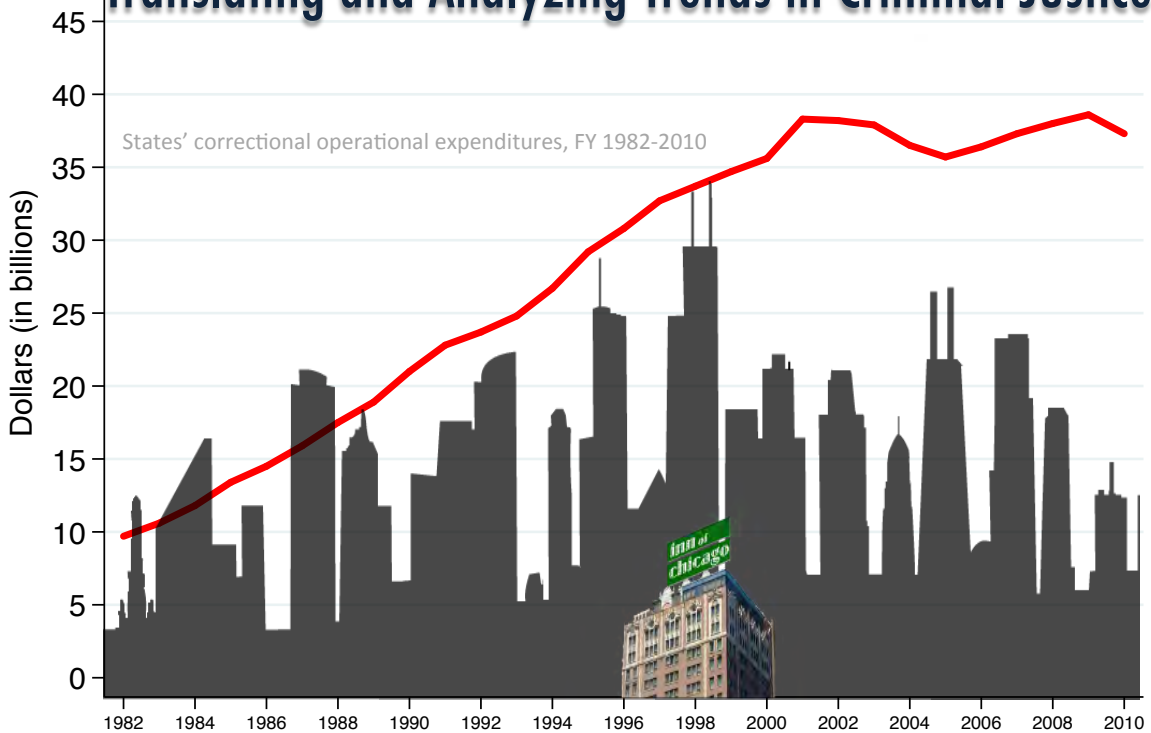


# mcja

## midwestern criminal justice association

### The Second Decade: Translating and Analyzing Trends in Criminal Justice



## 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting 2013

### Inn of Chicago

### Chicago, Illinois

### September 26<sup>th</sup>– 28<sup>th</sup>

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1984-1985 Jeffrey Schrink

1983-1984 Peggy Fortune

1982-1983 Bill Wakefield

1981-1982 Vince Webb

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**Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 2013 Annual Meeting**  
Thursday, September 26 – Saturday, September 28 at the Inn of Chicago

**The Second Decade:  
Translating and Analyzing Trends in Criminal Justice**

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**Thursday, September 26**

1:00-2:15	Panels
2:15-2:30	Afternoon Snack Break – Buckingham: Sponsored by Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group and Aurora University Online Criminal Justice Programs
2:30-3:45	Panels
4:00-5:15	Panels
5:15-6:15	Executive Board Meeting in Buckingham

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**Friday, September 27**

8:30-10:00	Panels
10:00-10:15	Morning Snack Break- Buckingham: Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice
10:15-11:30	Panels
11:45-12:45	Faculty pizza luncheon sponsored by Pearson Higher Education (Presidential Sponsor). * Visit Pearson to view Point/Counterpoint Videos, Interactive Presentations, and Simulations, all part of Pearson's criminal justice solutions. Our extensive product solutions include theoretical to practical, comprehensive and brief, print and digital tools for course adoption.
	*includes a working presentation for all faculty members
1:00-3:00	Career Fair in Buckingham
1:15-2:30	Panels
2:45-4:00	Panels
4:00-4:15	Afternoon Snack Break – Buckingham: University of Nebraska at Omaha School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Southern Illinois University Carbondale Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
4:15-5:15	MCJA Business Meeting – All participants welcome to attend in Buckingham The meeting will include approval of minutes, old business, and new business. *The business meeting will be followed by an announcement of student paper competition winners
5:30	Keynote Address in Buckingham. Please help welcome Jack Cutrone, Executive Director for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
6:30	Presidential Reception in Buckingham

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**Saturday, September 28**

9:00-10:15	Panels
10:15-10:30	Morning Snack Break – Buckingham: Missouri State University Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

## **The 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association**

### *The Second Decade: Translating and Analyzing Trends in Criminal Justice*

**Welcome!** The 2013 annual conference of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association looks to be yet another informative and enlightening engagement. Several years ago Bill Wells and Joe Schafer talked me into coming to Chicago for my first mcja conference. I had such a pleasant and rewarding experience that I've been coming back ever since, and was happy for the opportunity to serve on the board. I am sure most of you have had the same experience as me, and if this is your first mcja conference then be sure to take advantage of the cozy setting: there are plenty of opportunities to talk at length with panel presenters and colleagues. You cannot beat Chicago in September and the Inn of Chicago continues to be an excellent host for our annual conference.

I would like to point out a few highlights of the conference:

- Once again Pearson is hosting a luncheon on Friday at 11:45 to 12:45. Be sure to sit in on their presentation and enjoy the luncheon.
- The book exhibit will go on in the foyer outside the meeting rooms on Thursday and Friday until 4:00 PM.
- Be sure to stop in during the snack breaks, provided by the sponsors of the conference.
- The Criminal Justice Career Fair starts at 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM on Friday afternoon. Several agencies are attending: law enforcement, probation, state, and corrections. In addition there will be some graduate CCJ programs.
- We have several interesting roundtable sessions (panels 1, 4, 9, 23 and 31).
- We have a special roundtable session for students for students considering applying to a doctorate program in CCJ (panel 26). Be sure to recommend this to your undergraduates.
- There is an author meets critics for **The Long Road Home: The Trials and Tribulations of a Confederate Soldier** (Panel 22)
- The mcja Business meeting (open to all members) is on Friday from 4:15 to 5:15 PM.
- Our Keynote speaker this year is Jack Cutrone, Executive Director for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Be sure to see his presentation at 5:30 PM on Friday in Buckingham.
- The President's reception will follow Mr. Cutrone's presentation at 6:30 in Buckingham.

As you can imagine, it takes a lot of effort to put on a conference. Therefore, I would like to thank the officers for all their hard work, and thank Melissa Burek's crack squad of student volunteers who help out with registration. Special thanks to my graduate assistant, Maranda Quillen, who helped get this program ready. In addition, thanks to Marques Austin and the rest of the Inn of Chicago staff for their ongoing commitment to mcja.

The mcja officers would like to thank the following colleagues for judging the outstanding student paper competitions: Kim Dodson, Joe Ferrandino, Matt Giblin, David Jones, Mike Leiber, Patricia Nelson, David Olson, Joe Schafer, and Jason Spraitz.

In addition, thanks once again to David Olson, Department of Criminal Justice at Loyola University of Chicago for providing the projectors for the presentations.

It is also important to thank all the presenters and members attending the conference as well as our sponsors. The mcja conference remains relevant and rewarding because of its committed membership. If you have not joined, then be sure to visit the website at <http://www.mcja.org> for information (the registration desk will also have membership materials). If you have any suggestions about improving the conference experience or growing the organization, please talk to the executive board. Also, consider running for mcja office to help guide the organization through the rest of the second decade and into the third.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "George Burruss". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "George" and last name "Burruss" clearly distinguishable.

George Burruss  
1<sup>st</sup> Vice President and Program Chair  
Southern Illinois University Carbondale

## **Career Fair Attendees**

Allied Barton Security Services

Aurora University

Bowling Green University

Chicago Police Department

Cook County Sheriff's Internship program

Illinois State Police

Illinois State University

Loyola University

Metropolitan Correctional Center

Michigan State University

Southern Illinois University - Carbondale

U.S. Department of State; Bureau of Diplomatic Security

United States Federal Probation

University of Cincinnati

University of Missouri – St. Louis

University of Nebraska - Omaha

**NOTE TO PRESENTERS: The program has changed slightly from the preliminary program first published in late August on the mcja website. Please confirm the time and place of your presentation.**



# THURSDAY

## PANELS 1:00 to 2:15 PM

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### Panel 01

Thursday, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2012

1:00 to 2:15 PM

Michigan

### Round Table:

**CHAIR**

### Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice

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Tana McCoy

*Roosevelt University*

#### Experiential Learning in Criminal Justice

Tana McCoy  
*Roosevelt University*

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

Patti Salinas  
Diane Leamy  
*Missouri State University*

Derek Mason  
*Bowling Green State University*

Tracy Wehrle  
*Illinois State University*

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### Panel 02

Thursday, September 26th, 2012

1:00 to 2:15 PM

Windy City

### Forensic Science and Evaluations in the Courts

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**CHAIR**

Roy Fenoff

Michigan State University

#### Qualifying Charlatans and Felons as Handwriting Experts: How Defective Judicial Gatekeeping Undermines the Court's Goals of Fairness and Justice

Roy Fenoff  
*Michigan State University*

After the Daubert decision was handed down by the United States Supreme Court, the forensic science and legal communities immediately focused their attention on the courts and their task of assessing a discipline's empirical testability, reliability, validity and error rates in their role as gatekeepers. However, equally important, and often lost in this discussion, is the role of the individual (i.e., expert) charged with interpreting and presenting the evidence to the court. Using the field of forensic document examination as an example, this presentation will show how ineffective gatekeeping, as it pertains to an expert's credentials, can undermine the court's goals of fairness and justice. This paper argues that judges need to evaluate more closely the credentials of experts submitted to the court in order to prevent the charlatans and felons from slipping through the gate, and it offers some suggestions as to how this can be accomplished.

### ***Science, Law, and Politics: Forensics in the 21st Century***

Duane Dukes  
John Carroll University

Federal political involvement in the scientific and legal process today appears to be motivated by four issues: 1) the quality and standards of forensic research currently presented in courts, 2) confusion regarding scientific data and the veracity of expert witnesses appearing before juries, 3) the ability of the sitting judge to make scientifically based decisions regarding admission of forensic data into the court and 4) how the forensic scientist as an expert witness fits into the criminal trial.

The role of forensic science in the increasingly important application of forensic data in criminal trials over the past ten years has drawn the attention of government in both in the U.S. and the U.K. Both nations have turned to the establishment of national commissions sponsored by government, involving their respective national councils on science and the respective forensic professional associations to address the issues raised.

In the process science and law have now been increasingly politicized, shifting some of the responsibility for defining, regulating and applying the important contributions of forensic science from the fields of science to the arena of politics. In so doing, the practice of law and the function of the court has the potential to become, ironically, less objective and less neutral.

### ***Influence of forensic evaluations on juvenile justice system-involved youth: Evaluation of River Valley Detention Center's Detention to Probation Continuum of Care program***

Rebecca R. Skorek  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information  
Authority

The Detention to Probation Continuum of Care (DPCC) program is a mental health model providing in-detention forensic evaluations to enhance delinquent youth supervision within the community upon discharge. Addressing delinquent youth mental health needs through community-based care may reduce offending behavior. This evaluation explored implementation and impact of the DPCC program administered by mental health staff within River Valley Detention Center (RVDC) located in Joliet, Illinois. A sample of 211 youth who were detained at RVDC for offenses that resulted in probation sentences was obtained to determine the extent to which DPCC program participation led to reduced offending behavior. A multiple linear regression analysis revealed DPCC participants had a 0.22 rate of rearrest per year of risk lower than the comparison group (95% CI -0.44—0.00).

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## **Panel 03**

### **Gender and Victimization**

Thursday, September 26th, 2012

1:00 to 2:15 PM

St. Clair

#### **CHAIR**

Carolyn Field

*Edgewood College*

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## **Sexually Assaulted Women Who Exchange Sex for Money: Characteristics, Help-Seeking Behaviors, Psychological Health, and Coping**

Amanda L. Vasquez  
Sarah E. Ullman  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

This study investigated characteristics of female sexual assault survivors and their assaults as a function of whether they had exchanged sex for money in the past 12 months (N=1863). Women who had exchanged sex for money in the past 12 months did significantly differ from their counterparts on key victim, perpetrator, and assault characteristics, help-seeking and social support variables, psychological symptoms, and coping behaviors. Specifically, they tend to experience more severe assaults, have poorer psychological health, and receive less social support. However, the relationship between coping and exchanging sex for money is less clear; women who had exchanged sex for money reported more posttraumatic growth and adaptive individual coping, but more maladaptive coping and use of substances to cope. The implications of these findings as well as directions for future research will be discussed.

## **The Virgin Cure: Infant Rape in South Africa**

Carly Blank  
*Edgewood College*

Estimates suggest that South Africa has as many as 67,000 cases of rape against children yearly, and this number could be considerably higher with the problem of unreported crimes. Infant rape is defined as sex with anyone ages newborn to three years of age. It is also known as "The Virgin Cure" and is considered to be a method of traditional healing within the traditional culture. The Virgin Cure is the practice of attempting to cleanse oneself of AIDS, HIV, or other sexually transmitted infections by forcefully penetrating very young virgins. The younger the child is, the more "pure" they are thought to be, which is believed to cure the ailments. This paper discusses the steps towards ending this epidemic which need to be taken, including educating the community that rape is wrong and debunking the myth of the "Virgin Cure."

## **Rape Myth Acceptance**

Patti Ross Salinas  
Emily Rader  
R. Gretchen Smith  
Elizabeth Schoeneck  
Jamie Kim  
*Missouri State University*

Stage one of this research project reviews the extant literature regarding rape myth acceptance and the various factors that have been shown to be associated with that acceptance. A few examples of rape myths are: the victim was "asking for it" because of the way they dressed, acted or became intoxicated. Other myths focus on the denial of the harm or the fact that the offender was not fully responsible for their action. The Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA) survey was adapted to include questions regarding the political affiliation, religious identification and beliefs about the appropriate roles of men and women in the family structure. Additionally, questions were added that tested respondents' knowledge of the Missouri Sex Crime statutes and the appropriate punishment for the crimes of statutory rape, sexual assault and sodomy and forcible rape, forcible sodomy and sexual assault. Finally, questions were added that test the respondents' knowledge of services available to victims of sex crimes. The revised IRMA will be used in a survey of students attending a public university in the Midwest.

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**Legal Outcomes for Female Homicide Defendants: Demographic Characteristics, Relationship to Victim, and Battered Women's Syndrome**

Carolyn Field  
*Dee Berg*  
*Edgewood College*

Sitawa Kimuna  
*East Carolina University*

In this study we analyze data collected by the first author from a Public Defender's office in a large, Mid-Atlantic city, which represents all of the females represented by Public Defenders from this office between the years of 1994-2011 (n=48 cases). Analysis of these cases revealed that the issue of battered woman's syndrome (BWS) or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a contributing factor in female perpetrated homicides extends out to other relationships as well, not just violence perpetrated against former or current abusive intimate partners. In this sample, several of the women accused of killing a stranger, friend, or a relative were also diagnosed with PTSD or BWS. Also, results revealed a pattern wherein women who had killed a boyfriend or husband received lighter sentences than those who had killed a stranger or acquaintance and that those women diagnosed with PTSD or BWS also received lighter sentences than women without such a diagnosis.

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**Panel 04**

Thursday, September 26th, 2012  
1:00 to 2:15 PM  
Harbor

**Roundtable: Collaboration and Conflict:  
Criminal Justice and Sociology Programs  
Reconsidered**

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**CHAIR**  
Bob Hanson  
*Northern Michigan University*

**Collaboration and Conflict: Criminal Justice and Sociology Programs Reconsidered**

Bob Hanson,  
Michael Harrington  
Alan McEvoy  
*Northern Michigan University*

Dr. David Kalinich  
*Florida Atlantic University*

What do the theories, methodologies, and practical applications of Criminal Justice and Sociology programs mean in terms of collaboration and conflict? In both disciplines there is recognition of overlapping content, coupled with an expectation of at least a modicum of collaboration between the two. Yet, what is the delicate balance between program autonomy, staffing, course sequencing, department/program administration, and student needs? This roundtable explores the complexities of two disciplinary traditions that occupy shared ground within academe. Audience participation encouraged.

**THURSDAY**

**PANELS 2:30 to 3:45**

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**Panel 05**

Thursday, September 26th, 2012  
2:30 to 3:45 PM  
Michigan

**Violent Crimes: Missing Persons,  
Parricides, and Suicides**

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**CHAIR**  
Julie Mescher  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

## **The “Missing” Missing: Understanding How the “Ideal Victim” is Framed in Media Coverage of Missing Persons Cases**

Julie Mescher  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

To understand how the “ideal victim” is framed in media coverage of missing persons cases, this research consists of two distinct studies. Study 1 focuses on media framing as it applies to coverage of missing person cases. Through a content and discourse analysis of national newsmagazine television programs, I examine how the media frames the issue of missing persons (who goes missing and ultimately who is worth looking for) and how the media frames the media-worthy missing person (verbal descriptors). Study 2 presents and evaluates the experiences of families of high-profile missing persons as compared to the experiences of families of low-profile missing persons in regards to their interactions with media outlets. In-depth interviews with families of missing persons, provide insight into the phenomenon of the ideal missing person and its impact on the families of missing persons.

## **Convergence and Divergence in 19th and 20th Century American Parricides**

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

Historical studies of homicide prior to the twentieth century have emphasized the violent tendencies in the American culture, along with changes in the mode of production, that have worked to curb violent impulses. Scholars of nineteenth-century America have argued that the emerging industrial economy had a profound influence on curbing rowdiness and drunkenness, forcing the populace into sobriety. Parricides have to be understood, interpreted, and analyzed against such historical patterns of homicide, for they are inextricably related to the political, economic, technological, and social forces that have shaped the general patterns of murder. This paper contextualizes parricides in nineteenth and twentieth centuries to general homicide rates; then it explores the gross characteristics of parricides throughout the two centuries. Parallels in offense and offender characteristics are proffered.

## **By Their Own Hand: An Analysis of Suicide Among Police Officers Using the National Violent Death Reporting System**

Ryan Strimple  
Bryan D. Byers  
*Ball State University*

The current research examined police officer suicide on a national scale. This research sought to determine if factors such as the presence of weapons, financial problems, intimate partner problems, and mental health problems were correlated with suicide by police officers. The National Violent Death Reporting System data made available by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) was used as a source for secondary analysis. The individuals who composed the population of study were police officers, correctional officers, private security officers, and military servicemen and women who died by suicide or unknown causes. These individuals were examined along with police officers due to the nature of their environments, and due to the assumption that they are generally considered fellow high-risk occupations. Analyses revealed that police officers, along with related occupations, having been diagnosed with depression, possessing financial problems, and intimate partner conflicts were prevalent precursors to suicide.

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## **Panel 06**

### **The Use of Evidence**

Thursday, September 26th, 2012  
2:30 to 3:45 PM  
Windy City  
**Chair**  
William King  
*Sam Houston State University*

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### **The Effects of Lineup Instructions on Eyewitness Accuracy**

Derek Brown  
Victoria Simpson Beck  
Chris Rose  
*University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

This study examined the effects of lineup instructions on eyewitness identification accuracy, under conditions where the offender was present or absent from the lineup. Participants witnessed a staged theft, viewed a photo lineup of potential offenders, and completed a questionnaire which included questions about the offender. Prior to viewing the line-up, study participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups: (1) unbiased line-up instructions; or (2) biased line-up instructions. In the unbiased group, the subjects were warned that the offender may or may not be in the lineup, thus they had a “no choice” option. In the biased group, the subjects were not warned, thus, it was implied that the subjects should pick someone from the line-up. The results from this study indicated that unbiased instructions increased the accuracy of eyewitness identification when the perpetrator was not in the lineup, while there was no significant difference between the accuracy of the two groups when the perpetrator was in the lineup. The data from this study also indicated that unbiased instructions did not significantly increase how often subjects indicated that the offender was not in the lineup when he actually was in the lineup.

### **Text Control: examining the influence of digital evidence on the investigation and prosecution of domestic abuse.**

Lynn A. Tovar  
*Lewis University*

Previous quantitative and qualitative studies were conducted on the effect of digital technology related to domestic abuse victims. Results of the three studies confirm that digital communication such as text messaging and GPS capabilities are being utilized to threaten, control and intimidate within a domestic relationship. As a result of previous studies a new phenomenon was discovered and defined by the researchers as Text Control. Little if any research has been conducted on how digital evidence is being introduced into the investigation and prosecution of criminal domestic abuse cases. The logical next step is to examine digital communication evidence through the voices of law enforcement and court officials. How is the evidence being preserved and introduced into the court of criminal law? This research provides an extension of the connection between digital communication and domestic relationships amongst college students, domestic violence victims and members of the larger community who have sought domestic abuse counseling services and/or criminal prosecution against their offending partner.

### **Physical Evidence Processing Times as a Performance Metric for Crime Labs**

Bradley A. Campbell  
William R. King  
*Sam Houston State University*

In this paper we propose that systematic data on elapsed processing times can be used as a performance indicator for crime laboratories. Generally, it has been proposed that labs be evaluated on various performance metrics such as accreditation status, certification of examiners, number of inputs and outputs (reports), and the size of backlogs. We propose measuring the time elapsed between an offense and the creation of a report. Data from 19 crime labs involved in ATF’s ballistics imaging program (NIBIN) are used to illustrate differences in elapsed times. The data show considerable variation in evidence processing times across these 19 labs and nuances in the different ways the elapsed time data can be presented.

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## **Panel 07**

### **Gender and Law Enforcement**

Thursday, September 26th, 2012  
2:30 to 3:45 PM  
St. Clair  
**CHAIR**  
Eric G. Lambert  
*Wayne State University*

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### **Women and SWAT: An examination of testing processes as a barrier to membership**

Thorvald O. Dahle  
*North Dakota State University*

Since the late 1960's women have made substantial progress in entering policing, but this is not necessarily the case with all subunits within policing. SWAT units remain largely the domain of men, and obstacles continue to deter female officers from applying or succeeding when they do apply for membership. The current study examines the presence of female police officers on the SWAT teams for the 50 largest law enforcement agencies in the United States. The testing processes for these teams are also examined to identify potential obstacles for women. Interviews were conducted with SWAT team supervisors and results show women are rarely represented on SWAT teams and testing processes may be a contributing factor.

### **Female Representation in Law Enforcement: The Influence of Screening, Unions, Incentives, Community Policing, CALEA and Size**

Amie M. Schuck  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

Using data from 4,241 agencies, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of community, organization and economic factors on the representation of women in law enforcement. The results highlight the influence that police executives and community leaders have on gender diversity by way of creating a greater demand for women in the profession. Higher levels of female officer representation were associated with organizations that emphasize community policing, have higher education requirements, more incentives and benefits, no physical fitness screening criteria, no collective bargaining rights, belong to CALEA, and serve larger and more racially and ethnical diverse communities.

### **A Gendered Career Stage Test of Turnover Intent among Correctional Officers**

Marie L. Griffin  
*Arizona State University*

Eric G. Lambert  
*Wayne State University*

Nancy L. Hogan  
*Ferris State University*

Natalie Todak  
*Arizona State University*

Prior research on correctional staff turnover intent and turnover generally assumes that employees are impacted by the workplace in a similar manner regardless of career stage or by gender. This study examined whether female and male correctional officers with a Southwestern correctional agency differed in their level of turnover intent across different career stages, and whether the impact of work environment variables on turnover intent varied across career stages. The results will be presented and discussed.

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## **Panel 08**

## **Constitutional Rights**

Thursday, September 26th, 2012

2:30 to 3:45 PM

Harbor

**CHAIR**

Michael C. Gizzi

*Illinois State University*

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### **To Trespass or not to Trespass: Law Enforcement, Cell Phones, and the Fourth Amendment**

R. Craig Curtis  
*Bradley University*

Michael C. Gizzi  
*Illinois State University*

Michael J. Kittleson  
*University of Washington School  
of Law*

This paper considers the Fourth Amendment issues surrounding warrantless surveillance by law enforcement using cell phone data to track the location of suspects and the potential application of the Supreme Court's 2012 decision in *United States v. Jones* to this behavior. The paper provides an overview of the Court's privacy jurisprudence from *Olmstead* to *Katz* to recent decisions in *Jones*, *Florida v. Jardines*, and *Maryland v. King*. The paper explores competing standards of review, examines Justice Scalia's revived "trespass doctrine," and looks to its application in several cases involving cell phone tracking making their way through the lower courts. Because the police commonly employ this tactic, more and more of these cases will be making their way through the courts and, hopefully, the Supreme Court will soon provide a clear standard by which the police can guide their behavior and the lower courts can judge challenges to the admissibility of such evidence.

### **Developing Ethical Constraints for Correctional Officer Decision-Making in Use of Force Situations**

Ryan F. Thornell  
*University of South Dakota*

While it is well documented that correctional institutions are places of power and force, with correctional officers occupying bureaucratic roles allowing for both control over other individual's lives and discretionary decision-making authority, it is unknown why officers utilize force in varying manners. Some officers use legitimate force in good faith while others use illegitimate force maliciously and sadistically. Drawing from the literature on correctional officer use of force and utilizing the broad guidelines offered by the courts, this paper advocates for the development and implementation of a professional ethical framework to guide correctional officer decision making in use of force situations. By relying on Wilson's (1989) bureaucratic constraints framework as a starting point and providing explanations from the theory on the psychological experience of power, it becomes clear that professional ethics is necessary in correctional institutions and, specifically, in situations requiring officer force. By enhancing officers' ethical foundations and moral awareness, administrators can count on more routine, predictable, and proper use of force decisions by their officers.

### **From Private Refuge in 1958 to Just the Evidence in 2013: Shifting Priorities of the Knock and Announce Doctrine**

Megan Culp  
*Iowa State University*

In 1604 *Semayne's Case* stated that a man's home is his castle, but it was not until 1958 when the Court upheld the knock and announce doctrine in *Miller v. United States*, which granted the tradition that a [wo]man's home is a private refuge, reverence of the law. Since *Miller*, however, the knock and announce doctrine has shifted its priorities from protecting the rights of suspects within their homes. It now prioritizes protection of evidence, and reliance upon the discretion of police in deciding whether to follow or forgo knocking and announcing. As the foundation for the knock and announce doctrine shifts, the Court has revisited the relevance of the exclusionary rule. Since 1961 this rule has been the primary deterrent for knock and announce violations. This paper will argue that the knock and announce doctrine has been weakened foundational, by shifting priorities, as well as weakened by the subsequent erosion of its main deterrent, the exclusionary rule.

### **The Court's Interpretation of Custodial Interrogation**

Alex Lindvall  
*Iowa State University*

The current landscape of the Court's interpretation of the Fifth Amendment is a bleak one. The Court has consistently and repeatedly diminished the rights of suspects when interacting with police in a custodial setting. In order to counteract this diminishment, the Court must shift its focus toward the precedent set in *Miranda v. Arizona* and appropriately interpret cases using the test set forth in *Rhode Island v. Innis*. However, recently, the Court has strayed away—further than ever—from the *Miranda* precedent. This paper intends to argue in dissent of the contemporary understanding and interpretation of custodial interrogation.



# THURSDAY

## PANELS 4:00 to 5:15

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### Panel 09

Thursday, September 26th, 2012

4:00 to 5:15 PM

Michigan

**CHAIR**

Rick M. Steinmann

*University of South Florida*

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### ROUNDTABLE: Wrongful Convictions

#### Current Research on Conditions that Contribute to Wrongful Convictions

Rick M. Steinmann  
*University of South Florida*

The paper will address the most prevalent factors that result in wrongful convictions. Considered will be mistaken identifications, false confessions, police tunnel vision, prosecutorial failure to provide exculpatory evidence, jailhouse snitch testimony, and incompetent defense counsel. Also, how several of the above conditions can jointly contribute to a so-called "snow-ball" effect, thereby enhancing the possibility of a wrongful conviction. Lastly, suggestions relative to lessening the potential for wrongful convictions will be examined.

#### Roundtable: Wrongful Convictions

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

Discussions about wrongful convictions typically cite examples of men who were falsely convicted of rape or murder. As a consequence, the wrongful conviction literature has largely overlooked the plight of wrongly convicted women. This discussion will focus on 37 known wrongful convictions from 1970 through 2012 involving African American women. Comparisons will be drawn between white and African American women who have been falsely convicted as well as between African American men and African American women who have been falsely convicted.

#### Women Wrongfully Convicted

Mitch Ruesink

The problem of wrongful convictions has been around since our legal system was established. While most people would acknowledge that the legal system has flaws, it is still hard for most people to imagine being convicted of a crime that they did not commit. While it is difficult to know the exact number of wrongful convictions, men comprise the majority of identified wrongful conviction cases, and 7% of the identified cases involve women. While many believe that the problem has racial overtones, the fact remains that Caucasian women comprise about 38% of that total. It should be noted that there are several factors that have contributed to such wrongful convictions, including eyewitness errors, plea bargaining, and misconduct by authorities. Examination of wrongful conviction cases involving Caucasian women shows that they are more likely to be convicted of child abuse. Further examination also shows that Caucasian women are twice as likely as African American women to be exonerated of their crimes. Awareness of the problem of wrongful convictions has increased with DNA testing, the problem remains, and in the end, all parties involved need to ensure that justice is served.

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## Panel 10

### Recidivism

Thursday, September 26th, 2012

4:00 to 5:15 PM

Windy City

**Chair**

David E. Olson

*Loyola University Chicago*

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#### **An Examination of the Risk Principle in an OWI Court**

Andrew J. Myer  
*Viterbo University*

Matthew D. Makarios, Ph.D.  
*University of Northern Iowa*

Research on the risk principle has demonstrated that treatment dosage should be a function of an individual's likelihood of recidivating. This finding has been consistently demonstrated in community correctional settings, and, more specifically, has been demonstrated in treatment court settings. While evaluations of drug courts (the most common treatment court) have supported the risk principle, little research has examined the risk principle in an OWI court. The risk principle is especially relevant for OWI court research, because many OWI offenders are assessed as lower risk (i.e., they have more prosocial tendencies and little to no criminal histories). The current research will examine the implications of the risk principle in the context of an OWI court. Findings and implications will be discussed.

#### **Measuring the Long-Term Recidivism of Probationers: Alternative Measures, Their Correlates, and Implications for Research and Practice**

David E. Olson  
*Loyola University Chicago*

This paper examines the long-term recidivism for a sample (N=2,949) of adults discharged from probation in Illinois, and the degree to which probationer and sentence characteristics are correlated with different measures of recidivism. Detailed criminal history records were obtained and used to measure recidivism in terms of both rearrest and reconviction for various categories of offenses (any offense, felony offenses, violent offenses and violent felony offenses) during an 8 year follow-up period. Separate multivariate models were developed and tested to gauge the degree to which probationer characteristics (i.e., demographics, criminal history) and probation sentence characteristics (i.e., substance abuse treatment referral, urinalysis results) were related to these alternative measures of recidivism. The implications of the findings from probation research and policy are also discussed.

#### **A follow-up study of released offenders returning back to the Indianapolis metropolitan area: impacts and solutions**

Taiping Ho  
*Ball State University*

It is a general assumption that ex-offenders would likely fall into life of crime if they could not find a job after release from prison. 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 offender's race. A notable number of released offenders were unemployed and were returned back to prison within the first year of release from prison. Furthermore, young, uneducated, African American males had a relatively high recidivism rate when they returned back to the Indianapolis metropolitan area after release from prison.

## A Cautionary Correctional Policy Tale: You May Get Less with Less

Roger Guy  
*University of North Carolina at  
Pembroke*

Research in community corrections has shown that evidence-based programs implemented by competent staff lower recidivism. In addition, the ever-growing portions of state budgets devoted to incarceration, and flat lining tax revenues in many states have made community corrections a key ingredient in correctional policy reform. Justice Reinvestment is one such movement that is increasingly being promoted as a means to achieve public safety, recidivism reduction, with significantly less cost to states. Much of the rhetoric of Justice Reinvestment revolves around such phrases as "holding offenders accountable." This has translated into deterrence-based programs such as HOPE (Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement). Therefore effective correctional programs policies and practices may be undermined by components of Justice Reinvestment. This paper assesses the societal impact of such policies on community corrections in the United States.

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## Panel 11

### Mental Health Issues in Corrections

Thursday, September 26th, 2012  
4:00 to 5:15 PM  
St. Clair  
**CHAIR**  
Lois A. Ventura  
*University of Toledo*

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#### Born Behind Bars: Do Mother-Infant Bonds Matter?

Kimberly D. Dodson  
*Western Illinois University*

LeAnn N. Cabage  
*Iowa State University*

Prison nursery programs have gained popularity in the last two decades. Women who will give birth while incarcerated are eligible to participate in prison nursery programs if they are short-term inmates, usually serving a sentence of 24 months or less, and have nonviolent criminal records. Although there has been a considerable amount of research on prison nursery programs, no one has collectively assessed whether these programs do increase mother-infants bonds and reduce recidivism among program participants. The current study uses the Mary Scientific Methods Scale to evaluate mother-infants bonds and whether prison nursery programs "work" to reduce recidivism. Directions for future research are discussed.

#### The Prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Psychiatric Problems in a Sample of Urban Jail Detainees

Dawn Ruzich  
*WestCare Foundation, Chicago,  
Illinois*

Jessica Reichert  
*Illinois Criminal Justice  
Information Authority*

Arthur J. Lurigio, Ph.D.  
*Loyola University Chicago*

This study examined the nature and extent of probable posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among civilian adult men in a substance abuse treatment program in the Cook County Jail. Specifically, it explored the prevalence of probable PTSD and other psychiatric problems among jail detainees, the types of trauma detainees experienced, and how those experiences might have contributed to the development of probable PTSD. Results showed that 21% of the sample met the criteria for probable PTSD, a rate five times greater than that in the general population. This study suggests that the presence of probable PTSD among male detainees should be incorporated into the creation and implementation of jail-based behavioral healthcare services, including screening, assessment, and clinical interventions. Furthermore, in-custody drug treatment programs should adopt trauma-informed strategies for all program participants as the expected standard of care.

### **The Jail as a Provider of Mental Health Services?**

Lois A. Ventura  
*University of Toledo*

This study takes place, over a 12 month period, in a mid-west metropolitan jail which processes approximately 20,000 inmates a year. The research is based on a review of inmates' booking, counseling and mental health records. While reporting on all inmates identified as needing mental health services, the study focuses on the needs and provision of services to those inmates whose most serious charge was a misdemeanor or low level non-violent felony.

Descriptive statistics, including but not limited to the nature of most serious charge, will be reported for all inmates identified as needing mental health services. In the case of inmates identified as needing mental health service, whose most serious charge was a misdemeanor or low level non-violent felony, the following will be provided:

- Nature of needed mental health and social service
- Services actually provided
- Analysis of factors associate with mental health and social service delivery

### **An Examination of Self-Harming Behavior among Women Inmates**

Karen F. Lahm  
*Wright St. University*

An area often overlooked in the prison violence literature is the violence/harm that inmates inflict upon themselves. Whether this be threats, attempts, or actual occurrences of self-harm, prior research on this subject is quite scarce. To overcome this gap in the literature, over 300 female inmates from a large prison in Ohio were given self-report surveys and asked to disclose information on incidents of self-harm. Preliminary results show that the significant predictors of self-harm are quite different from the "typical" predictors (i.e. age, race, prior violence, etc.) of other forms of prison misconduct among women. Specifically, variables such as visits and letters (i.e. personal deprivation factors) proved most significant. Policy and theoretical implications will be discussed.

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## **Panel 12**

### **Measuring Crime Effects**

Thursday, September 26th, 2012

4:00 to 5:15 PM

Harbor

**CHAIR**

Bryan D. Byers

*Ball State University*

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### **Spatiotemporal Analysis of Crime Trends and the Neighborhoods: A Longitudinal Study of Urban Index Crime**

Qiang Xu  
Jennifer Colanese  
*Indiana University South Bend*

Yu Zhou  
*Bowling Green State University*

This paper examines the spatiotemporal patterns of index crimes from 2006 to 2010 at a Midwestern urban area. Crime patterns and neighborhood characteristics are analyzed based on longitudinal data from the law enforcement agency. Implications for improving long-term crime control strategies are suggested based on the trend analysis.

### **Use of "Panels" to Impact Student Perception of Domestic Violence**

Dan Tsataros  
*Indiana University Northwest*

U.S. law enforcement policies and practices vary on the use of arrest, prosecution or alternative social interventions. Using panels of professionals who are involved in domestic violence cases in a variety of capacities along with a panel of domestic violence victims will impact students' perceptions. A questionnaire was developed to determine student perceptions and understanding of domestic violence and its victims. This instrument was used as both a pre and post measurement. The three panels included victims, criminal justice professionals, and professionals from social service fields.

### **Is There "Safety In Numbers"?**

Jackie Campbell, JD  
*Northeastern Illinois University*  
*John Marshall Law School*

Advances in technology have had a significant impact on the accessibility of information to the general public regarding crime conditions and offender demographics in Chicago neighborhoods. It is a widespread belief that instant access to crime statistics in a neighborhood will help people make informed decisions on whether a given neighborhood is a good place to live, work, and raise children. Does this easy, accessible data really give a good indication of how safe a neighborhood really is? Do people feel safer knowing the numbers, ie, is there "safety in numbers"?

Deborah L. Pascua Saint  
*Xavier University*

The purpose of this paper is to take an in-depth look at the data available to the public and to evaluate whether the data actually tells the true story of crime in a particular neighborhood. In addition, this paper will draw upon over 25 years of policing in minority communities and will answer the question of whether people in these neighborhoods actually feel safer in their community even with this instant availability of crime statistical information.

### **The Impact of the 2008 Presidential Election on Reported Hate Crime: A Secondary Analysis of Uniform Crime Reports Data**

Morgan Jarvis  
Bryan D. Byers  
*Ball State University*

Some public polls have indicated that anti-Black attitudes had increased since the president was elected in 2008 which prompted the need for this research to determine if anti-Black attitudes translated to hate crime behaviors. This research used existing data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The primary data was reported anti-Black hate crime. The data was subjected to time-series analysis where the time-series consisted of the 788 pre-election days and the 788 post-elections days around the 2008 presidential election. The research was intended to determine if there were more reported hate crimes before or after the election of the first African-American president, on November 4, 2008. The analysis of the data indicated an increase in anti-Black hate crimes after the 2008 presidential election. Possible reasons for the findings are offered.

# FRIDAY

## PANELS 8:30 to 10:00 AM

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### Panel 13

#### Pedagogy, Student Research, and Criminal Justice Education

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Friday, September 27th, 2013

8:30 to 10:00 AM

Michigan

**CHAIR**

Shelly Clevenger

*Illinois State University*

##### The importance of undergraduates in assisting with original research

Shelly Clevenger  
Kelsie Langheim  
*Illinois State University*

This presentation will provide an overview of the important benefits to be gained from having undergraduates assist in conducting original quantitative (surveys) and qualitative (interviews) research from both the student and faculty perspective. This will include a summary describing the student's experiences working alongside a faculty mentor, specifically what was gained from the project. Also, the faculty member will discuss how researchers can benefit from having a students' viewpoint and the importance of having someone new to the subject area provide a fresh perspective. Recommendations for ways in which faculty can include students in original research both inside and outside of the classroom will be offered.

##### Discipline Boundary Breaking to Prepare Students for Real World Work

Stephanie Boys  
*Indiana University*

Criminal justice graduates interact with diverse populations on a daily basis, yet interpersonal skills are rarely addressed in traditional criminal justice curriculums. The proposed presentation will discuss assessment results from a large, Midwestern university interdisciplinary service learning class that paired law and social work students on real cases with low income clients. All students were pre and posttested on interpersonal skills and attitudes toward the importance of interdisciplinary partnerships. Results demonstrating statistically significant increases in interpersonal skills and implications for interdisciplinary education involving criminal justice, social work, and law will be explored.

##### Discerning Fact from Belief in an Undergraduate Criminal Justice Research Methods Course

Stephanie Whitehead,  
*Indiana University East*

Sara M. Walsh  
*Indiana University Southeast*

Jennifer Colanese  
*Indiana University South Bend*

Critical thinking is a key feature of a liberal arts education. One of the central tenants and defining characteristics of critical thinking is learning to distinguish conclusions that are evidence based from those that are belief based (Stassen, Herrington, and Henderson, 2011). Preliminary findings from course assessments performed by the authors in each of their research methods courses indicate that students have great difficulty with distinctions between fact and belief when addressing criminal justice issues in course assignments and discussions. Using the findings as a point of departure, this presentation offers a space in which to discuss: (1) problems criminal instructors have with helping students identify fact from opinion/belief, (2) developmental and ideological barriers to students ability to identify opinion based conclusions, and (3) ways to improve student's critical thinking skills in the criminal justice classroom.

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## Panel 14

### Law Enforcement as Emergency Preparedness, Public Health, and Crisis Management

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Friday, September 27th, 2013

8:30 to 10:00 AM

Windy City

**CHAIR**

Michelle R. H. Furlow

*Moraine Valley Community College*

#### Public Health and Crime: Correlates and Causes and the Need for Interdisciplinary Curriculum

Karen Miner-Romanoff  
*Franklin University*

As the costs of our criminal justice system becomes unsustainable, scholars search for new evidence-based, innovative and collaborative solutions to lower crime and increase public health and safety. As a result of this collaboration, some criminal justice and public health leaders are seeking to develop new theoretical and methodological linkages in order to effectively address the challenges (Matz, et al., 2012). Akers and Lanier (2009) proposed a theoretical framework called "Epidemiological Criminology" as a construct for scholars and practitioners to create the needed interdisciplinary linkages. In response to the necessity for public health and criminal justice to establish multidisciplinary linkages, this research project will conduct a thematic-analysis of the scholarly research in order to identify shared risk factors and common industry paradigms. The results of the thematic analysis will be reviewed and discussed by a focus group comprised of industry experts from each discipline. The goal of the thematic analysis and focus group sessions will be to develop interdisciplinary learning outcomes for academic, continuing education, and professional development programs.

#### Emerging Trends in Criminal Justice: Emergency Preparedness

Jeremy L. Hirst  
*Dupage County Health  
Department*

Michelle R. H. Furlow  
*Moraine Valley Community  
College*

Emergency Preparedness & Management is a discipline placing priority on the protection of the civilian population and property from natural and man-made destructive forces through comprehensive program of mitigation, preparedness, response, & recovery. EM has been its own field developed through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), but has found other homes, folded into Homeland Security offices and programs and become an ever-growing presence in law enforcement.

Despite the prevalence of talk about the field, what is less obvious is the role that the criminal justice field can and should play in the development of this quickly growing field. Criminal justice practitioners have begun to shift their professional role to a more dynamic public safety approach. While all disasters and emergencies will not be avoided or diverted, the core concepts of the Criminal Justice System place students and practitioners in a prime position to be poised for organized response when emergencies do occur. Criminal Justice programs should begin to integrate the key concepts of the Incident Command System, the history & role of Emergency Management, Effective Communication, & Leadership into their core curriculum.

## **The Rising Storm: An Analysis into the Greater Use of Crisis Management Practices in Law Enforcement**

Samuel Lopez  
*Des Plaines Police Department*  
*Columbia College of Missouri*

In the past 40 years, the roles and functions of U.S. law enforcement have diversified into sub specialties when dealing with crisis management incidents. Since the early 1970's, as a remedy to better manage armed barricade subjects, a specialized tactical teams or S.W.A.T. Teams were created. After later examination and review, there was a necessity to add a Crisis Negotiations Units as part of S.W.A.T. Teams, so they could communicate with the armed, barricaded offenders and help the police better control a chaotic situation. As critical and violent incidents gradually increase, more police officers are having mental issues, such as PTSD, due their constant exposure to emotional and physical trauma during the course of their work. In response to this exposure, a Peer-Support Unit of specialty-trained officers in police counseling assists fellow officers in coping with their issues. Lastly, the most current trend is the promotion of Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) that trains officers to learn more about dealing with individuals with mental illness or other behavior disability. CITs provide an immediate response to calls involving a mental health crisis situation.

## **Nurturing Public Trust in Public Safety through Public Relations**

Bryant Krizik  
Michelle R. H. Furlow  
*Moraine Valley Community*  
*College*

William Figel  
*Figel Public Relations*

Public service agencies require public trust to work effectively. Gaining public trust through relationships with the local community establishes the importance of public safety programs, fortifying the agency's role in the community. There are numerous examples of erosion of public trust, but this presentation aims to provide a starting outline of the role of the media, the significance of communicating value to the supporting community, & developing campaigns to deliver community-specific messages. Overall, this presentation will describe various methods and media to promote the value of public service agencies as a foundation to build a greater community and field-wide discussion of public trust in various levels of public safety agencies.

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## **Panel 15**

### **Community Policing and Race**

Friday, September 27th, 2013  
8:30 to 10:00 AM  
St. Clair  
**CHAIR**  
Stephanie N. Whitehead  
*Indiana University East*

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## **"See, I'm Not Racist": White Racial Anxieties in Everyday Police Work**

Stephanie N. Whitehead  
*Indiana University East*

Despite the overwhelming number of Whites employed by law enforcement agencies, the relationship between policing and whiteness remains an undertheorized area of inquiry. In this presentation, I explore policing in the context of the racial anxieties felt by many Whites in the United States. Based on data obtained from ethnographic work with two police departments in the Midwest, I describe ways White police officers make racial meanings in the context of police work with a specific focus on the anxieties provoked during encounters between White officers and Black and/or Latino citizens. Employing a critical whiteness perspective, I argue that White officers are deeply sensitive and resistant to seeing themselves positioned as possibly engaging in racialized behaviors. The presentation concludes with a discussion about the implications of these findings for police-community relationships.



## **Harassed and Not Served: Exploring the Accumulated Experiences of Black Males With the Police.**

Ermus Saint Louis  
*Chicago State University*

The relationship between black citizens and the police is intriguing to scholars and as such, they continue to examine why blacks hold such unfavorable views toward the police. However, the relationship remains complicated and problematic. Much of what we have learned on race and policing has been from survey studies and although they do a great job at identifying predictors of attitudes, perceptions and satisfaction with the police, they do little to give meaning to the accumulated experiences of those who are policed the most, black males. This study seeks to help fill in this gap in research by exploring, through in-depth interview, the accumulated direct and vicarious experiences of 12 black males from a racially diverse area on the north side of Chicago. It is important that we understand the relationship between accumulated experiences and attitudes toward the police, as this knowledge may be useful in informing public policy.

## **The Evolution of Contact Cards as an Investigative Tool of the Chicago Police Department**

Jason Santiago  
Antonio Johnson  
*Chicago Police Department*

Todd Lough  
*Western Illinois University*

Street stops have always been an important investigative tool employed by police officers. In recent years this often proactive approach to investigating and preventing crime and disorder has increasingly come under fire. Critics argue it inevitably leads to racial profiling and instances of unconstitutional searches and seizures. Most police departments use some form of documentation to record and substantiate street stops. In the Chicago Police Department, the documentation of street stops is recorded in a "contact card." In this presentation we examine the evolution of the contact card in the CPD as both a crime-fighting tool, and in recent years, as a more well-defined method for establishing the constitutionality of the investigative stops made by Chicago Police Officers.

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## **Panel 16**

### **Corrections and Imprisonment Issues**

Friday, September 27th, 2013

8:30 to 10:00 AM

Harbor

**CHAIR**

Breanne Pleggenkuhle

*Southern Illinois University*

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## **Solid Start: An Examination of Parolee Access to Housing**

Breanne Pleggenkuhle  
*Southern Illinois University*

Beth M. Huebner  
Kimberly Kras  
*University of Missouri – St. Louis*

Offenders face a number of challenges upon release that are further compounded by the lack of suitable housing. The Solid Start Program is a housing and social service assistance program run by St. Vincent DePaul in St. Louis, Missouri. The program is designed to provide housing placement, financial assistance, and social support to parolees who have few connections in the community. This paper describes the experiences of those participating in the Solid Start program compared to offenders living in similar contexts without the program assistance. Drawing from qualitative interviews, the results suggest offenders highly value the housing assistance and the unique social network formed by the program participants. Further, the program style appears to encourage personal responsibility and benefits reintegration efforts. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of this type of work for similar housing assistance programs in specific and prisoner reentry more generally.

**Prison Population Declines, Policy Pronouncements, High Profile Sentencing, Prisoner and Community Actions, Academic Discourse, and Chautauqua: 2013 Annual Report on Progress toward Ending Mass Incarceration**

Douglas Thomson  
*Chicago State University*

While the mass incarceration problem still looms large, the past year has witnessed significant progress toward reversing the imprisonment binge of the past four decades. As the latest in an annual series presented at the MCJA conference, this report highlights these developments, offers some critical cautions, and suggests future directions. Markers of progress include: recent annual declines in some prison populations; favorable policy pronouncements at various levels and branches of government; high profile sentencing stories that raise critical questions of purpose and meaning; an array of actions by community advocates and prisoners; and accelerating academic and public concern with the issue. These findings and associated discussion derive from ongoing participant observation advocacy research. The paper concludes by launching Justice Not Prisons, a policy advocacy organization that emphasizes community action campaigns to move local courts toward responsible sentencing that makes community well-being central and thus contributes to ending mass incarceration.

**Examining the Dynamics of Prison Misconduct Reports among Segregated and Non-Segregated Inmates**

Cynthia Pouliot  
*Northern Michigan University*  
Michael Harrington-  
*Northern Michigan University*

Abstract: Much of the prior research examining adjustment to prison has used the institutional conduct report as the preferred measure. Toch and Adams (2002) have stated that the institutional conduct report is the best measure of maladaptive behavior in prison. However, there is a lack of research examining the dynamics of the use of the institutional conduct report within prisons. More specifically, a need for quantitative examinations. The research presented here examines the misconduct report to include those rule violations that have been dismissed by prison hearing committees. A comparison of segregated and non-segregated inmates is used to further clarify the role of the conduct report when researching prison adjustment.

**The Effectiveness of Ohio's Halfway Houses and Community Based Correctional Facilities**

Matthew Makarios  
*University of Northern Iowa*

Lori Brusman - Lovins  
*Harris County Community  
Supervision and Corrections  
Department*

Andrew Myer  
*Viterbo University*

Edward Latessa  
*University of Cincinnati*

The current research presents the results from a large scale outcome evaluation of all of Ohio's community correctional facilities that receive funding from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The ability of over 60 programs to reduce recidivism was examined using a quasi-experimental, matched pairs design. Findings and implications will be discussed with a focus on the risk level of each programs' participants moderates the relationship between program completion and reduced recidivism.

# FRIDAY

## PANELS 10:15 to 11:30 AM

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### Panel 17

Friday, September 27th, 2013

10:15 to 11:30 AM

Michigan

### Right to Counsel and the Grand Jury System

**CHAIR**

Michael J. Leiber

*University of South Florida*

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#### **The Extension of the Sixth Amendment and Proving Ineffective Assistance of Counsel**

David Fountain

*Iowa State University*

The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right of a defendant to be represented by counsel, most importantly to have effective assistance of counsel. Before discussing the origins and application of effective assistance of counsel, it is important to first focus on the origins and establishment of assistance of counsel in cases involving the states beginning with capital offense cases and following through down to petty offense cases. Such an incorporation to the states was deemed necessary by the Supreme Court as it has indicated in *Argersinger* that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel is “often a requisite to the very existence of a fair trial” and the concurrence written by Justice Powell even placed the right to counsel above the right to trial by jury. Moreover, the Court analyzed in *Cronic* that it may be the most important right protected for administering due process because without it all other rights have no meaning and are not tangible to the average layman.

#### **Grand jury system and investigating magistrate in civil law**

Roger Szajngarten

*John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

The U.S. Criminal Justice system relies on the adversarial trial to address the key issue of guilt protections. However, most defendants never reach the trial stage. In contrast, the Napoleonic Code ensures due process through an elite of formally impanelled judges constrained by extensive rules and regulations. Accordingly, most functions of the citizen grand jury have traditionally been fulfilled in France by an investigating magistrate. This research paper compares the U.S. system of the citizen’s grand jury and the inquisitorial system used in France, and provides a simple recommendation for reform.

#### **Examining the Impact of Race across Juvenile Court Outcomes: Is there a “Legal Counsel Penalty”?**

Jennifer H. Peck

Michael J. Leiber

Maude Beaudry-Cyr

*University of South Florida*

It has been established throughout the juvenile justice literature that controlling for both legal and extra-legal factors, minority youth tend to receive disadvantaged juvenile court outcomes compared to Whites. Prior research has also found that the effect of legal representation on juvenile justice proceedings has produced differing viewpoints concerning the benefits and disadvantages of youth being represented by legal counsel. The present study examines both the role of race and legal counsel with data from one Midwest state and one Northeast state. The extent that race impacts adjudication and judicial disposition decision-making, and if this effect is conditioned by the presence of legal counsel serves as the impetus for the present study. The results have the potential to provide a greater comprehension of under what conditions racial disparities may occur throughout juvenile court outcomes.

## Proving Ineffective Assistance of Counsel: Is the Strickland Standard Sufficient

Michael J. Kaufmann  
*Iowa State University*

For years, the courts struggled with defining the right to effective assistance of counsel. The Supreme Court finally established a two-pronged test for determining whether a defendant received effective assistance in the 1984 case *Strickland v. Washington*. This test struck a balance between defendants' interest in a fair trial and the state's interest in the finality of a conviction or sentence. As the standard evolved over the following decades, defendants' rights took a back seat to the state's interests, with the court seemingly favoring finality. In the past few years, however, the pendulum of justice has begun to swing back in the other direction. Recent cases indicate the Court is becoming increasingly interested in protecting defendants' right to effective assistance of counsel in all parts of the judicial process.

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## Panel 18

Friday, September 27th, 2013

10:15 to 11:30 AM

Windy City

**CHAIR**

Justin W. Patchin

*University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*

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## White-Collar Crime, Cyberbullying, and State Crime

### Corporate White-Collar Crime: The Causes, Effects And Hopeful Solutions

Amirah Shahied  
*A. O. Smith Corporation*

Often referred to as a "victimless crime," white-collar crime is problematic not only for companies, but individuals as well. The topic of how and why companies are unethical will be examined, common characteristics of white-collar offenders, in addition to general strain theory, which is often associated with white-collar criminals. Another theory for review is the relationship between senior management and non-executive employees throughout the organization. Specifically, the correlation between status, employees divulging information and punishment (or lack thereof) is questionable. Possible alternatives for deterrence and ways to strengthen current policies regulated by the Securities Exchange Commission will be reviewed, as they are often scrutinized for their lack of effectiveness.

### The Empirical Status of Cyberbullying Research

Justin W. Patchin  
Kevin McGraw-Stevens  
*University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*

Sameer Hinduja  
*Florida Atlantic University*

Cyberbullying is a problem affecting a meaningful proportion of youth as they embrace online communication and interaction. Empirical investigation into the nature and extent 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 collect, review, and synthesize all of the empirical research that has been published on the topic of cyberbullying. The purpose of this analysis is to help summarize the state of cyberbullying research in a way that provides recommendations for future research in this important area.

## **The Victimology Approach of State Crime: Examining on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

JiHye Park  
Dae-Hoon Kwak  
*Illinois State University*

The state crime can be caused by the two following cases: when the state violates laws in order to gain benefits (i.e., action) and when the state neglects their obligations, which ultimately flourish crimes (i.e., inaction). Compared to traditional crimes such as a robbery, the state crime leads to more fatal consequences for the victims. However, despite the devastating impact to the victims from the act of state crime, its victimological approach has been devalued with the exception of a few studies (e.g., Kauzlarich, Matthews & Miller, 2001). In addition, although most prior studies on the victimology of the state crime focused on people in genocide, there is relatively little research on the child labor, which can be the most vulnerable status in the state crime. Hence, the current study examines the victimological perspective of the state crime focusing on the worst forms of child labor. In particular, this study attempts to fill the empirical gaps by analyzing multiple data sets including U.S. Department of Labor's Child Labor data, World Bank statistics and Corruption Perception Index. Finally, the implications of findings and future directions will be discussed.

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## **Panel 19**

### **Victimization by Race, Sexual Orientation, and Place**

Friday, September 27th, 2013  
10:15 to 11:30 AM  
St. Clair  
**CHAIR**  
Michelle Soto  
*George Mason University*

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#### **Victimization of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Teens**

Kim Spasari  
*Illinois State University*

Within the last few years, teen bullying based on sexual orientation has decreased in the United States. However, lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) teens still face a far greater likelihood of being bullied when compared to their heterosexual peers. With more publicity covering LGB bullying, it is increasingly important to have a better understanding of the problem. This presentation will cover the summary and statistics associated with bullying based on sexual orientation, the negative impacts on victims' lives, reports from interviewed lesbian teens who experienced bullying, laws, organizations, and programs to aid victims, as well as suggested improvements and new ideas for laws, regulations, and/or programs to better aid LGB bullied victims.

## **Villains or Victims? Images of Crack Mothers and Meth Moms, 1980-2011**

Michelle Soto  
*George Mason University*

Female drug addicts vary in race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, and marital and parental status. Despite this variety, the mass media has a tendency to popularize limited characterizations of female addicts in the coverage of drug panics. Furthermore, these media portrayals often convey notions of appropriate female behavior, racial stereotypes, hyper sexuality, parental responsibility, and criminality. In this project, three drug panics (crack-cocaine, heroin, and crystal meth) from 1980 to 2010 are discussed to illustrate trends and patterns in malignant or benign mediated depictions of female addicts. The project will also explore how white female drug addicts are depicted with positive notions while African American female addicts are depicted with negative imagery and characterizations. To discern repetitive, dominant themes and pervasive imagery, a content analysis of a sample of newspaper articles, news programs, and documentary and popular films will be conducted. On one hand, the available research about media's coverage of drug panics in relation to female addicts is useful and has served to inform this project. On the other hand, it often focuses on one type of drug and highlights brief time periods. This project seeks to broaden the scope of the existing scholarly literature. It also attempts to demonstrate the relationship between media imagery, social attitudes, and policy implications pertaining to arrest, prosecution and punishment of female addicts in society.

## **"What Are You?" – Biracial Identity Development Theory in the New Millennium**

Joanna L. Thompson  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

There are questions that have yet to be answered surrounding the details of being biracial in today's society. This work is rooted in Critical Mixed-Race Studies, building upon Biracial Identity Development Theory, describing how individuals who are biracial endure struggles unlike those who are not as they have an increasingly difficult time in creating and understanding their personal identity. These struggles are then exemplified as those around them have difficulty in perceiving the identity that is trying to be conveyed. The goal of this work is to examine whether or not biracial individuals will turn to a life of crime and deviance as a result of attempting to cope with increased struggles they face in identity formation and perception. This research seeks to understand the general experience of how different generations manage biracial identity struggles. A mixed-methods approach will be used, analyzing data from biracial individuals under different age categories.

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## **Panel 20**

Friday, September 27th, 2013  
10:15 to 11:30 AM  
Harbor

### **Sex Offenders and the Law**

**CHAIR**  
Robert M. Worley  
*Texas A&M University – Central Texas*

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#### **Retroactive sex offender legislation**

Shelly Clevenger  
Genoa Cole  
*Illinois State University*

Recently, there has been new wave of legislation which further regulates the freedoms of convicted sex offenders. The issue with the new pieces of legislation becomes, where the line is between a precautionary measure and what is considered further punitive Ex Post Facto punishment. This presentation will first give a brief overview of the better known national sex offender laws which govern sex offender behavior. This will be followed by a presentation newer, more specific legislation, which could arguably be considered a violation of the Ex Post Facto Clause. Finally, commentary will be offered on the effect that these pieces of legislation will have on offenders, the criminal justice system and society as a whole.

**The sex offender next door: deconstructing the United States' obsession with sex offender registries in an age of neoliberalism**

Robert M. Worley  
*Texas A&M University – Central Texas*

Vidisha Barua Worley  
*University of North Texas at Dallas*

In the 1990s, against the backdrop of an ascending Age of Neoliberalism, sex offender registration statutes were passed in the United States. In this study, we conducted in-depth interviews with twenty-four respondents who were forced to register as sex offenders. The vast majority of the sample reported moderate to severe forms of harassment as a result of being publicly identified as sex offenders via computer technologies. We conclude that in the post-Keynesian United States, the Web-based monitoring of sex offenders will continue to remain a popular American pastime and may even expand to other industrialized democracies throughout the world.

**Mandatory Chemical Castration of Sex Offenders for Parole and Probation: Punishment under the Guise of Treatment**

Chunrye Kim  
*John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

The legal responses to sex offenders have become tougher by focusing on stigmatizing and controlling sex offenders rather than rehabilitating them. As a result, many sex offenders receive additional forms of punishment under the guise of treatment in addition to their sentence. Chemical castration of sex offenders is one of good examples. Currently eight states in America starting with California in 1996 require or mandate chemical castration for sexual re-offenders. Despite the fact that there are many problems related to the practice of mandatory chemical castration such as constitutional violation and ineffectiveness, the courts still agree to enforce mandatory chemical castration on sex offenders. This paper presents the history of chemical castration in America, the current circumstances of the implementation of chemical castration, and a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of chemical castration. Finally, suggested future studies and policy recommendations with regards to the implementation of chemical castration are presented.

**Techniques of Neutralization Used by Priests Accused of Sexual Abuse: Preliminary Results from a Case Study of the Milwaukee Archdiocese**

Jason D. Spraitz  
Preston Florianschitz  
*University of Wisconsin*

James H. Bowers, Jr.,  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

Allegations of sexual abuse and misconduct by priests in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Milwaukee have been levied against the Church for several decades. However, the majority of allegations had not been publicly disseminated until recently. In July 2013, the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel released case files for 42 Milwaukee area priests who had been accused of sexual abuse of a minor. By conducting a content analysis of priest files, the current case study analyzed the techniques of neutralization (TON) used by accused priests to justify their behaviors. Preliminary findings are discussed and placed within proper context of the overall TON research on sex offenders.

## FRIDAY

### PANELS 1:15 to 2:30 PM

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#### Panel 21

#### Sexual and Domestic Violence

Friday, September 27th, 2013

1:15 to 2:30 PM

Michigan

**CHAIR**

Jeffery Walsh

*Illinois State University*

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### **Surviving Domestic Violence: An Exploratory Analysis of Survivor Needs**

Tracy G. Crump  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

A methodological problem exists within the current domestic violence advocacy framework as the experience of victims of domestic violence who have made the decision to remain in a relationship with an abusive partner with the goal of ending the abuse is lacking. Any honest discussion of domestic violence must include an understanding of the experiences of all victims of domestic violence. The current research study sought to answer the question, "What do women who are still in a romantic relationship with the person who abused them need to manage the abuse and be safe?" Analysis revealed the duration of abuse was positively associated with the number of children a respondent had, the age of the respondent, and the duration of the relationship. Additionally, study participants identified six overarching elements that could assist them in achieving personal safety.

### **Domestic Violence Discretion from the Officer's Perspective**

Joseph Ferrandino  
Monica Solinas-Saunders  
Dan Tsataros  
*Indiana University-Northwest*

With the renewal of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 2013, domestic violence has again risen on the public agenda. Indiana is unique as one of the minority of states that permits police officers to use wide discretion in making arrests during domestic violence calls. Data shows that arrest rates in Northwest Indiana departments are lower than other states with mandatory arrest policies. This research uses qualitative interviews of police officers in three different departments that responded to the most domestic violence calls within their departments to ascertain what criteria they use in making arrest decisions. Also explored is adherence to reporting protocols in accordance with Indiana law. The policy implications of this research are examined in light of the current options available to police officers responding to domestic violence calls in Indiana and other discretionary states.

### **Toward databased scientific evidence: Issues of changes and trends in sexual violence in South Korea**

Jina Lee  
*Michigan State University*

Although the trends of sexual violence in South Korea have changed during recent years, very little research has been written about the issue. Even, it is surprising that there have been fewer efforts to collect systematic data on sexual violence compared to other types of crime. The primary purpose of this study is to address recent changes and trends in sexual violence in a non-Western society. Second, it attempts to outline theoretical backgrounds to explain the changes and trends in the context of macro-level theories of crime, such as routine activities and lifestyle theories. Finally, research implications and suggestions are discussed by pointing out the lack of systematic data sources toward databased scientific evidence.

### **An examination of inmate narratives addressing covert efforts at "safe sex" in correctional settings.**

Jessie L. Krienert  
Jeffrey A. Walsh  
Luke Lech  
*Illinois State University*

Sexual behavior in the prison environment is a taboo topic almost always portrayed in popular culture through gritty depictions of violence, aggression and rape. Reminiscent of arguments made by educational administrators regarding sex in high school, correctional administrators too tend to subscribe to the rule of abstinence operating under the belief that providing any form of sexual prophylactic in the interest of safe sex and the prevention of sexually transmitted infectious disease would send the message that correctional institutions condone sexual behavior among inmates. Using inmate voice from a large-scale national examination of inmate sexual behavior, the current study explores/examines inmates' attempts at 'safe sex' in an environment where sexual behavior, though prohibited, frequently occurs, and where no sex is the only accepted form of "safe sex".



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## Panel 22

### Authors Meet Critics: *The Long Road Home: The Trials and Tribulations of a Confederate Soldier*, Richard G. Zevitz and Michael C. Braswell

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Friday, September 27th, 2013  
1:15 to 2:30 PM  
Windy City  
**CHAIR**  
Tom Johnson  
*Webster University*

**Meet the Authors of *The Long Road Home: The Trials and Tribulations of a Confederate Soldier*, Richard G. Zevitz and Michael C. Braswell**

Richard Zevitz  
*Author*

Joseph Andritsky  
*Concordia University*

David Jones  
*University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh*

Tom Johnson  
*Webster University*

As stated by the authors, one of the dark chapters in the four year American Civil War 1861-1865, centered on the mistreatment of prisoners held by both the North and the South. The U.S. Department of War searched for the causes of such inhumanity, and this outstanding and well written book provides a most unusual approach to this problem by addressing the topic as a work of fiction, yet based upon primary sources found in important historical collections. Both authors are acclaimed experts in the field of corrections with years of practical experience dealing with prisoners in modern times, and their ability to place their understanding of contemporary prisoner experiences and frustrations into a dialogue and interaction of the historical characters of the Civil War is remarkable. The incidents presented and the dialogue between the historical characters is so vivid, that you as a reader feel a presence at the very scene. The opportunity to meet and discuss this work with Dr. Richard C. Zevitz will be on a panel with the discussants.

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## Panel 23

### ROUNDTABLE: Coalition Building: Partnership Between Academia, Criminal Justice and Social Services

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Friday, September 27th, 2013  
1:15 to 2:30 PM  
St. Clair  
**CHAIR**  
Derek Mason  
*Bowling Green State University*

**Roundtable: An After-School Program for At-Risk Youth: Discussing the Development and Potential Benefits of the Court-Mandated Genesis Program**

Sarah Lewis  
*Sandusky County Juvenile Court*

HeeSoon Lee  
Derek Mason  
Adam Watkins  
*Bowling Green State University*

After-school programs are commonly used by schools and jurisdictions in an effort to improve academic performance and to prevent or reduce delinquency among juveniles. Despite the widespread use of these programs, the empirical research paints a mixed picture of the effectiveness of after-school programs. The existing research offers several reasons as to why some after-school programs produce inconclusive or unfavorable results. The Genesis Program—a court-mandated after-school program targeting the needs of at-risk youth such as school failure, criminal thinking and negative peer association administered in an Ohio county—directly addresses some of these known reasons or hurdles by, in particular, systematically selecting program participants, by using a structured and prolonged cognitive behavior-based curriculum (e.g., Rational Behavioral Training-RBT), and by enforcing formal consequences when participants are noncompliant. This roundtable will focus on the general development and evolution of the Genesis Program, how the program distinguishes itself from many other after-school programs, the evaluative need of the program, and the broader feasibility of developing and sustaining a comparable program in other jurisdictions. We will also discuss about a possibility of reentry program as an extension of the program.

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## Panel 24

Friday, September 27th, 2013

1:15 to 2:30 PM

Harbor

**CHAIR**

George Burruss

*Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

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## Safety and Fear of Crime on College Campuses

### Fear of crime among students, faculty, and staff at a large Midwestern university

Joe Schafer  
Charern Lee  
George Burruss  
Matthew Giblin  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

This study examined faculty/staff and students' fear of crime and perception of risk at a large rural university. The aim of this study was to explore whether or not these groups differ in their fear of crime and perception of risk. A survey instrument was developed to examine faculty/staff and students' fear of crime during the daytime and nighttime and their perception of risk of on campus social and physical issues. A total of 410 faculty/staff and 840 students participated in this study. Multivariate regression was used to assess the magnitude of difference between faculty/staff and students' fear of crime and perception of risk.

### Faculty Opinions on Conceal Carry on Campus

Greg Warcholm  
*Northern Michigan University*

In the wake of shootings on university campuses, some pro-gun advocates call for allowing students and faculty with concealed pistol permits to carry their firearms on campus which is currently prohibited in most states. Proponents argue that this will both deter potential criminals from committing acts of violence on campus and allow students and faculty to defend themselves if faced with an armed attacker. Opponents cite an increased risk of accidents and violence by armed students. This paper reports the results of a survey of faculty members at a mid-size Midwestern university on these issues.

### Assessing student, faculty, and staff protective behavior on a college campus

Matthew Giblin  
Charern Lee  
Joe Schafer  
George Burruss  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

Citizens may take a variety of protective actions to reduce their likelihood of victimization. While college campuses are generally viewed as safer than surrounding communities, members of the campus community may nevertheless take steps to enhance their safety. The current study examined whether differences existed between faculty/staff and students on their likelihood of taking protective measures. A survey instrument was used to assess faculty/staff and students' behaviors regarding protective measures at a large Midwestern university. A total of 410 faculty/staff and 840 students participated in this study. Multivariate regression analyses were used to examine the difference between faculty/staff and students and their behaviors to prevent victimization.

### Self-protective behaviors in campus housing settings

Charern Lee  
Julie Hibdon  
Joe Schafer  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

Today, campus safety issues are a continuing concern for colleges and universities across the United States; however, little is known about the protective measures taken by students in university housing. This study examined the relationship between campus housing students' fear of crime, exposure to victimization, and protective behaviors. The latter measures are presumably taken by students in the hope of reducing the likelihood of victimization, either individually or collectively. A survey instrument was used to assess university housing students' attitudes toward fear of crime, experiences with victimization, and behaviors regarding protective actions on a large rural university. A total of 569 students in university housing participated in this study. Multivariate regression analyses were used to understand the relationship between fear of crime and protective measures.

# FRIDAY

## PANELS 2:45 to 4:00 PM

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### Panel 25

### Campus Crime, Academic Misconduct, and School Violence

Friday, September 27th, 2013

2:45 to 4:00 PM

Michigan

**CHAIR**

Jason D. Spraitz

*University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire*

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#### Analyzing Residential Burglary in a College Town Setting Using Routine Activities Theory

Esmeralda Zamora  
*Southern Illinois University*

Cohen and Felson's (1979) routine activities theory is often used to explain the occurrence of residential burglary. According to the theory, a criminal event occurs when a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the lack of capable guardianship converge in time and space. Using a sample of 131 students at a Midwestern university, this study sought to explore the variation of residential burglary. Logistic regression analyses were used to examine the relationship between the occurrence of residential burglary and the three elements posed by the theory. Results showed support for the convergence of time and space model and implications of the study will be discussed.

#### Exploring Deviant and Criminal Behavior of University Undergraduates: Comparing Regression and Hierarchical Linear Modeling in Testing General Strain Theory

Jennifer L. Huck  
Camie S. Morris  
*Carroll University*

Jason D. Spraitz  
*University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire*

James Bowers, Jr.  
*Saginaw Valley State University*

This study examines the full model of general strain theory through regression analysis and hierarchical linear modeling. This includes a comparison of three distinct Midwestern universities to determine the strength of and difference between these two statistical techniques. The research specifically investigates how school-level and individual-level factors (such as stress, coping mechanisms, and affective emotional states) influence a college student's decision to engage in deviant and criminal behavior. Our findings address ramifications for students and university policy conclude the discussion.

#### Undergraduates' Perceptions of Academic Misconduct

Doug Mellom  
Matt Richie  
Danielle Romain  
Tina L. Freiburger, Ph.D.  
*University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee*

Little research has examined the utility of criminological theories in explaining academic misconduct. This study utilized factorial surveys to address various individual and perceptual factors derived from deterrence and strain theories, which may influence how students perceive academic misconduct. This study also examined whether demographic, prior behaviors and contextual factors affected undergraduate students' perceptions of academic misconduct and the likelihood of engaging in various forms of misconduct. Results indicate that when strain is present and perceived risk of being caught is lower, students are less likely to consider cheating as wrong and more likely to engage in cheating behaviors.

## Arming Educators In A Small Midwestern Town

Rhonda K. DeLong  
*Kalamazoo Valley Community  
College*

This paper examines the implications of training educators as the first line of defense in a school shooting situation. A small town in Michigan has begun the process of arming teachers in order to provide a safety net or “firewall” should an armed person enter the school.

The teachers are trained by seasoned police officers and are given the status of “reserve police officers” by that department. They are trained in tactics as well as proper use of a firearm, use of deadly force, legalities, critical-thinking, and how to be proactive as well as reactive in armed intruder incidents.

A statement-based Lickert-scaled instrument was used to gather community perspectives on the issue. Many voiced concern over the blending of roles as an educator and a security agent; and the impact upon the students who may receive “mixed-messages” as a result of these dual roles.

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## Panel 26

### ROUNDTABLE: Thinking about applying to doctoral programs in criminology and criminal justice

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Friday, September 27th, 2013

2:45 to 4:00 PM

Windy City

**CHAIR**

Pauline Brennan

*University of Nebraska Omaha*

**ROUNDTABLE: Thinking about applying to doctoral programs in criminology and criminal justice**  
**University of Omaha**

Pauline Brennan  
*University of Nebraska Omaha*

George Burruss  
*Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

James Frank  
*University of Cincinnati*

William King  
*Sam Houston State University*

Paul A. Schewe  
*University of Illinois at Chicago*

Dena Carson  
*University of Missouri – St. Louis*

*And Other Graduate Programs*

Graduate program chairs from universities across the United States will discuss several topics and answer questions related to their Ph.D. programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Included among the topics that will be discussed are the following: reasons why someone would wish to pursue a doctoral degree, steps that one should take in selecting a program, the application process (e.g., requirements, deadlines), funding options, and aspects of their respective universities and Ph.D. programs (e.g., required courses, comprehensive examinations, dissertations).

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## Panel 27

### Court Decision Making and Judges' Perspectives

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Friday, September 27th, 2013

2:45 to 4:00 PM

St. Clair

**CHAIR**

Howard J. Oestry

*Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

### **Changing policy through prosecutorial decision-making: Seeking justice or abuse of discretion?**

Howard J. Oestry  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

While prosecutorial discretion is largely believed to constitute an important facet of the criminal justice system, much of the existing literature focuses on its more traditional and accepted role of ensuring individualized justice. Recent announcements by national and local-level prosecutors have raised the issue of whether prosecutorial discretion is an appropriate vehicle for addressing the absence of or unwanted consequences of existing law. This paper will add to a better understanding of prosecutorial discretion by exploring these recent examples of its policy-making aspects. It will discuss where the law enforcement role of the prosecuting attorney, how the position fits within the separation of powers, and whether policy-aimed discretion decreases the overall legitimacy of law enforcement. I will argue that this “means justifying the ends” approach to prosecutorial discretion will negatively affect the position of the prosecutor regardless of any valid law enforcement concerns these decisions are meant to redress. The prosecutorial duty to ensure justice demands that any discretion exercised must in and of itself comport to the letter and spirit of the rule of law. Discretion designed to usurp or circumvent the legislature can never constitute the legitimate exercise of prosecutorial power.

### **Judicial Perspectives of Domestic Violence Courts**

Monica E. Wingler  
*Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale*

Through inductive analysis of interviews with six Midwestern domestic violence judges, I examined how judges perceive the effectiveness of the courts and their general knowledge of domestic violence. Findings indicated that veteran judges and novice judges perceive their roles differently, and have different foci related to the execution of domestic violence hearings. Further, judges perceive victim advocates and lawyers as positive aspects of domestic violence courts, but find weaknesses related to the roles of law enforcement and prosecution. From these findings, I draw implications for judicial training as well as opportunities for a coordinated community response.

### **How Path Dependence Has Led to the Court’s Unwillingness to Exercise its Institutional Role in Constraining the Use of Solitary Confinement in America’s Prisons.**

Ryan F. Thornell  
*University of Sioux Falls*

Most forms of punishment in America have either become more civilized or have been outlawed. Solitary confinement is the exception. The courts have remained “hands-off” in their oversight of solitary confinement, a trend demonstrated historically and institutionally. This paper bridges path dependence with institutional constraints, into one comprehensive research approach addressing the glaring need for reform to the use of solitary confinement as punishment in America. Path dependence will explain the historic resiliency of solitary confinement, while historical institutionalism and Wilson’s constraint framework will demonstrate the relationship existing between corrections and the courts, today, in the administration of solitary confinement. While the courts have intervened, tangentially, in the administration of solitary confinement through rulings on due process protections and protections under the Eighth Amendment, the cruel nature of solitary confinement has largely been ignored, including a growing body of empirical research demonstrating its mental, physical, and emotional impacts on prisoners comparable to torture. Now, more than ever, the courts have an institutional responsibility to serve as the source of punctuation necessary to redirect the path of solitary confinement in America to a more humane, civilized form of correction.

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## Panel 28

### Gangs and Guns

Friday, September 27th, 2013

2:45 to 4:00 PM

Harbor

**CHAIR**

Brandon R. Kooi

*Aurora University*

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#### **Would you like fries with that? Assessing the relationship between the local economy and the prevalence of adult gang membership**

Matthew Roberts  
Adam Watkins  
*Bowling Green State University*

Some gang scholars such as Joan Moore (1991) and John Hagedorn (1998) have argued that the general shift in the US economy from manufacturing to service industries has affected the dynamics of gang membership. In particular, they contend that this economic shift has increased the likelihood that gang membership is extended into adulthood because low-skilled “post-industrial” jobs often do not pay a livable wage and are often perceived as demeaning by young gang members. With recent data from the US Census and the National Youth Gang Survey, this research examines whether there is a relationship between measures of the local economy and the reported prevalence of adult gang membership by police agencies across roughly 100 large US cities.

#### **Finding Typhoid Mary: Ganging up on Offenders who Facilitate Violence**

Brandon R. Kooi  
*Aurora University*

This project analyzes shootings and murders in Aurora, Illinois. Throughout the 1990s and beginning with the 21st century, Aurora averaged 259 confirmed shootings annually and 1.3 murders every month. While other communities experienced reductions in violence after the 1990s, Aurora witnessed a record 26 murders in 2002. Five years of data, 2003-2007, continued to show 12 murders annually. While this average was almost a 25% reduction from 1990s numbers, a more thorough analysis was needed. Innovative responses resulted in an annual average of less than 3 murders over the past five years, including a new recent record of zero murders in 2012, not matched since 1946. Moreover, confirmed shootings dropped 49% in the past five years as compared to the prior five years. A multifaceted response included numerous mentoring groups offering alternatives for at-risk youth while various law enforcement agencies targeted violent offenders who were facilitating violence like a contagious disease. In doing so, Aurora has been successful in breaking the generational cycle of gang violence that plagued the city for the previous two decades.

#### **From the outside looking in: An examination of gang network position using law enforcement data**

Andrew M. Fox  
*University of Missouri - Kansas City*

The current study examines the variation in social network position among individuals in local street gangs in a large southwestern city. One consistent finding from qualitative gang research has been that understanding the social connections between gang members is important for understanding how gangs are organized. The current study addresses the following research questions: 1) Are individuals most central to a gang social network those who are most criminally active? 2) And related, which network position most accurately identifies the most criminally involved individuals? To answer these questions, the current study examines gang social structure by recreating gang social networks using official police data. Yearly social networks were constructed going two steps out from documented gang members. Additionally, measures of network centrality (degree, closeness, betweenness, and eigenvector) were calculated to predict criminal behavior, as measured by arrest. The implications of these findings for both theory and policy will be discussed.

## Concealed Carry Law – Psychological Aspects

Nancy Zarse  
*The Chicago School of  
Professional Psychology*

Dr. Luke Mudd  
*The Chicago School of  
Professional Psychology*

Participants will gain awareness of the psychological aspects of the Concealed Carry Law, such as managing emotions and autonomic arousal which effect judgment and accuracy. Additional issues include proper training in realistic settings, education about the nuances of legitimate use of a firearm, vigilante justice, and risk to unexpected but well-intentioned family and friends. Consideration will also be given to legitimate self-defense and the empowerment of those who carry concealed weapons. The presentation will explore what is needed to make sound judgments about the use of lethal force.

## SATURDAY

### PANELS 9:00 to 10:15 AM

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#### Panel 29

#### Practices among Law Enforcement, Academics, and Corporations

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Saturday, September 28th, 2013

9:00 to 10:15 AM

Michigan

**CHAIR**

Vladimir Sergevnin

*Western Illinois University*

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#### ACJS Meetings, “then” and “now”

David Jones  
*University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh*

How has the ACJS, our “parent” organization, changed over the years? Has it changed demographically (i.e., are there proportionately more women involved now)? Do we address the same issues as we did then? This paper will look at one element of that question by comparing ACJS meetings of 1982 and 2012 in various ways in order to begin to answer that by comparing issues addressed, modes of presentation, and other issues. It seems likely we have changed in significant ways.

#### Law Enforcement Efforts in Combatting Human Trafficking in Russia

Vladimir Sergevnin  
*Western Illinois University*

Shortly after the demise of the Soviet Union, Russian law enforcement and homeland security experts identified human trafficking as one of our nation’s most serious criminal justice issue. In the past decade, there have been multiple high profile incidents involving human trafficking. These incidents repeatedly underscore the need to proactively ensure the safety of migrants and young Russians. But despite all the efforts, most communities and law enforcement agencies have not initiated a comprehensive, systematic effort to reduce the likelihood and impact of human trafficking. This presentation focuses on current problems of combating human trafficking in Russia.

### Applied Force Three Decades of Investigation: Brethren, Ballistics, Blood, and Body Armor

Aaron Jude Westrick  
*Lake Superior State University*

Society and police are constantly wrestling with the role of police particularly the use of force. This book compiles over 30 years of investigations, research, and actual use of force experienced by the author as an investigator, researcher, university professor, and law enforcement officer. An accurate understanding of violent encounters involving police is unobtainable unless officers' interpretations of force encounters are understood through systematic social and investigative analysis. Police use of force violence is a highly subjective humanistic event. Officers interpret the meaning of violent events in highly stressful social, psychological, and physiological environments. The analytical measurement of evidence is examined within investigative methodology. The social dynamics of violent police encounters from the officers' interpretation and investigation technique is important in understanding police use-of-force in legal contexts.

This book involves a sample of police officers who have been violently assaulted with firearms (shot on body armor) and an overview of specific force cases investigated by the author. The author attempted to capture the essence of the officers' experience through their explanations of the violence they encountered. A social phenomenological approach was utilized to examine the officers' situational perceptions immediately prior to the encounter, the social action that took place during the encounter and symptoms of post traumatic stress disorder after the encounter. This book explores the perceptions, social actions, investigation process, ballistics and post-traumatic psycho-physiological symptoms of officers. Analysis is conducted of (typified police) shootings through 30 years of education and experience.

### An Examination of Corporate America's Travel Security Planning & Management

Loftin C. Woodiel  
*Missouri Baptist University*

This academic work examines the level of policy commitment within Corporate America to travel security planning and management. A ratio of companies with/without travel security policies is established. Of those with a travel security policy, the policy elements are then examined to understand the depth of their policy's commitment to domestic and international travel security fundamentals; e.g., travel security training, proactive pre-departure security notifications, transportation timing and mode, hotel safety and security, dining safety and security, office facility security considerations, meeting safety and security recommendations, mid-travel alerting, post-travel debrief, and emergency response planning. Limitations, findings and recommendations are developed and included.

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## Panel 30

### Policing Practices and Organization

Saturday, September 28th, 2013

9:00 to 10:15 AM

Windy City

**CHAIR**

Mahesh Nalla

*Michigan State University*

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### **Refining Wilson's Theory of Police Style: The Impact of Organizational Characteristics on Offense Specific Arrests**

Jesslyn Truesdale  
Kirk Miller  
*Northern Illinois University*

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the organizational structure of law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and police productivity across a variety of offenses. Considering its impact on the field, Wilson's (1968) classic work has surprisingly not been subjected to deep or wide empirical scrutiny. Recent organizational analyses inspired by Wilson (1968) have shown that agency-level characteristics may have effects on police discretion (Chappel et al. 2006; Eitle and Monahan, 2009; Zhao et al. 2006) though these studies fail to dis-aggregate arrest categories or examine organizational affects on arrest patterns across a variety of offenses. We address this gap by testing Wilson's theory of police organization using measures of arrest across four offense categories: serious crime; violent crime; property crime and drug crime. Using arrest data from Uniform Crime Reports combined with the 2007 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statics data, we created hypotheses derived from Wilson using data on a national sample of large law enforcement agencies. Findings illustrate the strengths and limitations of Wilson's organizational approach to explaining police arrest discretion.

### **Comparing Citizens' Attitudes Toward Police Effectiveness, Professionalism, Integrity, and Satisfaction: A Comparison of two Regions in India**

Mahesh Nalla  
*Michigan State University*

In this exploratory study we examine citizens' perceptions of police in India. Employing a unique methodology, we analyze citizens' perceptions on various dimensions of police behavior including effectiveness, professionalism, integrity, and overall satisfaction in two regions of the country. Consistent with the literature, this study integrates a broader range of the variables that explain citizens' confidence in police, including demographic characteristics, nature of contact. Findings and policy implications will be explored.

### **Reducing Violent Firearm Crime through Targeted Police Patrol: Assessing the Efficacy of Specific Enforcement Mechanisms**

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

This paper focuses on how different mechanisms of police activity can reduce violent crime in areas where it is highly concentrated. While numerous studies using experimental designs have tested and validated the use of hot-spots-based interventions, few studies identify the mechanisms through which focused interventions achieve crime reductions. This study finds that in addition to directed police patrols, arrests and building checks can reduce non-domestic firearm assaults. These findings go beyond previous literature, which has only examined broad policing strategies. The evidence that specific policing mechanisms reduce crime introduces a new approach to evidence-based policing that could carry significant implications for practitioners, policy makers, and researchers. The results of this study carry significant implications for the policing and research communities. Identifying the mechanisms that are most effective at reducing crime can allow the police to better utilize and deploy resources.

### **Re-Innovating the Wheel: The Management and Policy Value of Police Calls for Service**

Joseph Ferrandino  
*Indiana University-Northwest*

This presentation will examine the differences in three connected yet disparate Northwest Indiana jurisdictions through analyzing their calls for service data from a number of different perspectives. The data, borne from a university-police network relationship, is used to determine the differences in service, law enforcement and order maintenance in each department, as well as evaluate multiple police activities. The presentation concludes with a call for a renewed yet critical utilization to calls for service data as well as what has been learned from constant and in-depth evaluation of calls for service data in terms of management and policy in these three departments.

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## Panel 31

Saturday, September 28th, 2013  
9:00 to 10:15 AM  
St. Clair

### ROUNDTABLE: Coalition Building: Partnership Between Academia, Criminal Justice and Social Services

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**CHAIR**  
Melissa W. Burek  
*Bowling Green State University*

#### Coalition Building: Partnership Between Academia, Criminal Justice and Social Services

Mamta Ojha  
Melissa W. Burek  
Adam Watkins  
*Bowling Green State University*

Charlie Hughes  
*NorthWest Community  
Corrections Center*

Laura Selders  
*Family Service Counseling Center*

The purpose of this roundtable is to share information relevant for offender reentry services coalition building. In recent years, there has been increased momentum towards diversion and treatment programs for offenders with minor felonies. The Wood County Reentry Coalition (WCRC) was established in the spring of 2012 towards this end. The goal of this coalition is to reduce the current recidivism rate in Wood County by 50%. Several committees of the WCRC are working towards this endeavor like social services, education/employment, housing, legal issues, and data collection and integration. Discussion will include the following topics: social service frame of reference, coalition why and how, steps in forming coalitions, functions of committees, conflicts and challenges, organizational culture and partnership between academia, criminal justice, and social services. Discussants are serving in these committees and will draw on their coalition building experience with community-based organizations and identify factors critical for successful coalition building.

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## Panel 32

Saturday, September 28th, 2013  
9:00 to 10:15 AM  
Harbor

### Issues in Law Enforcement and Corrections

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**CHAIR**  
Kevin Waters  
*Northern Michigan University*

#### Evaluation of Chicago Police Department's Crisis Intervention Team for Youth training

Rebecca R. Skorek  
*Illinois Criminal Justice  
Information Authority*

The Chicago Police Department, in conjunction with the National Alliance on Mental Illness of Greater Chicago (NAMI-GC), established its 40-hour Crisis Intervention Team for Youth (CIT-Y) training to teach officers how to better respond to mental health crises among juveniles. Training law enforcement officers about youth mental health may reduce criminalization of juvenile offending behavior related to unmet mental health needs. This study measured the extent to which the CIT-Y training included information not already had by officers, as well as influenced their attitudes towards responding to service calls involving youth with mental health needs. A sample of 281 officers was obtained and findings suggested the CIT-Y training enhanced their knowledge of department protocols to use when responding to youth mental health-related calls and improved their perception of accessing community-based mental health care.

## **Knowledge and Persistence: Structuration Theory as an Explanation of the Practice of Solitary Confinement**

Ryan F. Thornell  
*University of South Dakota*

Recent criticisms of the practice of solitary confinement in American prisons, including direct comparisons of its practice to that of torture, increased prisoner outcry and action against its use, and pressure from law makers, have led to an increased focus on the use of the practice into the future. These criticisms coupled with staggering numbers of inmates subjected to solitary confinement across the nation demonstrate urgency in addressing the practices misuse and overuse. Interestingly, the criticisms, comparisons, and outcry face the challenge of changing a practice that has been in place for over two centuries. This research proposes using a framework grounded in structuration theory in order to provide an explanation for the persistence of solitary confinement across time. This framework examines the persistence by studying two key variables of structuration theory, empirical knowledge and latent knowledge, and their existence and influence in the prison's use of the practice. To do so, a case study is proposed in order to examine the roles of both knowledge-types, examining their intended roles and actual roles utilizing multiple sources of data. As a result, a new understanding of structuration theory, the roles of knowledge in organizations, and the practice of solitary confinement will be provided.

## **Knowledge and Persistence: Structuration Theory as an Explanation of the Practice of Solitary Confinement**

Kevin Waters  
*Northern Michigan University*

Since Clemmer's (1940) pioneering research on inmate socialization into the prison environment, researchers have attempted to determine whether pre-prison inmate characteristics versus prison conditions are salient in determining the extent to which inmates adopt a prisoners' code of loyalty towards fellow inmates. Both orientations, commonly known as "importation" and "deprivation" models of prisonization, respectively, have been used to explain and predict future inmate offending. However, research has failed to assess whether inmate tattoos play a role in the prisonization process and impact future offending patterns of prisoners. The purpose of this study is to provide a rigorous empirical assessment of the impact that inmate tattoos have on recidivism using importation and deprivation models of prisonization. The study examines a cohort of 79,749 released inmates from Florida prisons from 1995 through 2001 and tracks them over three years to assess the impact of tattoos on recidivism. Findings from the interaction analyses of tattoo variables, inmate characteristics, and prison conditions indicate the existence of two inmate profiles, each having an increased likelihood of recidivism. The existence of these two inmate profiles suggest that importation and deprivation models should be viewed as complementary, rather than competing, in the prisonization of inmates.



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- Christine Englebrecht, Ph.D., Social Construction of the Victim, Consequences of Violence Policies, Interaction of Offenders, Victims, and Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System
- Steven P. Lab, Ph.D., Department Chair. Juvenile Justice, Crime Prevention, Victimology, Research Methods.
- John Liederbach, Ph.D., Police Integrity, Rural and Small-Town Policing, Racial Profiling, Patrol Allocation, and Crime by Physicians
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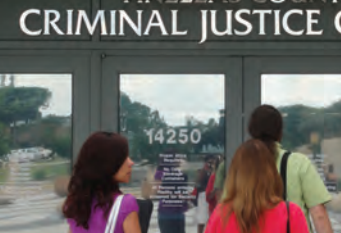
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#### **For more information: Please contact the Graduate Coordinator:**

Melissa W. Burek, Ph.D.  
Criminal Justice Program  
Room 223 Health Center  
Bowling Green, OH 43403-0282  
419.372.9542 or mwburek@bgsu.edu

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

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

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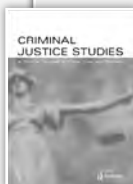
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Garry Bombard. Senior Lecturer & Forensic Science Program Director. Ph.D., University of Illinois Chicago. Areas of interest: Crime laboratory operations and policy and the impact of forensic science on criminal justice system processing and effectiveness.

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

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

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

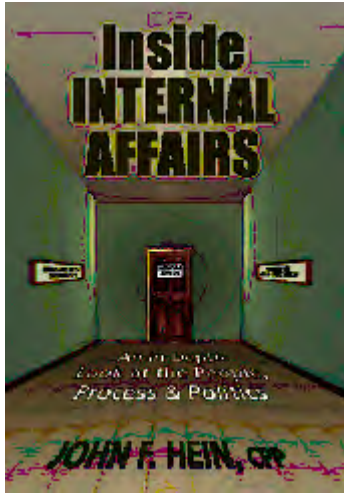
Arthur J. Lurigio. Professor & Associate Dean of Faculty, College of Arts and Sciences. Ph.D. Loyola University Chicago. Areas of interest: Offender drug abuse and dependence, mental disorders and crime, community corrections and criminal victimization and victim services.

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: Domestic and sexual violence, public opinion about justice, program evaluation of sex offender interventions, and jury nullification.

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



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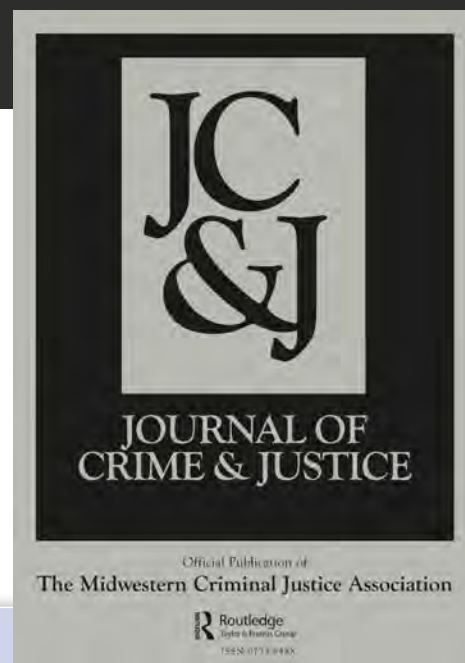
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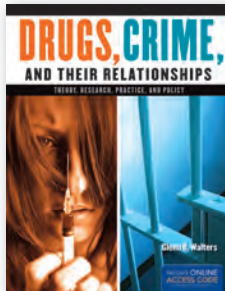


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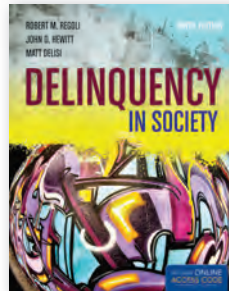


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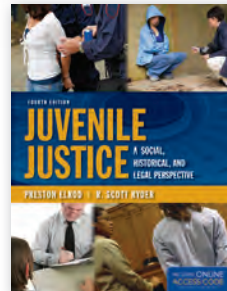
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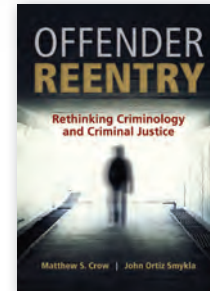
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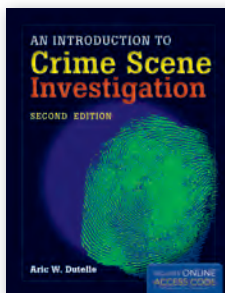
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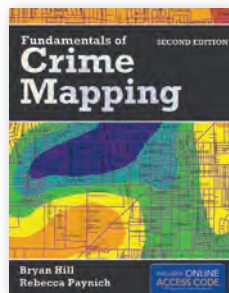
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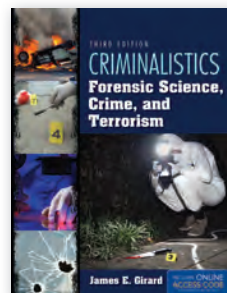
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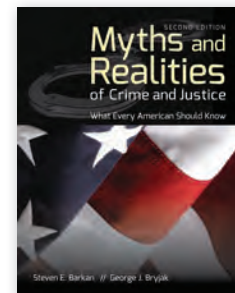
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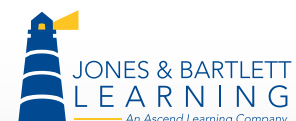
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## COURSES

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

## CAREERS

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



DEPARTMENT OF  
**CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
SCIENCES**  
*Illinois State University*

## RESEARCH, PRESENTATION, AND PUBLICATION

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

## STUDY ABROAD

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

## COMPETITIVE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

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

**CriminalJustice.IllinoisState.edu/Graduate**

This document is available in alternative formats upon request by contacting the Department of Criminal Justice Sciences at (309) 438-7617  
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# ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

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.

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**2014 Annual Meeting Program Submission Deadline:**  
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**For More Information, Visit:**  
[www.acjs.org](http://www.acjs.org) – "Annual Meeting" section

ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

# ACJS

# Welcome to the 2013 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Meeting!

## 2013-14 Faculty

Amy Anderson	Anne Hobbs	Lisa Sample
Candice Batton	Dennis Hoffman	Jukka Savolainen
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Pauline Brennan	Colleen Kadleck	Ryan Spohn
Sam Clinkinbeard	Chris Marshall	Benjamin Steiner
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  - *Dr. Pauline Brennan, the Doctoral Program Chair at (402) 554-2610 or [pkbrennan@unomaha.edu](mailto:pkbrennan@unomaha.edu)*
  - *Dr. Lisa Sample, the Masters' Program Chair at (402) 554-2610 or [lsample@unomaha.edu](mailto:lsample@unomaha.edu) for more information.*
- *Home of the Juvenile Justice Institute & the Consortium for Crime & Justice Research; facilitating collaborative research & community engagement.*
- *Contact Dr. Candice Batton, Director, for more information about UNO at (402) 554-4452 or [cbatton@unomaha.edu](mailto:cbatton@unomaha.edu).*

<http://criminaljustice.unomaha.edu/>



# Justice Not Prisons

Toward Healing, Away from Harm



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

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

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

Visit [www.justicenotprisons.org](http://www.justicenotprisons.org) to learn more and to participate.

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

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- Doctoral students include both traditional, full-time students and part-time, working professionals.
- Doctoral teaching and research assistantships are available for full-time students and pay about \$26,000 for the academic year.

*The School of Criminal Justice at Texas State University offers a doctoral program for (1) criminal justice professionals who seek advanced education and (2) students who will pursue academic appointments at colleges and universities in Texas and around the nation. Texas State University is located in the heart of the central Texas corridor, near 16 state criminal justice offices and 13 Texas counties, including Travis (Austin) and Bexar (San Antonio). The university's geographic proximity to state criminal justice agency headquarters for law enforcement, criminal courts, and corrections, and to managers and executives in these agencies, makes it an ideal location for offering a doctoral-degree program.*

*The doctoral program is part of a vibrant School, with approximately 1,000 bachelor's students, 150 master's students, and 50 doctoral students. Faculty members are involved in a wide range of applied and basic research. A list of faculty and their research interests is available at [www.cj.txstate.edu/people/faculty](http://www.cj.txstate.edu/people/faculty).*

For more information, contact: Dr. Mark C. Stafford, Doctoral Program Director \* [stafford@txstate.edu](mailto:stafford@txstate.edu) \*  
(512) 245-4525 \*[www.cj.txstate.edu](http://www.cj.txstate.edu)



## Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

Three reasons why you should consider a graduate degree, MA or PhD, at SIU Carbondale:

1. Courses are taught by faculty members who are nationally and internationally-recognized for their important contributions to the criminology and criminal justice fields through their research and collaboration with criminal justice agencies. This expertise and experience produces an enriching educational experience for our students. We conduct research in the areas of communities and crime, homeland security, terrorism, geography of crime, policing, corrections, cybercrime, and prisoner reentry, just to name a few.
2. The size of our graduate program allows us to work one-on-one with our graduate students. Our graduate program is relatively small, which allows for a close working relationship with students. This is especially critical for a successful non-thesis paper, thesis, or dissertation. Many of our graduate students publish research with faculty. Most of our graduate students are funded through assistantships.
3. Our graduate program alumni have gone on to start successful careers in a variety of local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies, or they have moved on to doctoral work. The success of our alumni speaks to the skills they learned while in our program.

Contact us for more details: (618) 453.6373 or visit our website <http://cola.siu.edu/ccj/graduate/index.php>

### **We are hiring this year! Join our faculty:**

Tenure-track Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, SIU Carbondale, beginning August 16, 2014. Application deadline, September 20, 2013, or until filled. For more information, visit: <http://www.siu.edu/jobs> (Search # CoLA-716). *SIU Carbondale is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer that strives to enhance its ability to develop a diverse faculty and staff and to increase its potential to serve a diverse student population. All applications are welcomed and encouraged and will receive consideration.*

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