenses and survival crimes undertaken as a result of poverty, inadequate education, and unemployment or underemployment. Additionally, African American women who have not been referred to the criminal justice system face the harsh realities of secondary incarceration when they have a significant other or family member who is incarcerated.

Civil Demand and Recovery

Grant Patient (Northern Michigan University)

Civil demand and recovery is a legal concept of civil recourse to shoplifters for the time and effort utilized in the apprehension as well as the technology implemented during the process. Most major retailers have some type of civil demand and recovery policy based up on each state’s definition of the legislation. In addition to criminal prosecution, civil recovery can be an effective tool in the deterrence of shoplifting due to the monetary responsibility for the shoplifter.

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Friday
Panels 2:45 – 4:00

Panel 21
Perspectives on Going Back to
Prison or Staying Out

Friday September 25th, 2015
2:45 – 4:00
Michigan
Chair: Melissa Burek

**Exploring Complex Issues Of Race, Education,
Employment, And Recidivism Among
Offenders Returned To The Metropolitan Area**

Taiping Ho, Ph.D (Ball State University)

It is a general assumption that ex-offenders would likely fall into a life of crime if they could not find a job after release from prison. Prior studies showed that African American ex-offenders would have a higher recidivism rate because they would likely return to urban neighborhoods characterized by poverty, unemployment, and crime. The present researchers conducted a 5-year follow-up study of 3,869 released offenders in an attempt to analyze the effect of post-release employment on recidivism. This study's results clearly indicated that post-release employment was the most influential factor on recidivism, regardless of the offender's ethnicity. A notable number of released offenders were unemployed and were returned to prison within the first year of release. Furthermore, young, uneducated, African American males had a relatively high recidivism rate when they returned to the Indianapolis metropolitan area after release from prison.

**Strengths, Strategies & Supports: Echoing the
Experiences of Ex-Felons in Higher Education**

Judith A. Leary (Marantha Baptist University),
Melissa W. Burek (Bowling Green State
University), Catherine M. Pape (Bowling Green
State University)

Gaps exist in the extant research on the post-secondary educational experiences of ex-felons. In an attempt to help student affairs practitioners make campus environments and services more accessible and supportive of prisoner reentry, this research centered on the educational transitions of six ex-felon men who all earned bachelor's degrees through a need-based full-tuition and housing scholarship. Respondents each participated in a face-to-face semi-structured individual interview of approximately three hours covering broad areas including how participants identify their personal assets and liabilities, coping strategies, and institutional supports (or lack of support). A graphic model of participants' shared essential experience is suggested.

**Persons with Records Need Not Apply: How
Demographics and Criminal History Affect
Online Job Application Responses**

Catherine M. Pape (Bowling Green State
University), Melissa W. Burek (Bowling Green
State University), Judith A. Leary (Marantha
Baptist University)

To better understand how electronic job applications affect persons with criminal records, we completed online applications for fictional persons. Resumes were created to represent three sets of applicants, White, Black, and Hispanic males. The only difference between applicants is that one applicant in each set would disclose a criminal record. Data on the follow up contacts concerning employment outcomes were analyzed to discover how the

The Nuanced Influence of Length of Stay in Prison on Subsequent Recidivism

David E. Olson (Loyola University Chicago),
Donald Stemen (Loyola University Chicago)

use of online applications may impact former offenders. Results demonstrated that applicants without a record were twice as likely to be contacted for an interview. Also, white males were the most likely to be contacted.

The 2014 National Research Council report *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences* suggests that “the deterrent effect of lengthy sentences is modest at best [and]... Research on the relationship between sentence length and the magnitude of the deterrent effect is therefore a high priority” (National Research Council, 2014: 154). This paper explores the deterrent effect of length of stay in prison using alternative ways of measuring and considering time served, and whether length of stay has differential influences on recidivism for specific sub-populations of offenders.

Friday

Panels 2:45 – 4:00

Panel 22
Research Focusing on Emerging
Criminal Justice Issues

Friday September 25th, 2015

2:45 – 4:00

Windy City

Chair: Bryan Byers

Human Trafficking: Is enforcing a transnational crime futile?

Ian Caldwell (UK National Crime Agency),
Sabina Burton (University of Wisconsin-Platteville)

The illegal trading of human beings for sex and labor is the second largest illicit business after drug trafficking and continues to grow yet there is little public awareness of the “slave next door.” Human trafficking poses an enormous challenge for policymakers and law enforcement officials to rethink their current approach. Effectively addressing this crime requires an examination of the root causes and motivations of those trafficked as well as an understanding of the means and methods used by traffickers and their clients. Both presenters have extensive experience in developing intelligence relating to serious organized crime in the UK, Germany and the U.S.

A New Paradigm for Addressing Sexting by Minors

Tracy Crump (Xavier University)

The test to determine child pornography in instances where a minor sends photos of himself/herself to another minor—commonly called sexting—needs further improvement. The current practice of prosecuting minors who send texts containing nude or semi-nude images of himself/herself is overbroad, not holistic, and has resulted in some minors being labeled sex offenders for offenses

that are not in alignment with the essence of the Federal Child Pornography Act. This thesis argues for the implementation of the National Juvenile Online Victimization Study (NJOV-3) criteria for assessing whether or not a case constitutes something criminal.

The Fatal Shooting of Michael O.D. Brown as a Situational Transaction

Bryan D. Byers (Ball State University), Ione DeOllos (Ball State University)

This presentation addresses the fatal shooting of Michael Brown by Ferguson police officer Darren Wilson as a situational transaction. The analysis of this event applies the work of Luckenbill on criminal homicide as situational transaction to a police involved shooting. What is known about the transaction between Brown and Wilson is analyzed using Luckenbill's Goffmanesque theoretical and methodological approach. Discussion centers on the encounter as a "situational transaction" and how this approach can be utilized to understand the events surrounding the shooting.

An Exploration of Criminal Procedure Cases in the US Supreme Court, 2009-2014

Ksenia Petlakh (Michigan State University)

United States Supreme Court decisions regarding issues of criminal procedure have led to groundbreaking changes in the criminal justice system. In order to better understand these decisions, an exploration of individual Justices' decisions is necessary. Although much research is available for a majority of the members on the Court, Justice Sonia Sotomayor's decisions have received comparatively little attention. As one of the youngest and one of the most recently appointed members of the Court, she is likely to influence many case outcomes for years to come. The current study explores the Court's decisions in cases involving issues of criminal procedure, with an emphasis on Justice Sotomayor's role. The outcomes and implications of criminal procedure cases in the time period of 2009-2014 are discussed.

Friday

Presentation 2:45 – 4:00

**Evaluating Learning Outcomes
Using an External Exam Service:
Applications for Programmatic
Assessment for Accreditation
Requirements**

Friday September 25th, 2015
2:45 – 4:00
Harbor
Chair: Brenda Bishop

Certification Standards for Criminal Justice/Criminology academic degree programs by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) require accountability and assurance of learning (Section H). Regional accreditation agencies, including the Middle States Commission on Higher Education (MSCHE), require assessment of program objectives and learning outcomes (Standard 7 – Assessment, Characteristics of Excellence in Higher Education, MSCHE). It is widely accepted in

higher education to use an external assessment service to obtain valid and reliable results that includes comparisons with peer schools (Stehouwer & Thomas, 2015). In this presentation, we will discuss the application of our Criminal Justice exam service for use by academic institutions for programmatic assessment and learning outcomes evaluation.

Friday

Roundtable 2:45 – 4:00

Roundtable 3 Issues Relating to Cybersecurity

Friday September 25th, 2015

2:45 – 4:00

St. Claire

Moderator: George Burruss

Participants of this roundtable discussion focused on emerging issues related to cybersecurity include George Burruss (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale), Thomas Holt (Michigan State University), Justin Patchin (University of Wisconsin Eau Claire) and several cybersecurity professionals.

Friday

Meeting 4:15 – 5:15

Meeting MCJA Business Meeting and Award Presentation

Friday September 25th, 2015

4:15 – 5:15

Buckingham

Led by Victoria Simpson Beck

Friday

Keynote Address 5:15 – 6:15

Keynote Address 38th Annual MCJA Meeting Keynote Address Delivered by Dr. Lawrence Travis

Friday September 25th, 2015

5:15 – 6:15

Buckingham

Presented by Lawrence Travis

Friday

Reception 6:30 – 8:30

Presidential Reception

Friday September 25th, 2015

6:30 – 8:30

Buckingham or Rooftop Suite

Hosted by Victoria Simpson Beck

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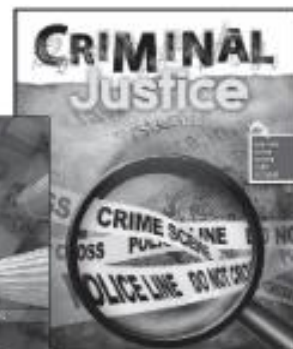
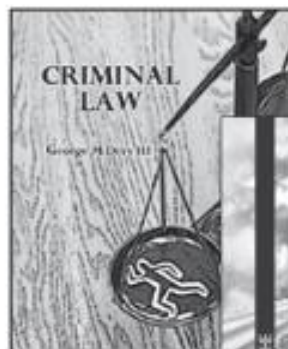
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