

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

EXAMINING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH THE LENS OF INTERSECTIONALITY

SCHEDULE & LOCATION OF EVENTS

2019 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 26th – Friday, September 27th

Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

Chicago, Illinois

www.mcja.org

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association

2019 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 26th – Friday, September 27th
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago, Downtown/Magnificent Mile

EXAMINING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH THE LENS OF INTERSECTIONALITY

Thursday, September 26th

10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:45 – 1:00	Panels
1:15 – 2:30	Panels
2:45 – 4:00	Panels & Executive Board Meeting
4:30 – 5:30	Poster Session & Illinois Law Enforcement Meet & Greet
5:00- 6:30	Welcome Reception – Sponsored by Routledge

Friday, September 27th

8:15 – 9:15	Light Breakfast
8:45 – 10:00	Panels
10:15 – 11:30	Panels
11:30 – 12:45	Lunch Sponsored by Peregrine Academic Services & ACJS
1:00 – 2:15	Panels
2:15 – 2:30	Afternoon Break
2:30 – 3:45	Panels
4:15 – 5:00	General Business Meeting & Awards Ceremony
5:00 – 5:15	Break
5:15 – 6:15	Keynote Address: Dr. Lorenzo Boyd
6:30 – 8:30	Presidential Reception

Thursday, September 26th

PANEL 01

Thursday, September 26th, 2019

10:15am – 11:30am

Grand Room

Policing Organizations and Justice

CHAIR

Matthew Giblin

Southern Illinois University

HIGH RELIABILITY AND RESILIENCY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: CORRELATES AND OUTCOMES

Matthew Giblin
Southern Illinois University

George Burruss
University of South Florida

Joseph Schafer
Saint Louis University

Law enforcement agencies must sometimes respond to unexpected and harmful deviations from their intended goals—arresting the wrong suspect, causing injury or damage during a police pursuit, shooting unarmed suspects, or other events considered organizational accidents. While some literature describes these events as “normal,” an inevitable part of a complex profession, others suggest that the risk of these events may be mitigated by enhancing organizational reliability and resilience. Using survey data collected from sworn personnel in four southern law enforcement agencies, this research examines both the perceived correlates (e.g., leadership and organizational justice) and the perceived outcomes (e.g., job safety, accident risks) of reliability and resilience. Findings show organizationally just procedures indirectly reduce officer perceptions of accident risk by strengthening organizational resilience and reliability.

AN EXPLORATION OF THE DUNNING-KRUGER EFFECT IN PUBLIC SAFETY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE IMPACT IT HAS ON MANAGERIALS' PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT OBJECTIVES

Jon Musgrave
Indiana State University

Jill Musgrave
Calumet College Of Saint Joseph

David Fowler
Newberry College

The current study used an interpretative phenomenological approach to explore the Dunning-Kruger Effect on performance improvement objectives. The research was guided by four research questions to determine if Dunning-Kruger Effect had played a role in public safety officers' evaluation of skills and what role these skill evaluations played in the implementation of performance improvement initiatives for public safety officers. The primary objective of this study was to further understanding on how to mitigate the effects or deficits in metacognitive skills during self-evaluation of abilities to guide management performance improvement objectives for public safety officers.

OCCUPATIONAL STRESSORS AND MISCONDUCT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE MODERATING ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE

Spencer G. Lawson
Michigan State University

Scott Wolfe
Michigan State University

Jeff Rojek
Michigan State University

Geoffrey Alpert
University of South Carolina

Policing is stressful, and officer misconduct (e.g., noble-cause corruption) is a problematic behavior that stems from stress. Organizational justice may serve an important role in inhibiting problematic behaviors or attitudes that can result from stress. This study draws from a survey of officers serving in eight California police agencies to examine the role of organizational justice and occupational stressors on noble-cause corruption beliefs. Results indicated that organizational justice and occupational stressors have significant associations with noble-cause corruption beliefs. Furthermore, the study found that the effect of certain types of occupational stressors on noble-cause corruption beliefs was conditioned by organizational justice.

POLICE REPRESENTATION AND CRIME REPORTING: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

Alicia Jurek
Sam Houston State University

Millions of Americans experience serious violent or property crime each year. Less than half of these crimes are reported to police, however. Increasing the diversity of police agencies has been one oft-suggested way of increasing police legitimacy, which may in turn encourage citizens to report victimization. The current study explores the impact of female, racial, and ethnic minority representation in police departments on reporting of index offenses over time using data from the 1987 – 2013 LEMAS surveys and the FBI UCR program from 1988 – 2014. These data are analyzed with hierarchical generalized linear models for longitudinal data.

PANEL 02

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
10:15am – 11:30am
Conrad Room

THEMATIC PANEL: Teach Your Campuses Well: The Value of Teach-Ins in Changing the Story on Social Issues

CHAIR
Melissa Burek
Bowling Green State University

Melissa Burek
Bowling Green State University

Catherine Pape
Bowling Green State University

Laura Fullenkamp
Bowling Green State University

Logan Lanson
Bowling Green State University

Teach-Ins can provide a time-limited, focused examination of difficult political or social issues and problems. Last September, Bowling Green State University addressed the opioid crisis through a daylong Teach-In event. Presentations, online course modules, and interactive activities were developed and organized by faculty, students, and staff across campus with input and contributions from community experts and agencies. The purpose of this panel is to discuss the planning process and the challenges and successes of delivering this extensive event to a campus community.

PANEL 03

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room I

Questions of Victimization and Offending

CHAIR
Michael Vecchio
Loyola University

EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND BULLYING: HOW EMOTION REGULATION, SELF-CONTROL, AND EMPATHY IMPACT PEER AGGRESSION AMONG MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Justin Patchin
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

Sameer Hinduja
Florida Atlantic University

Cody Taylor
University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire

Previous research has found that students who lack emotional competence are more likely to participate in risky or antisocial behaviors. The current study explores whether students with lower emotional competence are more likely to bully others (both at school and online). We test this hypothesis using data from a nationally representative sample of approximately 5,000 U.S. middle and high school students. We use measures from the Social Emotional Health Survey to assess respondent's emotional competence. Preliminary results confirm our speculation that emotional competence matters when it comes to bullying behaviors. Implications for future research and practice will also be considered.

HURTFUL BYSTANDERS IN CASES OF CYBERBULLYING: ARE THEY ALSO LIKELY TO BE VICTIMS? OFFENDERS? OR BOTH?

Charern Lee
University of Minnesota Duluth

Scott Vollum
University of Minnesota Duluth

Katherine Trahan
University of Minnesota Duluth

Cyberbullying research has increased over the past decade. However, there is little knowledge about bystander intervention behaviors (or lack thereof). Using data from a college student sample, this study examines hurtful bystanders (individuals who do nothing, laugh at, or incite the cyberbullying situation) and specifically whether they are likely to also be cyberbullying victims and/or offenders.

VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION'S EFFECTS ON LOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Andrea Krieg
Elmhurst College

Jessica Ziegler
Lourdes University

Research has long focused on neighborhoods, locational attainments and individuals' experiences in and out of neighborhood poverty. Recent research has begun to focus on key life course transitions, such as getting a job, getting married, and having children, and how they affect neighborhood attainments (Swisher et al. 2013; Sharkey 2012), but these studies do not answer questions about how individuals end up in school or married. There is also a considerable line of research focused on the negative effects of victimization experiences. Thus far though, no research has connected victimization and locational attainments. This project aims to do so.

PSYCHOLOGICAL IPV AT A SMALL MIDWEST COLLEGE

Valerie R. Bell
Loras College

Alyse M. Acompanado
Loras College

A great deal of research exists regarding interpersonal violence (IPV) among college students. This research focuses primarily on physical and sexual victimization. Less research examines the prevalence of psychological victimization. Recent research by Felix, Policastro, Agnich, and Gould (2017) with a sample of college students at a large southeastern university indicates that psychological victimization is present among this group and that certain variables correlate more strongly than others: alcohol use, sexual orientation, race, and low self-control. This research replicates the research by Felix, et al. (2017).

PANEL 04

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room II

ROUNDTABLE: We Have the Power to List You as a Terrorist Organization!

MODERATOR
Durmus Camlibel
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

Durmus Camlibel
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

Gregory Warchol
Northern Michigan University

Michael Jasinki
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

The primary motivation behind this roundtable discussion is to explain the reason terrorism is difficult to define and explain the importance of defining terrorism. Definition of terrorism is not an easy task, and there is no universal agreement on the definition because it is not a physical entity that you can measure, scale, or analyze. It is a social construct. The definition of terrorism is important because it assists in outlining national policy, politics, strategy, and international behavior towards specific groups and countries. It becomes part of a nation's application of military force and its criminal justice system.

PANEL 05

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
11:45 am – 1:00pm
Grand Room

Patterns and Questions of Domestic Violence

CHAIR
Monica Merrill
Youngstown State University

POWER AND CONTROL MEETS FIREARM AVAILABILITY: A META-ANALYSIS OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND MASS SHOOTINGS APRIL 1999-JULY 2019

Tracy G. Crump
Chicago State University

In contemporary times, the prevalence of domestic violence and mass shootings continue to impact thousands of communities each year. This meta-analysis examines the interrelationship between domestic violence and mass shooting in the United States from April 1999 – July 2019 and offers suggestions to address these pervasive phenomena.

THE REASONS FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG KOREAN MALES

Jina Lee
Grand Valley State University

The purpose of this study is to explore the reasons for intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration. IPV has received extensive research attention in recent decades, yet empirical evidence on why perpetrators abuse their intimate partners is still lacking. In this study, we provide empirical evidence on why IPV occurs by analyzing a sample of Korean males. For analysis, we utilize Flynn and Graham's (2010) conceptual framework for IPV perpetration, which include personal background and characteristics, life circumstances, and immediate precursors. Criminological and clinical implications are discussed.

Jeong-hyeon Chang
Sangji College

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITIES- WHO COUNTS AND WHY

Monica Merrill
Youngstown State University

Recording deaths that involve DV or IPV has proven to be a difficult task as the situations surrounding the deaths are often complex. Each state has their own criteria for what is considered a death involving DV or IPV. This makes national data collection unreliable as each state is coding crimes differently. Some states include ex-partners or spouses as IPV related deaths, others do not. This project compares data from the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) National Violent Death Reporting System- Restricted Access Data to existing state reports involving DV or IPV.

Nicole Shoenberger
Loyola University

PANEL 06

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
11:45 am – 1:00pm
Conrad Room

ROUNDTABLE: What's Working in Your Classroom?: Teaching Excellence in Introduction to CJ and Criminology Classes

MODERATOR
Chris Utrecht
College of Lake County

Chris Utecht
College of Lake County

Matt McCarty
Northeast Community College

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

The purpose of this roundtable is to foster open discussion on key strategies for teaching both introduction to criminal justice and introduction to criminology courses. If you have them, please bring copies of syllabi, exams, and/or assignments you wish to share with others or on which you would like feedback from other attendees. If you are looking for strategies to improve your introductory-level courses, please bring an open mind and fresh ideas to share.

PANEL 07

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
11:45 am – 1:00pm
State Room I

Emerging Topics in Courts and Sentencing

CHAIR
Tom “Tad” Hughes
University of Louisville

PEOPLE V. MCKNIGHT: CANINE SNIFFS IN THE AGE OF LEGALIZED MARIJUANA

Tom “Tad” Hughes
University of Louisville

Dan Jude
University of Louisville

Many states have legalized the use and possession of Marijuana. These changes have implications for the use of police dogs. Recently, the Colorado Supreme Court decided *People v. McKnight* (2019). This case seeks to determine whether, given marijuana’s status as legal under state law and illegal under federal law, an alert from a dog is enough to justify a search. This presentation will examine the foundational case law surrounding canine searches, explore the court decision, and discuss its policy implications.

A REVIEW OF DEATH TO LIFE COMMUTATIONS IN KENTUCKY SINCE 1920

Gennaro Francis Vito
University of Louisville

Anthony Gennaro Vito
Ball State University

Edward Monahan
Kentucky Department of Public Advocacy

This study examines the process of executive clemency in Kentucky, reviewing cases since 1920. We consider the purpose of the process and its utilization considering offender-victim relationships and the severity of the homicide as determined by the Barnett scale.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS PLEA BARGAINING IN HOMICIDE CASES: THE IMPACT OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIME, EXPERIENCE, AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE PROSECUTORS

Olivia M. Zizzo
Edgewood College

Carolyn Field
Edgewood College

This study examines the courtroom workgroup, focusing on the plea bargaining process. This research examines extensive interviews of attorneys (N=6) in the Homicide Division of a Public Defender’s Office in a large East Coast city. Results of the interviews reveal that the Public Defenders believe the Prosecutors have starkly different views of what causes crime in society. Results reveal there is limited communication between the defense and prosecuting attorneys in this courtroom workgroup, causing most of the Public Defenders to ascertain this impedes their ability to plea bargain fairly and effectively.

PANEL 08

Friday, September 27th, 2019
1:15pm – 2:30 pm
Grand Room

Emerging Issues in Gangs and Terrorism

CHAIR
Dena Carson
IUPUI

INTERVIEWING A TYPHOID MARY - UNDERSTANDING GANG LEADERSHIP

Brandon Kooi
Aurora University

Leonardo Lechuga
Word in the Hood - North
Georgia Hayastan Martial Arts

Aurora, Illinois had a record 26 murders in 2002. In 2003-2007 the city averaged a murder every month, but dropped to 3 murders a year from 2008-2012. Moreover, confirmed shootings dropped 49% in 2008-2012 compared to the prior 5 years. It was the belief that a comprehensive gang-strategy that included suppression, targeted intervention, and community-wide prevention broke a generational cycle of gang violence. The next five years, 2013-2018, have shown murders back up to 6 yearly and gang problems persist. Qualitative research to fill in the gaps will be presented by a former insane deuce gang leader from Aurora who was incarcerated from 1996-2006. Implications related to existing gang literature will be discussed.

MEDIA (MIS)PERCEPTIONS OF LEAVING A YOUTH GANG

Dena Carson
IUPUI

Kayla Young
IUPUI

The news media often provides inaccurate information on crime and criminal acts. This is especially true for gangs as prior research has found that media presentations of gangs, gang members, and gang activities are often inconsistent with academic research. Less is known about how media describes the process of gang disengagement. In this presentation we present results from 30 years of news articles on gang disengagement to 1) examine how news media depicts gang disengagement and 2) determine the extent to which media representations of the motives, methods, and consequences of gang desistance are consistent with academic research.

ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL GANG ENHANCEMENT STATUTES

Hannah Hall
Indiana University-Purdue
University Indianapolis

Criminal sentencing exists not only as punishment, but also to remove individuals perceived as dangerous and deter others from committing similar offenses. In addition to sentences for specific offenses, states enact statutory sentence enhancements for offense characteristics. Enhancements vary from adding additional months to a sentence to doubling mandatory time served. This presentation will examine the content of criminal gang enhancement statutes across the nation. The analysis will identify similarities and deviations across states and summarize what is known on the effect of these statutes on relevant outcomes. Implications for policy and future research will be discussed.

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF 21ST CENTURY U.S. COUNTERTERRORISM POLICIES ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM

Colleen Michelle Kennedy
Rockford University

The United States has a long history of domestic terrorism, yet U.S. counterterrorism policy has focused almost exclusively on the threat from international terrorism. The purpose of this quantitative study was to describe the impact of 21st century U.S. counterterrorism policy on incidence of domestic terrorism. Domestic terrorism data were analyzed from 1994 to 2017 using the series hazard model. The results showed that the addition of the series hazard model in the analysis of domestic terrorism following policy implementation added additional depth to the understanding of what factors and which policies domestic terrorists were sensitive to.

PANEL 09

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
1:15pm – 2:30pm
Conrad Room

Current Topics in Government, Courts, and Sentencing

CHAIR
Gennaro Vito
University of Louisville

POLITICS, MILITIAS, AND FACEBOOK – AN EXAMINATION OF HOW MILITIAS IN OREGON AND IDAHO USED SOCIAL MEDIA TO OFFER ARMED SUPPORT TO OREGON’S REPUBLICAN STATE SENATORS

Joseph DeLeeuw
Ohio Northern University

In June 2019, Republican senators in Oregon left the state capitol in order to prevent a vote on a climate change related bill. When Oregon’s governor ordered state police to find and return the senators to the statehouse, a local militia offered to provide security, transportation, and refuge for the fleeing senators. At one point during the walkout, the state capitol was closed because of reported threats from militia groups. This project examines how the militias in Oregon and Idaho utilized Facebook to discuss their actions with militia members, supporters, and the public.

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT MEMORANDA ON THE SIGNING OF ORGANIZATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Emily Homer
University of Louisville

In lieu of a criminal conviction, U.S. federal prosecutors have the option to sign sentencing agreements with organizations. Prosecutors have broad discretion in when and how to sign agreements, leading to questions about the number of agreements signed. Two memoranda, written by then-U.S. Deputy Attorney Generals, may have increased the number of agreements being signed. This research examines trends in the numbers of agreements since 1991 using data from the Corporate Prosecution Registry (n = 3,253). After the memoranda were introduced, the results show a statistically significant increase in the number of agreements. Suggestions for future research are included.

TRUMP’S JUDGES

David M. Jones
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

One of the very important powers a President has is to nominate individuals to fill vacancies in the Federal Judiciary. While much attention is given to Supreme Court nominees, nominees to lower courts are also important. This paper will present material concerning elements of the background of successful nominees for Federal District Courts and Federal Courts of Appeals made by the current President and compare them to those made by his predecessors. Implications of differences found will be discussed.

PANEL 10

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
1:15pm – 2:30pm
State Room I

ROUNDTABLE: Criminal Justice Careers in Rehabilitation and Social Services

CHAIR
Andrea Krieg
Elmhurst College

PARTICIPANTS TBD

Join professionals in discussing career paths in criminal justice and criminology. Our focus is on those in the service industry, including counseling and rehabilitation among other representative. Persons working in these fields will be present to discuss qualifications, answer questions, and give an overview of careers in this area.

PANEL 11

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
1:15pm – 2:30pm
State Room II

Emerging Trends in Sexual and Domestic Related Crimes

CHAIR
Jason Spraitz
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

IMPACT OF TRAINING, SELF-CONTROL, AND RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE ON DECISIONS IN HYPOTHETICAL SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES: EVIDENCE FROM A RANDOMIZED STUDY

David Lapsey Jr.
University of Louisville

Bradley Campbell
University of Louisville

This study evaluates the impact of a mandatory statewide sexual assault investigation training program, self-control, and rape myth acceptance on police officer decision-making hypothetical sexual assault cases. Through 2017 and 2018, we surveyed 200 law enforcement officers about their perceptions of sexual assault investigations, knowledge of state laws, and responses to victims. Here, we present univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses to assess the impact of training, self-control, and rape myth acceptance on officers' decision to arrest in four hypothetical sexual assault cases, where each vignette condition varied by case characteristics. Results indicate that training was the only significant predictor of the likelihood for arrest, regardless of vignette conditions.

EXAMINING REVERENTIAL FEAR AND RELIGIOUS DURESS IN CLERGY SEXUAL ABUSE CASES

Jason D. Spraitz
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

According to prior research, approximately 14% of sexual victimizations by priests are reported to civil legal authorities. Victim grooming by the abuser is a main reason that the number of reported incidents is low. The concepts of reverential fear and religious duress are related to grooming, but very little empirical research on these ideas exists. In this presentation, available data from unsealed documents from several Catholic institutions are analyzed in order to gain a deeper understanding of reverential fear and religious duress. In regards to these concepts, the discussion focuses on why many victims remain silent and how the church can effectively respond.

FEMINISM AND MASCULINITY IN CONNECTION TO RAPE MYTHS

Jennifer Huck
Carroll University

This exploratory analysis illustrates the correlations between feminists and perceptions of masculinity to acceptance of rape myths. Approximately 600 undergraduate students completed a survey to test their perception of rape myths via the Illinois Rape Myth Scale. Ideological perspectives of perceiving oneself as a feminist and a scale of masculinity is used to determine who is more likely to agree with rape myths. The impact of these findings alongside rape culture is discussed for what universities can do to impact rape myth perceptions.

#METOO, INTERRUPTED; HOW MEDIA FRAMING AFFECTS PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF PERVASIVE SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Shaunty James
Penn State Harrisburg

Trisha Prunty
Lindenwood University- Belleville

The MeToo movement has impacted culture. However, retrospective questions arise concerning at what point, if any, did the MeToo movement have the largest impact on perceptions of sexual violence throughout society. Utilizing the Marxist feminist perspective, the researchers explore the thematic and episodic themes employed by media outlets by examining 210 articles related to the MeToo movement from January 1, 2006 to January 1,

Shannon Ryan
Penn State Worldwide Campus

Rachel Foster
Penn State Worldwide Campus

2019. The authors chose to compare the framing of the MeToo movement from its original conception as it evolved through the present, outlining major distinctions within the time frame in relationship to proliferated popular culture.

PANEL 12

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Grand Room

Experiences of Correctional Staff and Institutional Makeup

CHAIR
Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

THE IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPARED TO PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL TRAINING ON JOB-RELATED OUTCOMES

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

Kristin Y. Mack
University of Northern Iowa

The purpose of this paper is to assess the impact of educational level versus perceptions of educational training on job-related outcomes for juvenile justice staff. Results show that staff with more education have greater job satisfaction, are less likely to adopt a custody orientation, but more likely to adopt a rehabilitation orientation. Staff who reported that their educational training adequately prepared them for their current job were less likely to experience emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, secondary trauma, job stress, and work-family conflict. They also reported higher levels of personal accomplishment and job satisfaction, and indicated more of a preference for rehabilitation.

TO BE COMMITTED OR NOT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE EMPIRICAL LITERATURE ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AMONG CORRECTIONAL STAFF

Eric Lambert
University of Nevada, Reno

Matthew Leone
University of Nevada, Reno

Nancy L. Hogan
Ferris State University

Zachary Buckner
University of Mississippi

Robert Worley
Lamar University

Prof. Vidisha Barua Worley
Lamar University

Correctional staff commitment is important. The current presentation provides a systematic review of the past correctional staff organizational commitment and makes recommendations.

EXPLORING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AND JOB INVOLVEMENT AMONG PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL STAFF

Eric Lambert
University of Nevada, Reno

Weston Morrow
University of Nevada, Reno

Nancy L. Hogan
Ferris State University

In private correctional institutions, staff are an important resource as they are tasked with a myriad of duties necessary to operate and to ensure a humane, safe, and secure facility. As political demands for budgetary restraint increase, it is paramount that administrators find and retain good staff. Staff retention is influenced by workplace factors. This study explored the four types of work-family conflict (time-based conflict, family-based conflict; behavior-based conflict, and strain-based conflict) and their effects on job involvement. Results indicate that older staff, correctional officers,

Samuel G. Vickovic
California State University, Long Beach

time-based conflict, and family-based conflict have negative effects on job involvement.

ADJUDICATED JUVENILES IN INDIANA JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Taiping Ho
Ball State University

The juvenile arrest rate in ages 10-17 for all offenses reached its highest level in the last two decades in 1996, then declined 72% by 2017. However, characteristics of adjudicated juvenile offenders in state juvenile correctional facilities have rarely been examined. This study has examined all juvenile offenders who have been adjudicated to Indiana juvenile correctional facilities during the period of 2012-2016. The results of this study reveal that adjudicated juveniles are likely to be male in the age group of 17 years old. A notable number of adjudicated juvenile offenders have been placed in special education programs in the facility.

PANEL 13

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45pm
Conrad Room

ROUNDTABLE:
*Conceptualizing an Annual
Report of Police Crime Arrests*

MODERATOR
Dr. Phillip Stinson
Bowling Green State University

Philip Stinson
Bowling Green State University

Having collected and analyzed data on police crime arrest cases since 2005, we have decided to prepare summary annual reports on data for nonfederal sworn law enforcement officers arrested each year since 2005. The annual report will include summary statistics in tables, and short narratives on the crimes data for the year. The purpose of this roundtable is to generate suggestions and guidance as to what should be included in each of the annual reports. This is the next logical step towards looking at longitudinal trends of police crime over time at law enforcement agencies across the United States.

Chloe Wentzlof
Bowling Green State University

John Liederbach
Bowling Green State University

PANEL 14

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45pm
State Room I

*Innovative Questions in
Research Methods and Data*

CHAIR
Greg Warchol
Northern Michigan University

VISUAL ETHNOGRAPHY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

Greg Warchol
Northern Michigan University

Photographs have long been employed in social scientific research, though often as a supplemental source of data. This paper assesses the efficacy of using photography as a primary data source in criminological research. Field work was conducted in Detroit, MI in 2019 to examine the effects of de-industrialization and resulting unemployment on urban decay, social disorganization and crime. The primary data are a series of photographs illustrating the impact of these economic changes on the city supplemented by secondary quantitative data on crime rates and trends. The merits and weaknesses of this method are evaluated and discussed.

QUALITATIVE LEGAL RESEARCH WITH MAXQDA: A CASE-STUDY IN THE JURISPRUDENCE OF JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA

David M. Kunkel
Illinois State University

Michael C. Gizzi
Illinois State University

Qualitative data analysis software makes it possible to conduct legal research in a new way, using software to content analyze judicial opinions and explore caselaw in a fraction of the time required in traditional legal research. We present a case-study of Justice Antonin Scalia's theory of originalism to illustrate how MAXQDA software transformed the research, theory-building, and writing process, resulting in an analysis of 61 cases. The software made it possible to use visual cues to aid in theory building, and to synthesize note-taking and analysis. The paper explores the methods, and also explores the substantive results of the research.

ADDED VALUES OF SUBSCORES OF RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL AMONG JAPANESE MINOR OFFENDERS

Ayuchi Yamaoka
Southern Illinois University

Daryl Kroner
Southern Illinois University

Takemi Mori
Konan Women's Univeristy

Masaru Takahashi
Ministry of Justice

This study examined whether subscales of YLS/CMI have additional value beyond the total score with 238 Japanese minor offenders who were in detention at the JCHs. It also examined the difference between different age groups (16 to 17 years old and over 18 years old). The results showed that most of the subscales except for Attitudes/Orientation had additional values accounting for the youth's age. It suggested that subscales analysis be considered when we are reporting a risk assessment tool.

FUN IN THE SUN: SECURITY AND CROWD CONTROL IN FLORIDA THEME PARKS

Kelly Brown
Indiana University Kokomo

This research explores crowd control and guest behavior in theme parks. Theme parks are a unique venue that allows guests to escape from their normal lives and enter a fantasy world. They are uniquely situated to examine issues of social control, deviance, and conformity that occur in the public eye. Participant observation research was utilized to examine this issues. Results and implications of the findings will be discussed.

Executive Board Meeting

Attendance restricted to Executive Board members only.

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45pm
State Room II

Poster Session

&

Illinois Law Enforcement Meet & Greet

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
4:30pm – 6:00pm
State Rooms Pre-function Area

POSTER: PATTERNS OF JUSTIFICATION: AN ANALYSIS OF RESIGNATION LETTERS WRITTEN BY MALE-ON-MALE CHILD MOLESTERS WITHIN THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Cynthia Benson
Northern Michigan University

Leah Shon
St. John Fisher College

In this preliminary study, we analyzed written statements provided by adult males who allegedly molested boy members while they were serving as volunteer scoutmasters within the Boy Scouts of America between 1960s and 1990s (N=122). The letters were directly submitted by the accused as ways of denying or admitting to the allegations and/or simply expressing their intentions to resign from the volunteer positions. The focus of this qualitative-oriented analysis primarily includes the justification patterns of volunteer scoutmaster perpetrators. This study is expected to provide in-depth understandings of male-on-male child molestation cases, especially when they involve adult volunteers within youth-centric organizations.

POSTER: CROSS-RACE EFFECT & IMPLICIT BIAS: WHAT IS THE PREVALENCE IN CHICAGO?

Yesenia Bucio
Roosevelt University

My research explores how the ideas of the cross-race effect and implicit bias may intertwine with different areas of law enforcement, with partial emphasis on eyewitness testimony in criminal cases. The cross-race effect is the theory that someone has a much harder time distinguishing people of a different race over their own. Implicit bias is a similar concept, but it focuses on our own preconceptions (subconscious or otherwise) about people not of our own race. I sought to understand how law enforcement was more influenced by the cross-race effect but found more depth on how implicit bias affects their work.

POSTER: STUDENT INTEREST IN CIVILIAN CSI

Lexie Crabtree
Washburn University

Ren Eads
Washburn University

There has been a decrease in sworn recruits to law enforcement nationally. To ensure that the community is being served effectively, agencies have turned to ways to help reduce office workloads of sworn personnel. One method is using civilian CSI divisions. A group of undergraduates worked with a local PD to determine whether students interested in this field would be willing to take a position as a civilian CSI. Pilot surveys to limited departments determined a mixed response; however, additional surveys are being conducted at the start of this fall semester and will be presented along with the original results.

POSTER: A COVER-UP, SEX SCANDAL, AND SOME RUSSIANS WALK INTO A BAR: THE USE OF THE SPECIAL COUNSEL FROM WATERGATE TO THE MUELLER INVESTIGATION

Ryan Dugan
Illinois State University

Michael C. Gizzi
Illinois State University

This paper explores the history and use of the special counsel in cases of presidential wrong-doing, providing potential clashes where politics and the criminal justice system collide, in ways viewed as either a model of impartiality or condemned as a witch hunt. In a comprehensive review, this paper begins covers the ground from Watergate to Whitewater to the Lewinsky scandal, through the Mueller investigation of the Russian interference in the 2016 election and obstruction of justice. It explores the challenges in conducting investigations that attempt to reign in an executive branch that thinks it's outside the reach of the law.

POSTER: NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

Sheena L. Gilbert
Boise State University

Violence against women is a significant issue that affects women of all races/ethnicities; however, research indicates that Native American women are disproportionately affected. In fact, Native women have been shown to have the highest rates of violent victimization compared to women of other races/ethnicities. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was created to help combat violence, but there are some gaps in protecting Native women. This paper discusses concerns for Native women if VAWA is not amended and also offers some policy recommendations to better protect Native women from violence.

POSTER: CASE STUDY: DISCUSSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND CRAFT BEER IN CHICAGO, IL

Tylar William Kist
University of Toledo

This research examines the relationship between microbreweries and brewpubs and both property and violent crime in Chicago, Illinois. Routine activities theory, social disorganization theory, and broken windows theory were reviewed to better understand the relationship between crime and alcohol. Data collected from the Chicago Police Department and the Brewers Association was analyzed in ArcGIS and SPSS. A buffer analysis yielded insignificant differences between microbreweries and brewpubs, but the hotspot analysis found a spatial relationship between property crime, more so than violent crime, and microbreweries and brewpubs. These results identify an opportunity for further study of crime and craft breweries.

POSTER: THE TRANSITION TO CIVILIAN CSI DEPARTMENTS IN POLICE AGENCIES

Sarah Pedigo
Washburn University

Police agencies across the United States have already moved or are moving towards civilian CSI departments. Our research paper was written to aid in the Topeka Police Department's transition to a civilian CSI division. Our 2-poster presentation covers the attitudes of Washburn University students and Topeka Police Department officers. To understand these attitudes, surveys were sent out with multiple choice and open-ended questions. Each poster will be presented by 2 students who worked on the research paper.

Lexie Crabtree
Washburn University

Ren Eads
Washburn University

POSTER: SWORN OFFICER VIEWS CIVILIAN CSI

Sarah Pedigo
Washburn University

There has been an increase in police agencies transitioning towards civilian CSI divisions. To help with staff shortages and decrease office work, agencies have been moving to civilian CSI to put more sworn officers back on patrol and increase their presence in the community. A group of undergraduate students worked with a local PD to determine how officers portrayed this transition. Initial surveys to local officers showed a mixed response, and additional surveys will be sent out at the start of this fall semester and will be presented along with the original results.

Emily Moore
Washburn University

POSTER: DO JUDICIAL INSTRUCTIONS AID IN DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN RELIABLE AND UNRELIABLE JAILHOUSE INFORMANTS?

Morgan Peterson
Illinois State University

Jailhouse informants (JI) are a prominent source of wrongful conviction with the least amount of oversight. The current study investigated whether judicial instructions could aid jurors in differentiating reliable from unreliable informants. The participants (N = 513) read one of seven trial transcripts (i.e., standard jury instructions with a reliable jailhouse informant) and were to provide a verdict and indicate their confidence of their verdict, rate the JI on certain characteristics (i.e., trustworthiness). We examined verdict rates and evaluations of the jailhouse informant. Though reliable JIs were rated more highly, informant reliability type had no significant effect on the verdict.

POSTER: INTRODUCTION OF LABELING THEORY ACROSS SPACE AND TIME

Karen Armenta Rojas
Boise State University

This paper proposes a modified labeling perspective across space and time. Labeling theory is conceptualized through the literature based on the works of labeling theory scholars. The emergence of being label deviant is discussed through the process of interaction in which those roles become visible as a backdrop for social interactions. This analysis concludes that labels have an impact on the way society views an individual's environment as long as the location in space and time is associated with deviance or deviant activity. Thus, the label expands from the self into the place where recorded crime has taken place or has been impacted by crime.

POSTER: DOES LOCATION MATTER? DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FROM A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

Shalane Scott
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

Julie Hibdon
*Southern Illinois University
Carbondale*

The objective of this study is to examine domestic violence from a geographical perspective. Using Seattle, Washington Police incident data and the Seattle, Washington government website, the types of domestic violence and how each case was handled is analyzed. There are few research studies on domestic violence from a geographical perspective. Research has shown there is a relationship between location and domestic violence. In this study compared to others, we examine domestic violence on 10 specific streets instead of a large city. We looked at micro-geographic influences.

Welcome Reception
Sponsored by Routledge

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
5:00 pm – 6:30 pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

Friday, September 27th

PANEL 15

Friday, September 27th, 2019
8:45am – 10:00am
Grand Room

Current Issues in the Courts

CHAIR
Victoria Beck
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT

Jamison Adist
SUNY Oswego

This paper will explore unethical actions by prosecutors during legal proceedings to ensure they achieve a conviction. I will discuss the aspects of this behavior the parameters of misconduct, explanations of why misconduct occurs as well as, some of the possible external and internal factors that cause or influence this kind of behavior. I will also discuss the human, moral, ethical and societal consequences that are attached to this kind of behavior, and who victims of misconduct. Lastly, suggestions for reforms will be introduced, including punitive sanctions for these actions, in an attempt to eliminate this behavior from the criminal justice system and promote greater trust in its civil servants.

EYEWITNESS ACCURACY ON TRIAL

Victoria Beck
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Christopher Rose
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Early studies have estimated that eyewitness testimony was the sole or primary evidence of defendant guilt in 77,000 criminal trials each year in the United States. Such a heavy reliance on eyewitness testimony is alarming, in that research has long highlighted the fallibility of eyewitness memory. This study adds to the growing body of literature highlighting correlates of inaccurate eyewitness accounts, by using a large sample of study participants and an experimental design to ensure robust results. Study outcomes will be discussed in detail.

PERCEPTIONS OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE: EXPANDING THE SCOPE BEYOND THE POLICE

Derrick W. Lashua
UW- Milwaukee

Kimberly D. Hassell
UW- Milwaukee

Blake M. Randol
*California State University,
Stanislaus*

Extant empirical research elucidates the relationship between perceptions of procedural justice, police legitimacy and legal compliance (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003). Scant research has focused on perceptions of criminal court systems. This paper explores adolescent's perceptions of procedural justice for both the police and criminal court systems, allowing comparison between adolescents who have been formally adjudicated and those who have not. Using survey data (N=270), we find that legal compliance is more strongly influenced by perceptions of the police than perceptions of criminal court systems. We also uncover somewhat counterintuitive variation, with formally adjudicated adolescents holding more positive perceptions of the police.

PANEL 16

Friday, September 27th, 2019
8:45am – 10:00am
Conrad Room

ROUNDTABLE: Policy Implementation for Juveniles Who Commit Homicide

MODERATOR
Vivian Zuniga
Grand Valley State University

Vivian Zuniga
Grand Valley State University

In *Miller v. Alabama* (2012), the Supreme Court ruled that sentencing juvenile offenders to life without the possibility of parole unconstitutional. However, arguments still exist that life without parole is an appropriate sentence for juvenile homicide offenders because adolescents know right from wrong. This paper argues that life without the possibility of parole for juvenile homicide offenders is indeed unconstitutional because the sentence does not meet the four penological goals. Policy implications and future research directions are discussed.

PANEL 17

Friday, September 27th, 2019
8:45am – 10:00am
State Room I

Emerging Topics in Classroom Issues and Techniques

CHAIR
Charles Corley
Michigan State University

BARRIERS TO ACHIEVING CROSS-CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG PUBLIC SAFETY PERSONNEL IN THE POST-SECONDARY CLASSROOM

Jill Musgrave
Calumet College Of Saint Joseph

Jon Musgrave
Indiana State University

David Fowler
Newberry College

In an effort to discover whether open and honest communication, equity of power, and ultimately cross-cultural understanding could be achieved in the classroom, three focus groups consisting of public safety personnel enrolled in a cohort model, post-secondary degree program discussed barriers to achieving cross-cultural understanding in a critical pedagogical classroom. The research revealed that fear of reprisal among peers, the power imbalance created by official rank outside the classroom, and the blurring of work-related policies and procedures with the classroom environment resulted in a lack of honest communication, thus hindering the development of cultural responsiveness.

THE UTILITY OF THE “CLAPBACK” – USING TWITTER TO TEACH CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

Raleigh Blasdell
North Central College

There has been a noted increase in the application of technology to aid in teaching and learning over the past decade, and recent research illustrates the potential benefit of social media sites as useful tools for instructional purposes. However, despite the growing use of social media in their personal and non-teaching professional lives, many instructors have been reluctant to incorporate it into their classrooms. This discussion illustrates the utility in using Twitter as a relevant tool for helping students to understand, critique, debate, and apply criminological theories. Successful implementation of assignments and ideas for future implementation will be discussed.

DID WE REALLY MAKE A MURDERER?

Alan Johnson
Marian University

Teresa Halbach's disappearance in 2005 captured the attention of Wisconsin, but it expanded to the nation with Steven Avery's arrest for her murder. The Innocence Project had previously helped Avery get released for a sexual assault he didn't commit. Controversy related to the murder trial led to a wildly popular Netflix series. Professor Johnson led a class through the events of Avery's life to include the two criminal cases and asked the students to decide what really happened and why. In this session, he will discuss his experience using a real and controversial case to teach criminal justice students.

EQUITY AND INCLUSIVENESS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE CURRICULUM

Charles Corley
Michigan State University

Reviews of curriculums supportive of equity and inclusiveness suggest students are exposed to various forms of diversity throughout their educational experiences. This not only includes diversity relative to student populations but diversity of thought as well. Moreover, development of essential leadership skills for criminal justice (i.e., technical, conceptual, administrative, interpersonal and political) are enhanced where students are informed of the goals of criminal justice pursuant equity, fairness and inclusion. To that end, the paper explores and proposes a criminal justice curriculum where equity and inclusiveness are essential components in the development of the aforementioned skills.

PANEL 18

Friday, September 27th, 2019
8:45am – 10:00am
State Room II

Innovative Strategies in Law Enforcement

CHAIR
Brandon Kooi
Aurora University

A FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMPARATIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF POLICE EARLY INTERVENTION (EI) SYSTEMS

Christi L. Gullion
Sam Houston State University

William R. King
Boise State University

An EI system can be a valuable supervisory and accountability tool for a police organization. Yet policing experts and scholars differ on what constitutes an effective EI system. While many U.S. police agencies have adopted EI systems, they differ in their performance indicators, thresholds, and how interventions are handled. Most EI evaluations have been limited to individual agencies, finding mixed results on their effectiveness. In this presentation we propose a framework for evaluating EI systems which involves multiple agencies, multiple performance indicators, reviewing the timeliness and accuracy of the data, and assessing the interventions and their impact on officer performance.

POST-CIT TRAINING - EMPATHETIC IMPROV

Brandon Kooi
Aurora University

Angela Nino
Empathic Workplace

Law enforcement increasingly trains to improve how they interact with those suffering from behavioral health problems. Variation in that training complicates evaluations. The crisis intervention team (CIT) model has become the most common. While evidence supports CIT certification, most departments are limited to the 40-hour training and lack opportunities for continuing education. Further, best practice principles are lacking within post-certification training. This presentation will discuss post-CIT improv training for the Cook County Sheriff's Office. The Empathic Workplace (the founder will co-present) engages officers in improvisation exercises and games that seek to improve police compassion and creative problem-solving.

THE RELEVANCE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN POLICE INTERROGATIONS

Stacy Dewald
University of St. Francis

Contemporary detective work relies on evolving technologies as ways to collect information to investigate a criminal case, yet we know little of how this plays out in the interrogation room. This qualitative study contributes to our understanding of how detectives use technology and social media in the interrogation room. The data indicate that during suspect interviews, detectives attempt to negotiate consent to search phones to avoid delays related to obtaining a warrant or going through a third-party. Additionally, detectives use technology and social media as evidence ploys during interrogations when attempting to get a suspect to provide information.

OFFICERS' VIEW OF HOT SPOTS FOOT PATROLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Cory P. Haberman
University of Cincinnati

Wendy H. Stiver
Dayton Police Department

This presentation will discuss the results from 20 semi-structured interviews with patrol officers who were responsible for implementing a hot spots policing foot patrol program in Dayton, OH. The presentation will focus on both the pros and cons of hot spots policing and foot patrol as well as the ways in which the results were used to guide the program's development. The results have implications for hot spots policing foot patrols as well as the implementation of innovative policing strategies.

PANEL 19

Friday, September 27th, 2019
10:15am – 11:30am
Grand Room

Questions of Race and Ethnicity in Criminology and Criminal Justice

CHAIR
Natalie Artman
Tiffin University

WHO SUPPORTS ANTI-IMMIGRANT BEHAVIORS? A STUDY ON URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL MALES AND FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES

Natalie Artman
Tiffin University

Urban, suburban, and rural communities have vastly different views on immigration, raising the question of if the residence type in which an individual resides influences their support of anti-immigrant behaviors. A 2x3 factorial, non-repeated measures design was constructed examining sex (male or female) and residence type (urban, rural, or suburban). Significant results were found for various combinations of sex and residence type, with intriguing findings regarding the suburban population. Findings of this study provide further insight into how the sex of an individual, as well as their residence type, influences their support of anti-immigrant behaviors.

400 YEARS: HOW SYSTEMIC DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF BLACKS HAS LEAD TO MASS INCARCERATION 1619-2019.

Tracy G. Crump
Saint Xavier University

This archival analysis is not a complete chronological account of abuses against Blacks, instead, it is a thematically organized collection of historical and contemporary issues Black Americans have faced in the U.S. between 1619-2019. Throughout history, policies practices and customs have been adopted to deny Blacks the right to education, to preclude Blacks from accessing quality health and mental health care, to pathologize blackness, to prevent Blacks from upward mobility, and to criminalize blackness. The system is working exactly as planned and has resulted in their overrepresentation in the criminal-legal system

JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL DECISION MAKING: ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF RACE, GENDER, AND AGE ON FEDERAL DOWNWARD SENTENCING DEPARTURES, 2013-2016

Bryan Holmes
University of Cincinnati

Downward sentencing departures in federal courts are generally either prosecutor-initiated (government-sponsored) or judge-initiated. This study examines the direct and joint influences of defendant race, gender, and age on the likelihood of government-sponsored, and judge-initiated, departure from federal sentencing guidelines using federal criminal sentencing data spanning 2013 to 2016. Findings reveal that extralegal factors have a more consistent and larger influence over government-sponsored downward departures than judge-initiated downward departures. Young Black males are particularly disadvantaged in their propensity to receive government-sponsored sentencing departures. Findings are discussed in terms of differing incentive structures and differing focal concerns between federal judges' and prosecutors.

PANEL 20

Friday, September 27th, 2019
10:15am – 11:30am
Conrad Room

THEMATIC PANEL:
Evaluating the Efficacy of an Intensive Supervision Program with Services: Multiple Examinations of Success

CHAIR
Breanne Pleggenkuhle
Southern Illinois University

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM AND RECIDIVISM RESULTS

Daryl Kroner
Southern Illinois University

Emily Cripps
Southern Illinois University

Stemming from a multi-method evaluation of an intensive supervision program that utilizes a dual purpose of increased contacts and concentrated treatment, this panel evaluates various programming outcomes, including within program comparisons in addition to a non-program participant group.

STABILITY AS AN INDICATOR OF SUCCESS: TRAJECTORIES WITHIN AN INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM

Breanne Pleggenkuhle
Southern Illinois University

Among the multiple goals of the Adult ReDeploy Initiative, promoting general stability in probationers' lives is also a priority. Through intensive supervision, programming, and resource provision, probationers in this program are expected to have success in a variety of dimensions such as employment, housing, social support, substance use, and civic engagement. In comparing early and late participants in the program, the current paper utilizes qualitative interviews to examine the trajectory of stability and the mechanisms through which improvements were achieved. Implications regarding resource provision and treatment in intensive supervision programs will be discussed.

IDENTIFYING GROUP APTITUDES FOR CHANGE: AN EXAMINATION OF THE UNIVERSALITY OF DESISTANCE FROM CRIME

Matthew Riordan
Southern Illinois University

The idea of desistance has been shown to contain multiple underlying constructs which explain the ways in which people reduce or cease their offending and antisocial behavior. Some evidence suggests that different offender groups exhibit varying degrees of "usage" of these desistance constructs in their desistance processes. The current study attempts to utilize a standardized desistance measure to compare and contrast the similarities and differences in the desistance process of four different samples of offenders including those on general probation, those on intensive supervision probation (ARI), and those under civil commitment for sexually violent offenses. Implications will be discussed.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES ON PROGRAM RECEPTIVITY

Forrest Parker
Southern Illinois University

Due to the prevalence of mental health issues in the criminal justice system, an examination into the effects of mental disorder presence on treatment engagement and outcomes is warranted. In this study, Illinois probationers from the Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) program with and without a DSM diagnosis are compared in order to evaluate the potential influence of mental health on treatment outcomes. These results will be discussed, along with the potential implications for mental health as both a treatment target and risk factor.

PANEL 21

Friday, September 27th, 2019
10:15am – 11:30am
State Room I

ROUNDTABLE: Academic Careers: There are No Bad Questions

MODERATOR
Matthew Matusiak
University of Central Florida

Matthew Matusiak
University of Central Florida

Lisa Bostaph
Boise State University

Alicia Jurek
Sam Houston State University

Andrea Krieg
Elmhurst College

The panelists cover the breadth of an academic career from a doctoral candidate through a full professor. They have broad experiences (urban liberal arts school, faculty advisor for student organizations, program coordinator, program chair, community partnerships), and can speak to a variety of topics (graduate school, job market, assistant professor, research intensive roles, student engagement, tenure, mentoring, administrative responsibilities, work/life balance, etc.). Please come with your questions and concerns about exploring an academic career. Find out about the career that has made phdcomics.com so relatable to so many.

PANEL 22

Friday, September 27th, 2019

10:15am – 11:30am
State Room II

Examining Perceptions of Law Enforcement in the Community

CHAIR
Christopher Bitner
Western Illinois University

HOW KIDS VIEW COPS: THE NATURE OF JUVENILE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE REVISITED

Yolander Gail Hurst
Xavier University

James Frank
University of Cincinnati

Mengyan Dai
Old Dominion University

In 2002, following days of demonstrations after the police killing of an unarmed Black teenager, the city of Cincinnati implemented a Collaborative Agreement to find solutions to ongoing problems between law enforcement and the community. Moreover, interest in the attitudes of citizens, specifically juveniles, toward the police increased in the city. Research showed that juveniles did not express widespread support for the police. Using data collected from 842 high schools students in Cincinnati Ohio, the present study revisits the attitudes of juveniles toward the police and explores their level of support and the factors that influence their attitudes.

LEARNING THE PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE AS HELD BY MEMBERS OF GENERATION Z

Chris Bitner
Western Illinois University

Niyazi Ekici
Western Illinois University

Chloe Layne
Western Illinois University

Ruhsar Varlioglu
University of Cincinnati

Positive perceptions of police are not only important for healthy police/community relationships, but also for boosting community safety. Though much has been learned about perceptions of police in general; we see a shortage of information related to Generation Z's perception of police. Our research explores the perceptions of police as held by members of Generation Z. We investigate development of perceptions, unique features of Generation Z, and how those features may influence perceptions of police practices and dialogue. We discovered the population surveyed has a positive view of police; holding substantial meaning to the authority and legitimacy of police services.

PERCEPTIONS OF CIVILIANIZED CSI

Erin Grant
Washburn University

As the number of recruits dwindles in a Kansas City, the police department is looking for ways to keep sworn officers from doing work civilians may be able to complete. This paper presents research regarding the university students would be willing to work as a civilian in a police department, as well as whether local sworn officers believe this to be beneficial to the organization.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS OF BARRIERS TO A POLICE PATROL CAREER

Meghan Peuterbaugh
Illinois State University

Michael Rossler
Illinois State University

Cara Rabe-Hemp
Illinois State University

Charles Scher
*University of Southern
Mississippi*

Policing as an institution has been called to increase the representation of female police officers. Despite these calls, the representation of women in the police patrol career has plateaued nationwide. In response, research has focused on possible barriers that could prevent or influence women from desiring a career in policing. The current research project examines over 640 survey responses from students enrolled in criminal justice courses across five universities to examine the differences in perceptions of barriers to entering a police patrol career among male and female students. Suggestions for future research and policy implications are also discussed.

Lunch

Friday, September 27th, 2019
11:30am – 12:45pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

Sponsored by Peregrine Academic Services & ACJS

SIMPLIFYING LEARNING OUTCOMES REPORTING

Christina Perry
Peregrine Academic Services

Consider the following student learning outcomes:

- Students will describe the role and function of law enforcement, corrections, juvenile procedures, probation, parole, and the courts in society.
- Students will demonstrate understanding of the legal and governmental systems governing the criminal justice system.

Assessing these intended outcomes can be simplified by integrating standardized testing for incoming and graduating students. Armed with usable data, administrators can set targets for continuous improvement and use external benchmarking to report on outcomes achievement. This talk will cover best practices in creating and integrating standardized tools for institutional assessment requirements.

PANEL 23

Friday, September 27th, 2019
1:00pm – 2:15pm
Grand Room

Questions in Corrections: Trends in Recidivism

CHAIR
Matt Richie
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

S#!T HAPPENS: DEVELOPING A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR NON-URBAN JAIL RECIDIVISM

Matt Richie
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

There is a dearth of literature that examines jail reentry in non-urban areas. In an attempt to develop a better understanding for this area, the grounded theory methodology was used to develop a theoretical framework. This was done by conducting several one-on-one interviews with correctional officers and staff who work at a jail in a non-urban county. Findings indicated that correctional officers and staff are very much aware of the issues incarcerated individuals are facing. The predominant theme through this study was that adverse life experiences were cause for their incarceration and recidivism.

AT THE IDENTITY INTERSECTION OF FELON STREET AND SCHOLAR AVENUE: HOW ACCESSING HIGHER EDUCATION POST-RELEASE CAN BE A FOUR-WAY STOP

Judith Leary
Maranatha Baptist University

When felons attempt to access higher education post-release, they often enter environments not so welcome to their intersecting identities. The barriers they had to overcome to access higher education, their self-professed liabilities arriving into the educational environment, the isolation and negative interactions they occasionally reported feeling between themselves and other students, and the lack of support they sometimes felt from the institution itself combined to present them with seemingly-insurmountable obstacles along their path-to-degree. In this session, Colson Scholars--ex-offenders who overcame these roadblocks to earn their degrees--will be heard in their own words via qualitative research study through the lens of Schlossberg's Transition Theory.

EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES OF WOMEN ON PROBATION

Jordan Wilfong
Bowling Green State University

While most research examining the factors that increase probation outcomes focuses on drug use, low-income also raises the chances of probationers being placed in prison or jail during sentences. Although low-income is common across the justice population, women offenders experience it most often. Despite the connection between income and probation outcomes, limited research has been conducted on programs to improve the financial circumstances of female probationers. This study, which included a sample of women probationers (n=247), examined the influence of government financial assistance on probation outcomes. The findings indicated receiving social security or disability insurance decreased the likelihood of incarceration.

WHY READING MATTERS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY RATES AND RECIDIVISM

Heather McConnaughey
Bluffton University

Literacy levels for juvenile offenders are some of the lowest in the country. Their reading levels can be a year or two behind, or they can be even bigger gaps. It has been theorized that this is the reason for so many juveniles recidivating more than once. This paper looks at juvenile records for Allen County, Ohio to see if there is any correlation between their juveniles' recidivism rates and literacy levels.

PANEL 24

Friday, September 27th, 2019
1:00pm – 2:15pm
Conrad Room

ROUNDTABLE: 2 year to 4 year Pathways: Working together for student success

MODERATOR
Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

Gayle Rhineberger-Dunn
University of Northern Iowa

Christopher Utecht
College of Lake County

Kiesha Warren-Gordon
Ball State University

Matt McCarty
Northeast Community College

Some 4-year institutions have experienced significant growth in students entering their programs after receiving a 2 year degree. The purpose of this roundtable is to foster relationships between faculty at 2 year and 4 year institutions. Discussion will include strategies for helping students navigate the transition from a 2 year institution to a 4 year institution, as well as discussion about course offerings and course content in both types of institutions. Other discussion topics will be generated by the active participation of roundtable attendees/participants.

PANEL 25

Friday, September 27th, 2019
1:00pm – 2:15pm
State Room I

ROUNDTABLE: Federal Law Enforcement: Questions and Answers

MODERATOR
Andrea Krieg
Elmhurst College

PARTICIPANTS TBD

An open forum to come learn about different careers in federal law enforcement.

PANEL 26

Thursday, September 26th, 2019
1:00pm – 2:15am
State Room II

Topics of Communities, Clearance, and Violent Crimes

CHAIR
Bill Wakefield
University of Nebraska Omaha

GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER: AN EXPLORATION OF HOMICIDE CLEARANCE BY ARREST IN THE WINDY CITY

Joseph Ferrandino
Ferris State University

This presentation explores the decline in homicide clearance by arrest in Chicago and its 77 respective community areas over time, with a specific focus on the period from 2001 through 2015. The research further looks into the factors of time in clearance by arrest as well as the neighborhood factors impacting clearance rates negatively.

WILL THIS WORK? A PRELIMINARY LOOK AT A NEW “VIOLENCE INTERRUPTER” PROGRAM IN A HIGH CRIME AREA IN AN URBAN SETTING

Scott Sasse
Midland University

The recent development of a treatment program in a large Midwestern city to address the perpetrators of violent behavior is the subject of this presentation. The non-profit agency requested a research evaluation of the first two years of this aggressive program. The results of the first year of the program are presented here with an analysis and discussion of numerous questions to be addressed during the second year of evaluation.

Bill Wakefield
University of Nebraska at Omaha

THE SEARCH FOR THE BROKEN WINDOWS’ TIPPING POINT: A DOSE-RESPONSE PROPENSITY SCORE ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISORDER AND VIOLENT CRIME

Alaina DeBiasi
Michigan State University

Research on the effectiveness of broken windows police initiatives have failed to heed Wilson and Kelling’s (1982) key instruction: to identify neighborhoods at the tipping point “where the public order is deteriorating but not unreclaimable, where the streets are used frequently but by apprehensive people, where a window is likely to be broken at any time, and must quickly be fixed if all are not to be shattered” (p. 38). Consequently, this study investigates the relationship between disorder and violent crime within Detroit, Michigan in search of the broken windows’ “tipping point.” The first step toward identifying areas at the tipping point is to understand the nature of the relationship between disorder and crime, which research suggests is non-linear. In order to explore this relationship, this study uses a rigorous evaluation design that minimizes concerns about selection bias: a dose-response propensity score methodology. This approach estimates the average treatment effect of various dosages (or levels) of disorder on violent crime, explicitly models the functional form of these variables, and allows for covariate balancing across matched dosages of disorder.

Afternoon Break

Friday, September 27th, 2019
2:15 pm – 2:30 pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space

PANEL 27

Friday, September 27th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45 pm
Grand Room

ROUNDTABLE: Problems in Learning about Women in Reentry

MODERATOR
Jennifer Huck
Carroll University

Jennifer Huck
Carroll University

Hailey Von Dross
Carroll University

This presentation explores various research initiatives about women and their connection with the department of correction in Wisconsin. The focus is upon reentry as well as medical and mental health perceptions of well-being. Discussed is the concern of how to gain access to data and groups willing to share information when gatekeeper organizations place many obstacles in collecting research. Exploratory analysis of a content analysis, survey, and interviews is explained for insight and knowledge. The focus is having a conversation about how to gain access and gather data.

PANEL 28

Friday, September 27th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45 pm
Conrad Room

Emerging Topics in Substance Use and Drug Crimes

CHAIR
William Watkins
Indiana University Northwest

SES, DRUG USE, AND HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION

William C. Watkins
Indiana University Northwest

Utilizing data from the most recent version of the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), this study examines the relationship between socioeconomic status and the effect it has on health services utilization for substance use-related issues. Current literature shows that those across the spectrum of SES classes use and abuse drugs and can suffer negative health consequences as a result. However, those without insurance, who fear stigmatization, or who reside areas without easy access to health care options are less likely to seek out treatment for negative drug use consequences. This study examines the dynamics of these connections.

THE EFFECT OF UNDERAGE INTERNAL POSSESSION LAWS: A MATCHED PAIR EXAMINATION

Daniel Abad
Michigan State University

It is well known that the legal drinking age in the U.S. is 21. However, the number and effectiveness of minimum legal drinking age laws varies across different states in the country. This study gives an overview on the development of underage drinking laws and goes into detail on the impact of one specific law (underage internal possession). The analysis matches states with and without internal possession laws to examine its effect on the drinking behaviors of youth. The findings reveal mixed support for the law and emphasize the complexity in trying to reduce the drinking behaviors of youth.

EXAMINING THE INTERSECTION OF POLYGENIC RISK OF SEROTONERGIC POLYMORPHISMS, SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, AND DELINQUENCY AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE FRAGILE FAMILY AND CHILD-WELL BEING STUDY

Nicholas Vietto
Wayne State University

Matthew Larson
Wayne State University

A growing body of literature on biological influences exists within the field of criminology. This study focuses on growing our understanding of polygenic risk and its interaction with environmental influences on youth delinquency and substance use in the Fragile Families and Child-Wellbeing Study. The current research builds upon the findings of Mitchell et al. (2014), which suggested a gene-social environment interaction in a biomarker for stress, four serotonergic polymorphisms, and harsh environments, by examining their implications for delinquency and substance-use specifically. This presentation will review this study, its findings, and the importance of genomic research and attention to environmental moderation.

RECRUITMENT AND PARTICIPATION OF JUVENILES IN DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS IN MEXICO

Roger Guy
SUNY Oswego

With the recent escalation and frequency of violence, drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in Mexico need a steady supply of new recruits for high risk and front line activities. Using in-depth interviews with adolescents being held in juvenile detention centers, (n=35), and adult inmates in prisons (n=40), we discuss the methods and means of recruitment. Our findings indicate that juveniles are recruited as early as 12 years old through formal and informal networks (family, friends, gang affiliations, and corrupt police officers) Social networking sites and a pervasive *narcocultura* (narcoculture) also indirectly aid in recruiting youth.

PANEL 29

Friday, September 27th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45 pm
State Room I

Implications of Procedural Justice and Decision Making

CHAIR
Michael Barrett
Bluffton University

PROCEDURAL JUSTICE ON CAMERA: EXAMINING PREDICTORS OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE DURING TRAFFIC STOPS USING BODY-WORN CAMERA FOOTAGE

Wendy Koslicki
Ball State University

Dale Willits
Washington State University

Rachael Brooks
Washington State University

David Makin
Washington State University

The majority of previous studies examining procedurally just policing have relied on citizen and officer surveys or observations made by an accompanying researcher, leading to possible biases in the findings. The current study examines police procedural justice during traffic stops by observing officer/citizen interactions through officers' body-worn camera footage, thus examining these interactions as they occurred and reducing observer influence and recall bias. Analyzing over 30 hours of body-worn camera footage from two agencies in the Pacific Northwest, the present study examines objective, observable measures of police procedural justice and whether these vary based on contextual predictors and citizen characteristics.

A PHENOMENOLOGICAL LOOK AT ETHICS ASSOCIATED WITH GIFTS TO PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS AND THE EFFECT THEY HAVE ON OFFICER RESPONSE DECISION-MAKING

Jill Musgrave
Calumet College Of Saint Joseph

Jon Musgrave
Indiana State University

David Fowler
Newberry College

Public safety officers are often gifted free meals and other gratitude's that are of low value monetarily. This Phenomenological study will interview public safety officers to further understanding of the effects these low-value gifts have on officer response times and decisions to discover the value at which ethical response time decision making is compromised. To further understanding of the rationale behind the acceptance of gifts that cause delays in response and the perceived effect these decisions have on public safety.

FAIR TREATMENT IN POLICING: TESTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PROCEDURAL JUSTICE

Christopher Donner
Loyola University

David Olson
Loyola University

To help foster police legitimacy, much attention has been given to procedural justice—both inside and outside of the organization. It is thought that officers will be more likely to treat citizens with procedural justice if they themselves are treated with procedural justice by their supervisors. Here, survey data are analyzed from 113 officers from the Rockford (IL) Police Department. Results suggest that officers, who perceive fair treatment in their own organization, are more likely to employ the same fairness on the street. Specific findings and implications are discussed.

DETERMINANTS OF CONSERVATION OFFICER DISCRETIONARY DECISION MAKING

Michael Suttmoeller
Missouri State University

Michael Rossler
Illinois State University

Conservation officers occupy a unique role within the larger law enforcement community. While their role may be somewhat different than a traditional police officer, officer discretion is an important part of their day to day duties. This study examines officer discretion from the unique perspective of conservation officers. While some traditional aspects of officer discretion such as offender characteristics and demeanor are included in this study, other possible discretionary influences such as local court systems and organizational characteristics are also examined to determine how they influence conservation officer discretionary decision making.

INVESTIGATORY STOPS: A FOCAL CONCERNS THEORY PERSPECTIVE

Anthony Vito
Ball State University

The current study examines focal concerns theory as a theoretical explanation for investigatory stops made by the Chicago Police Department between February 26, 2016 to January 18, 2018.

PANEL 30

Friday, September 27th, 2019
2:30pm – 3:45 pm
State Room II

ROUNDTABLE: MEET THE EDITORS

MODERATOR
Breanne Pleggenkuhle
Southern Illinois University

George Burruss
University of South Florida
Journal of Crime & Justice

Beth M. Huebner
University of Missouri – St. Louis
Criminal Justice & Behavior

Marv Krohn
University of Florida
Justice Quarterly

An opportunity to get inside the black box of journals and editorial roles. Representatives from an array of criminology and criminal justice journals will discuss journal philosophies, tips for authors and reviewers, and common issues in the publishing process.

Michael Leiber
University of South Florida
Justice Quarterly

Mahesh Nalla
Michigan State University
International Journal of
Comparative and Applied
Criminal Justice

***General Business Meeting &
Award Ceremony***

Friday, September 27th, 2019
4:15pm – 5:00pm
State Room I & State Room II

Break

Friday, September 27th, 2019
5:00pm – 5:15pm
State Room I & State Room II

Keynote Address

Friday, September 27th, 2019
5:15pm – 6:15pm
State Room I & State Room II

Dr. Lorenzo Boyd

Presidential Reception

Friday, September 27th, 2019
6:30pm – 8:30pm
State Rooms Pre-function Space