

Innovations in Criminal Justice and Criminology: Moving Forward from a Pandemic



Criminology Consortium

The CrimCon Annual Meeting
October 18 – 22, 2021

Program

THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM

ANNUAL MEETING

October 18 – 22, 2021

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Our Vision: We envision an inclusive consortium where everyone can share their knowledge of criminology and criminal justice regardless of their position, education, location, or financial status.

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- Promote and foster evidence-based practices in education, training, and practice related to criminal justice and criminology
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- Foster ethical standards and promote diversity and inclusion in the field
- Provide an option for those who cannot travel to conferences in the United States for a variety of reasons and/or participants who cannot afford to attend any face-to-face conferences for whatever reason.

We'd like to send a special thank you to our participants. We see your efforts and appreciate you selecting CrimCon to talk about your research.

Conference Registration

The Criminology Consortium believes in free sharing of research and science. Attendees can [register](#) online. The conference is free to attend. We are a non-profit organization. [Donations](#) are always welcome.

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We'd also like to thank our University sponsors. Their support allows us to continue our goal to offer this conference to as many attendees as possible and at no cost. Thank you for your support.



DEPARTMENT OF
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Note: All times listed in the program are EDT.

THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM

ANNUAL MEETING

October 18 – 22, 2021

Monday, October 18th at a Glance: Law Enforcement

9:00 – 9:30	<u>Welcome Address from President Bobbie Ticknor</u>
9:30 – 9:45	<u>Daily Welcome Address from Board Member, Daniel Lytle</u>
10:00 – 10:50	<u>Featured Speaker Presentation</u> Wellbeing and Law Enforcement: Understanding & Responding to the Unique Challenges of the Profession Jeffrey Pfeifer, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology
11:00 – 11:50	<u>Roundtable on Field Training</u>
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch Break
1:00 – 1:50	<u>Police Corruption and Deviance</u> 1. Corruption, Impunity, and Mistrust: Moving Beyond Police Gatekeepers for Researching Gangs 2. Using Google Alerts to Study Police Crime 3. The George Floyd Case as a Reason for the Re-examination of a Similar Case in Greece: Relation between Systemic and Social Reactions for Greek Police Arbitrariness
2:00 – 2:50	<u>Investigative Technology and Innovation</u> 1. “The Two Prints MATCH”- What the Statement is and What it Means in a Courtroom 2. Do Place-based Capital Investment Policies Influence Public Safety: Multi-site Evidence from the Opportunity Zones Program 3. Training Police Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams: Implications for Missing Persons Work
3:00 – 3:50	<u>Police and Community Interaction</u> 1. The Impact of Perceived Condition on Police Use of Force 2. Do I Have a Role: Using Role Theory to Explain Police Attitudes Toward Encouraging Substance Use Treatment 3. Media Coverage of Police Interventions: An Experimental Study of the Influence of Camera Perspective on Credibility of Information

THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, October 19th at a Glance: Courts & Corrections

9:30 – 9:45	<u>Daily Welcome Address from Board Member, Jessica Warner</u>
10:00 – 10:50	<p><u>Pretrial and Sentencing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do Court Reminders Reduce Failures to Appear in Court? A Meta-Analysis 2. Removing Barriers to Pretrial Appearance: Lessons Learned from Tulsa County, Oklahoma, and Hennepin County, Minnesota 3. Suspended Sentences in Spain: An Alternative to Prison or a “Bargaining chip” in Plea Negotiations? 4. The Effect of Sanction Severity and its Interaction with Procedural Justice
11:00 – 11:50	<p><u>Sentencing and Wrongful Conviction</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customary law and the punishment imposed by traditional leaders to ensure crime prevention in rural areas in South Africa 2. The Impact of Virtual Criminal Trial Implementation Towards Judge’s Sentencing Decision in West Jakarta District Court 3. A Content and Thematic Analysis of Reddit Discussions about When They See Us 4. Helping Exonerates: The Impact of Belief in a Just World, Locus of Control, and Perceptions of Responsibility
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch Break
1:00 – 1:50	<p><u>Correctional Philosophies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connection to Care in a Municipal Jail Setting: An Innovation Fund Case Study from Long Beach, California 2. Insiders, Outsiders, Beyond the Walls.... Forming a Collaborative Theatre Company with Marginalised Communities During the Pandemic 3. Restorative Conference Facilitator Training and Certification Requirements for the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Contexts: A Content Analysis of State Statutes
2:00 – 2:50	<p><u>Corrections during Covid-19</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Politics Over Public Safety: Deciding the Value of Each Life Behind Bars During the Covid-19 Pandemic 2. Reentry Research in a Post-COVID-19 World: Implications and Strategies for Examining Justice-Involved Persons (JIPs) after the Pandemic 3. Rural Correctional Officer Satisfaction and Turnover During COVID-19
3:00 – 3:50	<p><u>Families and Incarceration</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Couple connectedness in corrections: Attachment, childhood parental stability, and dyadic adjustment in romantic relationships with an incarcerated partner 2. Conflictual couples: The impact of dyadic adjustment and depressive symptoms on conflict in incarcerated couples 3. “Fear of the Unknown”: Coparenting with an incarcerated individual
4:00 – 4:50	<p><u>Juvenile Justice</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping the Youth Justice Penal Field 2. Ecological Ruptures & Strain: Girls, Juvenile Justice & Phone Removal 3. Positive youth development-based redesign of juvenile probation: A quasi-experimental study

THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday, October 20th at a Glance: Race/Ethnicity,
Gender, and Immigration

9:30 – 9:45	<u>Daily Welcome Address from Board Member, Carlos Rajas</u>
10:00 – 10:50	<p>Race/Ethnicity, Immigration, and the Covid-19 Pandemic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COVID-19 Impacts on Community-Based Interventions for Justice-Involved Minority Young Adults: Practitioner Perspectives 2. New Manifestations of Crimmigration Regime in Times of Pandemic 3. The Continued Prohibition of Cannabis & Racism at Canada’s Borders
11:00 – 11:50	<p><u>Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Justice</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More Than Meets the Eye: The Impact of Gender Expression and Gender Role Self-Concept on Facial Recognition Accuracy 2. Agency at the Intersections: Navigating and Resisting Islamophobia 3. Black Girl Magic: Stories of Resilience Among Black Females in the Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Systems
12:00 – 12:30	<p><u>Featured Speaker Presentation</u> #StopAsianHate: Examining Hate Crimes against Asians and Asian Americans Janice Iwama, American University</p>
12:30 – 2:00	Lunch Break
2:00 – 2:50	<p><u>Race/Ethnicity, Education, and Development</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “People give me dirty looks for being Black and Muslim.” Muslim Students at the Margins: Diversity and Exclusion on Campus 2. Outside In: Hiring a Justice-Involved Individual to Teach at a University 3. Anti-Immigrant Violence and Xenophobia in South Africa: Untreated Malady and Potential Snag for National Development

THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday, October 21st at a Glance: Victimization

9:00 – 9:15	<u>Daily Welcome Address from Board Member, Arelys Madero</u>
9:15 – 9:50	Featured Speaker Presentation Using Victimological Methods to Inform the Measurement of Human Trafficking Victimization Teresa Kulig, University of Nebraska at Omaha
10:00 – 10:50	<u>Thematic Panel</u> Human Trafficking in Spain
11:00 – 11:50	<u>Thematic Panel</u> Progress, Pitfalls, and Potential of the Violence Against Women Act 25+ Years Later
12:00 – 12:30	<u>Violence & The Need for Effective Intervention</u> 1. Mexican Drug War: The Effect of Targeted High-Level Enforcement on Cartel-Linked Violence 2. The Disregarded Implications of Albinism Killings in Jozini and Neighboring Areas: Understanding the Audience Perception About the Incidence
12:30 – 1:00	Lunch Break
1:00 – 1:50	<u>Scope and Etiology of Victimization in International Contexts</u> 1. When do Businesses Report Cybercrime? Findings from a UK Study 2. Risk Factors and Prevention of School-Based Violence in South Africa: A Case Study of John Langalibalele High School 3. Belizean Mothers in Intimate-Partner Violent Relationships
2:00 – 2:50	<u>Roundtable on Coffee Chats with Researchers: Identifying Next Steps and Gaps in the VAW Field</u>
3:00 – 3:50	<u>Roundtable on the Future of Batterer Intervention Programs: Identifying Priority Needs for the Field and Associated Criminal Justice Responses to Perpetrators of Interpersonal Violence</u>
4:00 – 4:50	<u>Modeling Crime & Victimization Outcomes</u> 1. The Effect of Atlanta’s Shelter-In-Place Order on Burglary 2. Understanding the Overlap of Offending and Victimization: Using Cluster Analysis to Examine Group Differences 3. Alcohol and Campus Crime

THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, October 22nd at a Glance: Other Innovations in CJ

9:30 – 10:00	<u>Presidential Address</u>
10:00 – 10:50	Conducting Research and Student Learning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How Can Evidence Have a Stronger Influence on Criminal Justice Policy in Canada (and Beyond)? 2. Implementing a Program for the Success of Transfer Students 3. “Please be gentle, we’re trying our best!”: Pedagogical Strategies to Support Student Success in Online Crime and Justice Education
11:00 – 11:50	<u>Featured Speaker Presentation</u> Using Virtual Reality in the Criminal Justice Classroom Hayden Smith, University of South Carolina
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch Break
1:00 – 1:30	<u>Influences on Delinquency and Future Criminal Behavior</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “I love you! I hate you!” An Assessment of the Impact of Sibling Relationship Quality on Delinquency Among a Large Sample of American Siblings 2. Does Parental Incarceration Condition the Relationship between Childhood Lack of Guilt and Criminal Justice Involvement? A Life-Course Analysis 3. Creating an Investigative Framework for Understanding the Language of Lone Wolf Terrorists
2:00 – 2:50	<u>Communities and Crime</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marijuana Dispensaries and Crime: Implications for Place Management 2. Homelessness and Crime in Neighborhoods 3. The Logic of Financialization facing the Rational Choice on Mariana Case
3:00 – 3:45	<u>Conflict Criminology</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Importance of Lived experience: Introducing Lived Experience (Doordook Korliny) Criminology 2. Justifying the Need for Augmented B.I.P.O.C. Women Representation in Criminology: Why I am Determined to Become the Next Iteration of Convict Criminologist
3:45 – 4:00	<u>Closing Remarks from President Ticknor</u>

THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING October 18 – 22, 2021

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18TH

9:00 – 9:30: **Greetings from the President of CrimCon**

Welcome to the 2021 Criminology Consortium Annual Meeting. CrimCon President, Bobbie Ticknor, will welcome presenters and attendees to the conference. A new theme will be highlighted each day of the conference:

- Monday, October 18
 - Policing
- Tuesday, October 19
 - Courts & Corrections
- Wednesday, October 20
 - Intersectionality in Criminal Justice (race, ethnicity, gender)
- Thursday, October 21
 - Victimology
- Friday, October 22
 - Presidential Address
 - Other Innovations in Criminal Justice

9:30 – 9:45: **Daily Welcome Address**

Board Member, Daniel Lytle



Daniel Lytle is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at North Carolina Central University. Dr. Lytle's current research projects involve assessing officer wellness and recruitment and retention with police departments and sheriff's offices in North Carolina. His work also focuses on the use of meta-analysis to understand police officer decision-making and the relationship between fear of crime relates to police satisfaction. Dr. Lytle continues to explore the use of meta-analysis to understand the decision-making of other criminal justice actors. His work has been published in the Journal of Criminal Justice, Police & Society, and Deviant Behavior.

10:00 – 10:50: Feature Speaker Presentation

Wellbeing and Law Enforcement: Understanding & Responding to the Unique Challenges of the Profession

Jeffrey Pfeifer, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology

Jeff Pfeifer has been teaching and conducting research in forensic psychology for the past 15 years. Areas of interest include the well-being of prison officers and prisoners, jury decision-making, and Indigenous people and the justice system. He has also conducted program evaluations for security agencies in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, and Russia.



11:00 – 11:50: Roundtable on Field Training

Discussants

- *Monique Jenkins, Senior Research Specialist at CNA & Program Manager, Field Training Programs in Law Enforcement*
- *Jessica Dockstader, Senior Research Specialist at CNA & Deputy Program Manager, Field Training Programs in Law Enforcement*
- *Scott Decker, Chief Research Scientist, CNA Center for Justice Research and Innovation & Advisor for Field Training Programs in Law Enforcement*
- *Tom Woodmansee, Senior Advisor, CNA Center for Justice Research and Innovation & Subject Matter Expert*

Captain Sharon Oster, Oklahoma City, OK, Police Department & Subject Matter Expert

While effective training is critical for all professions, it is especially crucial for those that include high levels of stress and life-or-death situations—like law enforcement. Field training is often described as the most important stage in an officer’s career. Time spent with a field training officer (FTO) is vital to a trainee’s career development and helps shape the culture of an agency. CNA’s Center for Justice Research and Innovation recruited six law enforcement agencies for a case study to explore field training programs in an effort to highlight promising practices, identify areas for improvement, and promote information sharing. Our research found a lack of standardization among practices across agencies. Agencies required various levels of experience for FTOs, trained FTOs using different philosophies, and incentivized FTOs using several methods. FTOs in the majority of participating agencies felt a tremendous amount of responsibility and pressure to successfully train the next generation of law enforcement. Although all trainees recognized the importance of field training, many felt unprepared for the transition from academy to hands-on learning. Those trainees with the most positive views of field training shared that their agencies

clearly stated expectations, supported the FTOs and the trainees, and encouraged open and honest feedback.

1:00 – 1:50: Police Corruption and Deviance

1. Corruption, Impunity, and Mistrust: Moving Beyond Police Gatekeepers for Researching Gangs

Ellen Van Damme, UCLA

This paper discusses the importance of having several entry points into the field, via gatekeepers who do not belong to law enforcement agencies, in contexts where the police cannot be defined as trustworthy. The argumentation of this paper is based on qualitative research on women and gangs in Honduras. An ethnographical methodology was implemented, which included over a year of observations, 65 interviews and two focus groups in gang-controlled communities and detention centers in Central America (with a focus on Honduras), between 2017 and 2020. Collaborating with the police as gatekeepers in gang research needs to be reevaluated. In countries like Honduras, the police is riddled with corruption and impunity, which eventually leads to mistrust among gang members and other citizens. Hence, it is recommended to approach other, non-law enforcement, gatekeepers, who often stand much closer to the gangs, and have a less conflicted or biased position towards them, as well as towards other people living in gang areas. Researchers should move beyond police gatekeepers to study gangs. Additionally, there is an urgent need for further police reform to counter the issues of corruption, impunity and mistrust.

2. Using Google Alerts to Study Police Crime

Chloe Wentzlof, Bowling Green State University

Philip Stinson, Bowling Green State University

John Liederbach, Bowling Green State University

Police crime is a particular form of police misconduct involving the criminal arrest of police officers. The federal government does not collect, analyze, nor disseminate data concerning crimes perpetrated by the police. The lack of publicly available official data on police crime undermines the study of police misconduct and ongoing socio-legal movements to improve policing. Our research involves the development of a database that utilizes Google Alerts to locate cases in which sworn law enforcement officers had been arrested for any type of criminal offense(s). The methodology has identified 11,932 cases from 2005-2015 involving the arrest of 9,819 police officer(s). The arrested officers were employed by 3,796 state, local, and special law enforcement agencies located in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The database has already been used to explore phenomenon that had not been the subject of large-scale empirical research including drug-related police crime, officer-involved domestic violence, off-duty police crime, and police sexual violence. The purpose of this study is to provide a detailed description of the methodology and analytical procedures developed using Google Alerts as a tool to identify and describe cases in which police officers perpetrate crimes themselves.

3. The George Floyd Case as a Reason for the Re-examination of a Similar Case in Greece: Relation between Systemic and Social Reactions for Greek Police Arbitrariness

Manos Karousos, Center for the Study of Crime

Manos Technitis, Democritus University of Thrace

In a climate of international and local protests against police brutality, which has been intensified under the influence of George Floyd's case, there is a regrettable explosion of police brutality - and consequently of social protests against it- in Greece (e.g., the case of Nea Smyrni). In addition, the Greek policymakers have recently drafted a new law aiming to legitimate police presence in universities, which has provoked strong reactions at both political and societal levels. The question is why police's role and mission seem not only to be seriously put in question on a systemic level in Greece but there is a kind of "resurgence" of police brutality in the country, despite the echo of George Floyd's case, but also of the previous Alexis Grigoropoulos' case and the societal protests? One way to approach this question is to further ask whether there is a convergence or not between social and systemic reactions against police brutality, as should be the case in a democratic society. Focusing our interest on the birthplace of democracy, we need to think if social protests against police brutality are in the same line with judicial reaction and legal responses on this topic. A sociologist and a lawyer discuss together based on what has happened in the country in terms of societal and judicial reaction(s) to police brutality since 2008.

2:00 – 2:50: Investigative Technology and Innovation

1. "The Two Prints MATCH"- What the Statement is and What it Means in a Courtroom

Kanika Aggarwal, Jindal Global Law School, O P Jindal University

"The two prints match" is frequently presented as testimony in court when it comes to fingerprint evidence. Such assertions have been shown to be scientifically untenable. Nonetheless, for a variety of reasons, this conventional method of providing fingerprint identification reports has remained in use. The judicial system and judges are completely unmindful of the genuine probative value of a fingerprint expert's report. Numerous instances of erroneous fingerprint identification and seminal studies by authoritative organisations, are two of the reasons why fingerprint identification has received widespread attention in recent years. This is cause for great worry, since fingerprinting is often erroneously referred to as "exact science" in judicial contexts. This article is meant to discuss how fingerprint evidence is handled in Indian courts. The first section of the paper presents a discussion of the fundamentals of fingerprint identification. This is followed by a series of divulging scientific revelations regarding fingerprint identification that serve as the foundation for this article. Following that, an analysis of the judgments rendered by the Indian courts is provided. The last section of the article contains some conclusions and recommendations.

The paper demonstrates substantial discrepancies between legal interpretations of latent fingerprint comparison evidence and scientific understanding.

2. Do Place-based Capital Investment Policies Influence Public Safety: Multi-site Evidence from the Opportunity Zones Program

David Mitre Becerril, University of Pennsylvania

Relying on the criminal justice system and law enforcement to prevent crime is costly to society. Other methods to address criminal behaviors are needed. One alternative is the role of place-based capital investment policies aiming to foster economic growth in distressed neighborhoods. However, crime research has remained silent about the effect of such interventions. The Opportunity Zones program, created as part of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, provides substantial tax benefits to those investing in low-income communities. Combining a score weighting method in a difference-in-differences estimator, this research assesses the early impacts of the Opportunity Zones Program on economic conditions and public safety in 15 US cities. The results suggest that subsidizing capital tax investments do not cause neighborhood changes, at least in the short-term, measured by poverty, employment, and family income levels. It neither improves public safety, comprised of calls for service, police stops, crimes, and arrests incidents. There are few heterogeneity impacts among the most populated US cities. The evidence suggests that place-based capital investments policies are a limited alternative to influence short-term community changes and improve public safety.

3. Training Police Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams: Implications for Missing Persons Work

Lorna Ferguson, University of Western Ontario

Janne Gaub, UNC Charlotte

Police search and rescue (SAR) teams are crucial players in resolving missing person cases. Resultantly, police employ a host of training for SAR members in collaboration with institutions, organizations, and groups. Such training, however, has not been studied. This warrants attention as, in a time of police legitimacy crises and austerity policing, appropriate and quality police training for effective, efficient practices is imperative. Therefore, we examined the training needs and offerings for police SAR personnel, and their impact on SAR operations and work, through thematic analysis of interviews with 52 police SAR members from 17 agencies across Canada. Findings suggest there are no homogeneous, structured, or standardized training offerings for police SAR personnel. Instead, training varies within and across agencies and regions, and between officers and roles, as it is commonly based upon anecdotal experiences and in-house developed ‘best practices.’ We discuss the implications for police SAR operations and work.

3:00 – 3:50: Police and Community Interaction

1. The Impact of Perceived Condition on Police Use of Force

Laurie Becker, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Prior research suggests that one of the main reasons police use force is in response to an individual resisting their requests. When it comes to resistance, research also tends to show that individuals with mental health conditions as well as individuals with substance use disorder are among those with an elevated likelihood of resisting. For this reason, these populations often find themselves to be the recipients of police force. Understanding this, this study aims to examine the variation in police use of force across four populations: those with no perceived mental illness or substance use disorder, those with perceived mental illness, those with perceived substance use disorder, and those with both perceived mental illness and substance use disorder. More specifically, this project will ascertain whether police are more likely to use physical force across the populations as well as the how the level of force used varies. In terms of practical implications, this research will allow greater insight to be gained into how police perceptions of an individual's mental health condition and/or sobriety impacts their willingness to use force, which can be used to inform further policy on this issue.

2. Do I Have a Role: Using Role Theory to Explain Police Attitudes Toward Encouraging Substance Use Treatment

Laurie Becker, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Recognizing that since 2000, the number of overdose deaths from opioids has quadrupled to nearly half a million, it became increasingly clear across the field of policing that something had to be done to decrease drug use and reduce the rates at which individuals were overdosing. While it was not as clear exactly what should be done, police leaders realized that their traditional, crime control approach, was not working to decrease drug use nor was it successful in reducing overdose rates. In recognition of this reality, police shifted away from the crime control model of policing toward a more service-centered model of policing. This shift involved police departments taking on many of the characteristics of social service agencies in order to work with those with substance use disorder in an effort to encourage them to obtain treatment. Using survey data from 90 New England police departments, this study aims to ascertain whether officers believe it is their responsibility to encourage treatment to those who have overdosed. Additionally, this study examines the extent to which role theory can be used to explain officers' beliefs.

3. Media Coverage of Police Interventions: An Experimental Study of the Influence of Camera Perspective on Credibility of Information

Brigitte Poirier, Université de Montréal

Rémi Boivin, Université de Montréal

Citizen recordings of police interactions has grown considerably in recent years. In response to this phenomenon, police organizations have also increasingly been adopting body-worn cameras to capture their own point of view of interventions. It is therefore now possible to see several perspectives of a same controversial police intervention, as was the case with the death of George Floyd in 2020. But while these different types of recordings can often enlighten us on the course of an event, does the information they provide carry the same weight in terms of credibility? This study evaluates how different camera perspectives affect the perception of credibility of information presented in the news. A total of 634 participants viewed and assessed a news report of a police use-of-force event. The event was filmed either from a cellphone, a closed-circuit camera (CCTV) or a body-worn camera (BWC) perspective. Participants who watched the BWC footage were more likely to perceive the information presented in the news report as accurate, while those who watched the CCTV footage were more likely to perceive it as biased. Findings are discussed in terms of their implication for public opinion.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH

9:30 – 9:45: Daily Welcome Address

Board Member, Jessica J. Warner



Jess Warner is an Associate Professor in the Department of Justice & Community Studies at Miami University (Ohio) Regionals where she teaches corrections, research methods, and field experience courses on both regional campuses. Dr. Warner earned her doctorate in Criminal Justice from the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati in 2015. Her practical experience includes working as a quality improvement manager and security staff at various community correctional facilities. Her research specializations include correctional rehabilitation, reentry, justice and community collaborations, organizational climate in corrections, and victimization. Dr. Warner has served as a consultant to many correctional agencies nationally and internationally by providing training, technical assistance, and

evaluation services. In her free time, Dr. Warner likes to spend time with her family and attend music concerts.

10:00 – 10:50: Pretrial and Sentencing

1. Do Court Reminders Reduce Failures to Appear in Court? A Meta-Analysis

Deniz Arıturk, Wilson Center for Science and Justice at Duke Law

Samantha Zottola, Policy Research Associates

William Crozier, Wilson Center for Science and Justice at Duke Law

Court reminder systems notify people of the date, time, and location of an upcoming court appearance via text, phone call, or mail to prevent failures to appear in court (FTAs). Court reminders have been implemented in multiple US jurisdictions and are promoted by numerous policymakers and advocacy organizations as effective, minimally intrusive, and low-cost tools to prevent FTAs and their wide-ranging collateral consequences for defendants and courts. Further, empirical research has almost ubiquitously supported their efficacy in reducing FTA rates, with only a small number of studies reporting non-significant results. However, published results are heterogeneous in their age, legal considerations, and methods - making reminders an area prime for meta-analytic review. We meta-analyzed 12 papers that empirically test the efficacy of court reminder systems and found a small but significant effect on reducing FTA rates. We tested two moderators, charge type and inclusion of non-contactable people, and did not find either to be significant. We note that a variety of internal and external validity concerns indicate that the effects we found here may be limited in their translation to the real world. We discuss the practical concerns over reminder system implementation and future directions for research on reminder programs.

2. Removing Barriers to Pretrial Appearance: Lessons Learned from Tulsa County, Oklahoma, and Hennepin County, Minnesota

Evelyn McCoy, Urban Institute

Azhar Gulaid, Urban Institute

Janeen Buck Willison, Urban Institute

Increased rates of pretrial detention have driven overall growth in the jail population nationwide and carry significant individual and systemic impacts for people of color, who are disproportionately affected by pretrial policies. Targeting rates of failure to appear in court in local jurisdictions is key to reducing pretrial jail populations, especially because failure to appear can result in bench warrants and ultimately detention. This case study, part of a series highlighting work supported by the Safety and Justice Challenge Innovation Fund, examines the experiences of Tulsa County, Oklahoma, and Hennepin County, Minnesota, which implemented strategies to reduce rates of failure to appear in court and to reduce their respective jails' pretrial populations.

3. Suspended Sentences in Spain: An Alternative to Prison or a “Bargaining chip” in Plea Negotiations?

Steven Kemp, Pompeu Fabra University

Daniel Varona, University of Girona

Criminal proceedings in many European states are increasingly being resolved via plea bargaining agreements; yet, there is relatively scant European research on the implications for the defendant or the role this practice plays within the criminal justice system. Using a sample of 1417 criminal cases, this paper examines how suspended prison sentences may be utilized in Spain to encourage or coerce defendants into a guilty plea. In addition to more traditional regression analysis, covariates are controlled through an entropy balancing process. The findings show defendants who agree a plea deal are indeed less likely to enter prison, which has profound implications for criminal justice in Spain and beyond. On the one hand, it appears plea bargaining is being used to improve the efficiency of the system and, thus, maintain its very existence. On the other hand, issues regarding false confessions and sentencing disparities are specifically highlighted.

4. The Effect of Sanction Severity and its Interaction with Procedural Justice

Franziska Yasrebi-de Kom, NSCR

A.J.E. Dirkzwager, NSCR

P.H. van der Laan, NSCR

Recent scholarship suggests that detention may have differential effects depending on situational factors. This longitudinal study tests an integrative theoretical framework with the aim to identify the conditions under which detention deters from subsequent rule-violating behavior. We examined whether the effects of experienced sanction severity on subsequent misconduct/reoffending behavior are dependent on procedural justice perceptions among Dutch

adults in detention (n = 763 and n = 765). The deterrent effect of sanction severity on misconduct was dependent on procedural justice. Increased sanction severity only deterred from subsequent misconduct when treatment was perceived as procedurally neutral to just. For individuals that were detained for the first time, a similar interaction effect was observed for their reoffending behavior. The results support the added value of integrating deterrence theory with situational characteristics (i.e., procedural justice) to explain sanctioning effects and suggest that correctional staffs' relationships with individuals in detention can contribute to order in prison and beyond.

11:00 – 11:50: Sentencing and Wrongful Conviction

1. Customary Law and the Punishment Imposed by Traditional Leaders to Ensure Crime Prevention in Rural Areas in South Africa

*Mandlenkosi Mphatheni, University of Limpopo
Ntsika Mlamla*

South Africa has been hailed as the most advanced democracy in Southern Africa. However, despite celebrating more than two decades of democracy, its society has been identified as unequal both politically and financially, and this gap between rich and poor seems to be widening. One indication of this persistent inequality is the limited access that rural people have to criminal justice. This marginalisation has compelled rural people to rely heavily on customary law whose application is vested in traditional leaders. Before the arrival of European colonialists, African people were governed by chiefs and leaders under age-old rules and customs derived from their version of ethical norms and values. This paper is an effort to quench our curiosity about these traditional laws and practices among traditional leaders and to determine to what extent they are successful in preventing crime in rural South Africa. The investigation was desktop-based and comprised of a literature search to highlight customary laws and the punishments meted out by traditional leaders. In essence, it was found that traditional courts are user friendly and affordable as they require neither lawyers nor the sophisticated measures and processes of modern Eurocentric courts.

2. The Impact of Virtual Criminal Trial Implementation Towards Judge's Sentencing Decision in West Jakarta District Court

*Fitra Wityanto, West Jakarta Probation and Parole Office, Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia
Amalia Lathifah, West Jakarta Probation and Parole Office, Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia*

This research aims to investigate whether the implementation of virtual criminal trial in West Jakarta District Court has a significant effect on the judge's sentencing decision. A quantitative approach using comparison study was used as the research method. Data were extracted from the verdict sheets retrieved from supreme court's online repository. Judge's sentencing decision was measured by prison term in months. We compare the judge's sentence for the drug dealer trials

before the implementation of virtual criminal trial (June – December 2019, $N = 68$, $M = 69.53$, $SD = 8.563$) and after the implementation of virtual criminal trial (June – December 2020, $N = 66$, $M = 67.52$, $SD = 6.884$). Statistical analysis using independent sample t-test showed that there are no significant differences in the judge’s sentencing decision before and after the implementation of virtual criminal trial ($t(132) = 1.498$, $p = > .05$). In addition, we also found that there is no significant difference between the duration of the trial before and after the implementation of virtual criminal trial ($t(132) = 0.444$, $p = > 0.05$). These results indicate that the judge’s sentencing decision in West Jakarta District Court remain stable and arguably not affected by the virtual trial circumstances.

3. A Content and Thematic Analysis of Reddit Discussions about When They See Us

Taya D. Henry, Ontario Tech University

Kimberley A. Clow, Ontario Tech University

Lesley Zannella, Arizona State University

As the number of wrongful conviction media productions released to the public increases, an understanding of their potential impact on viewers is prudent. One such production, *When They See Us*, depicts the multiple wrongful conviction of the Exonerated Five. In the present study, we investigated the effect of watching *When They See Us* on Reddit users’ online conversations to ascertain the extent to which this wrongful conviction media production affected viewers’ awareness of wrongful convictions and their perceptions of exonerees. Following an inductive content analysis of Reddit posts shared to *r/WhenTheySeeUs* ($N = 461$), seven coding categories emerged. The ‘Wrongful Conviction Relevant’ coding category was the third most frequently observed, representing 28% of total posts. Additionally, after conducting an inductive thematic analysis of the ‘Wrongful Conviction Relevant’ posts, three themes and six subthemes emerged: Risk Factors (Individual Characteristics and System Factors), Exoneration and Beyond (Impacts on Exonerees and Changes to System), and the Innocence Movement (Unmet System Expectations and Public Awareness). Users’ ‘Wrongful Conviction Relevant’ posts were often thematically consistent with wrongful conviction correlates, outcomes, and preventative measures present in academic literature. These findings have potential implications for educating the public about wrongful convictions and humanizing the plight of exonerees.

4. Helping Exonerees: The Impact of Belief in a Just World, Locus of Control, and Perceptions of Responsibility

Karli Hamilton, Ontario Tech University

Kimberley Clow, Ontario Tech University

Canadians typically agree that exonerees should receive some form of government assistance post-exoneration (Angus Reid, 1995; Clow et al., 2012), yet it can be quite difficult for exoneree to receive this assistance (Roach, 2012; Schuller et al., 2021). Moreover, research has shown that perceiving the exoneree as responsible for their wrongful conviction reduces support and

willingness to help (Kukucka & Evelo, 2019; Savage et al., 2018; Scherr et al., 2018). We examined if people's beliefs that (1) the world was essentially a just and fair place (Belief in a Just World; BJW), (2) we have personal control over the events that happen to us (Locus of Control; LOC), and (3) exonerees are responsible for their wrongful convictions (Exoneree Responsibility; ER) affected self-reported willingness to help exonerees and signing a reintegration services petition. Canadian undergraduate students (N = 135) were shown a video of an exoneree discussing aspects of his wrongful conviction, and then answered a number of items and questionnaires, including BJW, LOC, and ER. Self-reported helping and petition signing were negatively correlated with BJW and ER, but not significantly correlated to LOC. The implications of these findings for stigma reduction will be discussed.

1:00 – 1:50: Correctional Philosophies

1. Connection to Care in a Municipal Jail Setting: An Innovation Fund Case Study from Long Beach, California

Jesse Jannetta, Urban Institute

Travis Reginal, Urban Institute

This case study examines Long Beach, California's experience piloting Connections to Care (C2C), a program designed to better connect people leaving the Long Beach municipal jail to social services in the community. Key features of the program were an embedded clinician in jail that provided release plans and referrals to services if needed and a graduate student fellow that coordinated transportation services, facilitated regular case-conferencing calls amongst local partners, and identified people eligible for homeless services. The program also benefited from the assistance of community health workers who typically shared lived experience of being incarcerated which helped them build rapport with C2C clients. The case study also highlights the unique challenges and potential solutions in facilitating a "warm handoff" when faced with a short window to make the connection. This case study provides lessons for other localities seeking to better coordinate services for people who frequently cycle in and out of jail, such as the importance of building local capacity to leverage county resources, having a "champion" in a local agency, and investing the necessary time to establish data-sharing agreements between key partners.

2. Insiders, Outsiders, Beyond the Walls.... Forming a Collaborative Theatre Company with Marginalised Communities During the Pandemic

Rowan Mackenzie, Shakespeare Institute

Creating a theatre company for those marginalised by society for their involvement with the criminal justice system, substance misuse and mental ill-health would be a challenge under any circumstances but during lockdown those difficulties were exacerbated. Yet, that was exactly how Beyond the Walls was created; inspired by a conversation with a prisoner-actor who spoke of his desire to 'use the spectrum of emotions I have struggled with for years' to create theatre and support his mental health. This led me to create a collaborative theatre company designed to offer

the opportunity for those feeling socially isolated, due to issues which would usually result in further societal exclusion. Drawing on my doctoral research-as-practice involving facilitating prison theatre companies which are ‘a co-operative endeavor, where all involved have a sense of ownership of it’. The inaugural rehearsal took place the day the 2021 lockdown was announced yet despite that we continued and are working on a version of the Scottish play, foregrounding the issues of PTSD and psychosis which some of the actors have personally suffered and using Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to explore the toxicity of relationships where both parties are locked into their own worlds of pain and anguish.

3. Restorative Conference Facilitator Training and Certification Requirements for the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Contexts: A Content Analysis of State Statutes

Jennifer Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno

Restorative justice programs for the criminal and juvenile justice contexts have proliferated in the United States over the last ten years. However, little is known about the training and certification requirements for restorative conference facilitators throughout the United States. I started with Sliva’s (2019) Restorative Justice Legislative Directory and updated it with new statutes through December 2020. A content analysis was conducted to determine how many states established training and certification standards and the content of those training and certification standards. The results indicate that a majority of states do not have statutorily defined restorative conference facilitator training and certification requirements. The likely causes and implications of weak or absent facilitator training and certification requirements are discussed.

2:00 – 2:50: Corrections during Covid-19

1. Politics Over Public Safety: Deciding the Value of Each Life Behind Bars During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Taryn VanderPyl, Western Oregon University

The Covid-19 pandemic shined a glaringly bright light on value-of-life choices made regarding incarcerated persons and for whom which level of health risk was deemed acceptable by those in positions of authority. Both state and federal governments were tasked with addressing the unprecedented crisis of housing human beings for the sake of punishment while being overrun by a virus that thrives in close quarters, forcing decisions on whose life was worth protecting. The spread of Covid-19 in prisons was rapid, especially among elderly populations. However, the politics surrounding elderly prisoners led to early release criteria that were not based on public safety, health, or science. Playing politics in these choices led to value-of-life decisions on whom could be released and whose life was worth risking.

2. Reentry Research in a Post-COVID-19 World: Implications and Strategies for Examining Justice-Involved Persons (JIPs) after the Pandemic

Christina Mancini, Virginia Commonwealth University

This presentation will explore how COVID-19 has affected justice-involved persons (JIPs) and the implications for future studies and investigations centered on reentry. Specifically, I will explore a) the extent to which individuals were released from correctional facilities due to COVID-19, b) the needs of JIPs in a post-pandemic environment, and c) research strategies scholars can undertake to study COVID-19 impacts on the reentry population. Implications are discussed.

3. Rural Correctional Officer Satisfaction and Turnover During COVID-19

Angelo Brown, Arkansas State University

What causes the high turnover rate in rural prisons during the COVID-19 pandemic? Prison researchers have explained the turnover rates of correctional officers and the factors that impact work and life satisfaction. Correctional officers in rural areas have unique challenges that can lead to low levels of job satisfaction and high levels of turnover. It is important to consider the impact of high turnover and low satisfaction to the prison, the inmates, the correctional officers, and the community in general. The study uses open-ended semi-structured interviews of administrators of rural prisons to identify the issues that they perceive are leading to the high turnover rates and lack of satisfaction and what has worked to improve these issues. The results show that there are various issues that prisons in rural America face that make it difficult to keep their employees from leaving and having their employees be satisfied with their life. The officers face unique issues such as a lack of opportunities for themselves and their families. Working in a prison has many stressors, and many of these rural areas have a lack of prosocial coping opportunities for the officers and their families.

3:00 – 3:50: Families and Incarceration

1. Couple Connectedness in Corrections: Attachment, Childhood Parental Stability, and Dyadic Adjustment in Romantic Relationships with an Incarcerated Partner

Eman Tadros, Governors State University

Alexis Gregorash, Governors State University

Attachment styles within dyadic relationships affect multiple levels of the family structure that include: the relationship itself, ability to adjust to and navigate change as a couple, as well as the implications it has on children. Utilizing a structural family therapy lens and data from the Multi-site Family Study on Incarceration, Parenting, and Partnering [MSF-IP], Actor-Partner Interdependence Modeling was used to address the correlation between dyadic adjustment and attachment between couples, as well as addressing factors of race on this correlation. Results yielded that higher rates of attachment were associated with better dyadic adjustment, especially if one partner had a higher rate of attachment.

2. Conflictual Couples: The Impact of Dyadic Adjustment and Depressive Symptoms on Conflict in Incarcerated Couples

Eman Tadros, Governors State University

Alyssa Vlach, Governors State University

In 2019, the United States state and federal imprisonment rate was 419 per 100,000 residents. Incarcerated individuals are not solely experiencing impacts of involvement in the criminal justice system; therefore, it is important to explore incarcerated romantic relationships. The purpose of this study is to examine if dyadic adjustment is associated with conflict between incarcerated men and their nonincarcerated female romantic partner while controlling for depression. Using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Modeling (APIM), our results showed that for both partners, higher levels of dyadic adjustment is associated with less conflict. Additionally, we found that dyadic adjustment is a stronger predictor of conflict for women. Further, increasing incarcerated men's dyadic adjustment is linked with decreasing conflicts for both the incarcerated men and their partners. Lastly, we found that men's depressive symptoms had a significant impact on conflict. Clinical implications for incarcerated men and their non-incarcerated female partners are discussed.

3. “Fear of the Unknown”: Coparenting with an Incarcerated Individual

Eman Tadros, Governors State University

Sarah Presley, Ohio State University

Over 2.2 million individuals are currently incarcerated in prisons and jails across the United States. Having a family member incarcerated impacts the entire family system. Recent research has shown the relational consequences of incarceration such as adjusting to and negotiating new rules and roles within the coparenting relationship. The coparenting relationship is multifaceted and necessitates empirical evidence that significantly honors the voices that are at the center of experience but typically silenced by the stigma and prejudice nature of incarceration and its coinciding consequences. Coparenting partners of incarcerated individuals were interviewed to understand the lived experience of incarcerated coparenting using a phenomenological approach. Four themes (positive relationship, stigma, seeking and providing support, and impact of incarceration) emerged from eleven interviews. Implications are provided on how to best advocate for this population through research, clinical work, and policy.

4:00 – 4:50: Juvenile Justice

1. Mapping the Youth Justice Penal Field

Abigail Salole, Sheridan College & Queensland University of Technology

I provide an overview of data collected through freedom of information requests in Ontario, Canada to examine the distribution of tasks and funds between state and non-state actors in response to youth in conflict with the law. This research presents new possibilities to explore the

social meaning of “who does what” in the response to youth crime. Empirical evidence is crucial in understanding the parameters of state power and for a more fulsome understanding of the youth justice penal field. A key finding is the significant role the (penal) voluntary sector plays in governing, managing, punishing, and helping youth in conflict with the law. Ultimately, this research helps to fill an empirical gap to better understand what the (penal) voluntary sector does, and why.

2. Ecological Ruptures & Strain: Girls, Juvenile Justice & Phone Removal

Michelle Lyttle Storrod, Widener University

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System are routinely having their cell phones and internet access removed as a part of court orders. Inspired by Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological Systems theory, this paper will demonstrate that phone removal causes a rupture to the girls’ digital ecology which exacerbates the condition of strain in which crime and victimizations occur. Findings are generated from an ethnographic study that took place in a north eastern US city. Findings will demonstrate that removing the phone misunderstands the conditions and causes of technology facilitated crime and victimization along the online/offline binary. Understanding the phone as part of a broader ecology illuminates why the girls would subsequently commit more serious crimes to regain access to their digital ecology.

3. Positive Youth Development-based Redesign of Juvenile Probation: A Quasi-experimental Study

Kathryn Cunningham, University of Washington

Science advisory boards and policy organizations have called for adolescent brain science to be incorporated into juvenile probation operations. To achieve this, Opportunity-Based Probation (OBP), a probation model that integrates knowledge of adolescent development, behavior change principles, and professional expertise, was developed in collaboration with a local juvenile probation department. Data/Methods The sample included moderate- or high-risk probation-involved youth in one Washington State juvenile probation department. The current study compares outcomes (recidivism and probation violations) for youth in the OBP condition (n = 34) versus probation as usual (n = 333). Inverse probability weighting (IPW) and coarsened exact matching (CEM) were used to estimate causal effects of OBP’s average treatment effect (ATE). Results Results indicated clear effects that youth involved in OBP had fewer criminal justice referrals for both counts of referrals and presence/absence of any referral. Outcomes for OBP’s effects on probation violations were in the hypothesized direction but did not reach statistical significance. Conclusions/Implications Overall, results provide preliminary support of developmentally-grounded redesigns of juvenile probation in reducing youth recidivism. Continued development and replication of transformed probation practices for youth involved in the criminal-legal system are critical to enhance positive youth development and community safety.

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EXCELLENCE, INTEGRITY AND RESPECT

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH

9:30 – 9:45: Daily Welcome Address

Board Member, Carlos Rojas



Carlos Rojas is originally from Venezuela and obtained his master's degree and doctoral degree in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. Currently, Dr. Rojas is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania where he has taught a variety of courses at the undergraduate and graduate programs. His research focuses on the intersection of race/ethnicity, immigration, neighborhood context and cultural adaptations for criminal behavior; the etiology of crime from a social organization and cultural perspective, and environmental criminology. His work has been published in the *Journal of Criminal*

Justice, and *Race & Justice*. Dr. Rojas participates regularly at international and local conferences and has been actively involved in community-service activities as interviewer in the Oral Review Board for the Carlisle Police Department and as an Intake Commissioner for the Borough of Carlisle Human Relations Commission (HRC) in Pennsylvania.

10:00 – 10:50: Race/Ethnicity, Immigration, and the Covid-19 Pandemic

1. COVID-19 Impacts on Community-Based Interventions for Justice-Involved Minority Young Adults: Practitioner Perspectives

Darren Beneby, North Carolina Central University

Jonathan Glenn, NCCU Juvenile Justice Institute

The purpose of this paper is to explore challenges experienced by community-based intervention programs working with justice-involved young adults during the global COVID-19 pandemic. Authors conducted four focus groups with practitioners working in community-based intervention programs at the onset and decline of the pandemic in Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 respectively. Results suggested that there was ample preparation for programs earlier in the pandemic, but that unforeseen challenges still arose. Results from the second round of focus groups, that coincided with the rollout of vaccines, suggested that practitioners had to be creative to accomplish organizational goals in the pandemic and that much could be learned from the experience of working to rehabilitate justice-involved minority youth in the pandemic that could be carried into future practice. Feedback from practitioners helped to identify recommendations for community-based interventions moving forward.

2. New Manifestations of Crimmigration Regime in Times of Pandemic

Anastasia Chalkia, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

Joanna Tsiganou, National Center for Social Research, Greece

Martha Lempesi, Center for the Study of Crime, Greece

Crimmigration poses a dynamic approach between the different fields of penal, administrative, and migration law at the outset. However, it seems that, progressively, there is an amalgamation of penal law practices with those of civil and administrative law processes in a way creating confusion as to the boundaries of each law discipline and rational. In addition, the protection of public health from COVID-19 interrelates with the above three fields of law and the measures undertaken for the confrontation of the pandemic are strengthening further the social controls already imposed towards the marginalized migrant-refugee populations. By examining official texts and news media as well as relative bibliography, the paper urges that health field establishes a concrete screening and a practice of control that affects disproportionately migrant populations and operates as an additive component to crimmigration. It ends by providing a discussion on health discrimination in a territory that creates internal health and thus societal borders that may lead to a regime of health ‘apartheid’ via a vaccination institutional racism that adds new dynamic connotations to ‘crimmigrated’ identities.

3. The Continued Prohibition of Cannabis & Racism at Canada’s Borders

Dara Vosoughi, University of Windsor

Cannabis for personal and recreational consumption is legal in Canada. Prior to October 17th 2018, the possession of any quantity of cannabis was a criminal offence, making individuals vulnerable to onerous criminal sanctions. The legislative act that resulted in the decriminalization and regulation of cannabis was framed as a means of advancing public health goals and reducing inequalities. Those once engaged in low level cannabis activities were no longer subject to criminal sanctions within Canada. However, the criminal status and practices upholding the prohibition of cannabis continues at Canada’s borders and international ports of entry. Individuals are still subject to criminal sanctions if caught entering Canada with cannabis. This research inquiry explores the enduring prohibition of cannabis at Canada’s international ports of entry from the perspective of its theoretical oppressive elements. I will examine the theoretical risk of state-propelled discrimination resulting from the continued prohibition of cannabis at the Canadian border by referencing sources of knowledge and applying that against the conditions surrounding law enforcement at Canada’s international ports of entry. Conclusions drawn about the possibility of discriminatory practices at the border will depend on existing knowledge.

11:00 – 11:50: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Justice

1. More Than Meets the Eye: The Impact of Gender Expression and Gender Role Self-Concept on Facial Recognition Accuracy

Erik Allen, Ontario Tech University

Tanya Karam-Zanders, Ontario Tech University

Megan Booth, Ontario Tech University

According to the Innocence Project (2020), 69% of wrongful convictions overturned by DNA evidence resulted from mistaken eyewitness identifications; several biases can affect eyewitness identification accuracy, including the gender of both the eyewitness and the perpetrator. The own-gender bias underlies the tendency to better remember faces of individuals who are the same gender as opposed to another gender (Lampinen et al., 2012). This study investigated gender expression and gender role self-concept (i.e., how one perceives themselves and others in terms of femininity and masculinity) to discern their potential impact on facial recognition accuracy and explore beyond simple gender identity. Undergraduate participants (N = 353) viewed a series of faces sequentially and completed a questionnaire to gauge their femininity and masculinity levels; those in the experimental group also rated each face on dimensions of masculinity and femininity. Results indicated that men and women not only process faces differently, but also the influence of gender expression on recognition accuracy was affected by the gender of the participant. This study: a) aids researchers and criminal justice practitioners in understanding how individuals process and remember faces, including their gender typicality, and b) inspires novel research questions relating to facial recognition accuracy.

2. Agency at the Intersections: Navigating and Resisting Islamophobia

Aneesa Baboolal, University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth

In the years after 9/11 and more recently, Muslim people have been subject to unique threats of discrimination, surveillance, and suspicion as a result of stigmatization. Gender-based violence and harassment of Muslim women in public spaces continue to be linked to hypervisibility (veiling), yet ‘invisible’ (non-veiled) Muslim women are also susceptible to gendered anti-Muslim racism in public spaces. This exploratory qualitative study examined the perceptions of Muslim women (n= 27) across race/ethnicity, and immigrant identity, in the months leading up to and after the 2016 US Presidential Election. Findings indicate that Muslim women navigated and resisted gendered anti-Muslim racism (Islamophobia) in everyday interactions, and subsequently, anti-Black racism and anti-immigrant sentiment. Veiled Muslim women navigate intersectional discrimination in society at the axes of racialized Muslim identity, as well as perceived categorization as an immigrant, thus, enduring xenophobia as well. Black Muslim women’s experiences of biased harassment are further complicated by anti-Black racism and societal perceptions of Muslims as ‘perpetual foreigners’. Thus, Muslim women in the United States are increasingly navigating and resisting Islamophobia as a result of their multifaceted identities.

3. Black Girl Magic: Stories of Resilience Among Black Females in the Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Systems

Sherri Simmons Horton, University of New Hampshire

Karen Kolivoski, Howard University

Youth involved in the foster care and juvenile justice systems, known as dual-status youth, are more likely to experience adverse outcomes than young people in the general population or who have experience one system. Black youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice and foster care systems, respectively, and are further disproportionately represented among dual-status youth. Specifically, Black females have demonstrated increases within the dual-status population. Although dual-status youth have deleterious outcomes into adulthood, many Black female dual-status youth exhibit resiliency, and go on to lead rewarding and successful lives. This presentation shares the preliminary results of interviews with Black adult females with a history of involvement in the juvenile justice and foster care systems and explores protective factors of resilience among these women. Emerging themes from interviews include: (1) adverse experiences of the women while dually-involved; (2) individuals and milestone events serving as a turning point; and (3) what participants believe is their personal source of strength, or their “Black Girl Magic”. Results add to the limited body of research focused on lived experiences of dual-status youth and adds a nuanced narrative of Black dual-status females, highlighting their personal triumphs following traumatic experiences in the child welfare and juvenile systems.

12:00 – 12:30: Featured Speaker Presentation

#StopAsianHate: Examining Hate Crimes against Asians and Asian Americans

Janice Iwama, American University

Janice A. Iwama is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Justice, Law & Criminology at American University in Washington, D.C. She received her Ph.D. in Criminology and Justice Policy from Northeastern University. Dr. Iwama’s primary research lies in exploring the intersection of race, ethnicity, immigration, and crime. With more than 15 years of research experience, she has worked extensively on projects with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies examining patterns and trends using spatial and temporal analyses to develop a better understanding of crime and victimization given recent demographic, political, and social changes. She has collaborated with federal, state, and local agencies in identifying best practices and provided training to prevent and reduce hate crimes, gun violence, and racial profiling in pedestrian and traffic stops. Her work on racial profiling, hate crimes, and gun violence has been highlighted in national and local news outlets.



2:00 – 2:50: Race/Ethnicity, Education, and Development

1. “People give me dirty looks for being Black and Muslim.” Muslim Students at the Margins: Diversity and Exclusion on Campus

Aneesa Baboolal, University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth

Muslim people and communities have experienced violence and discrimination after the 2016 US Presidential Election yet, the marginalization of Muslim student experiences within college culture remains unique as a result of Islamophobic sentiment stemming from the post 9/11 backlash. Muslim communities have been subject to discrimination, surveillance, as well as verbal and physical violence that are further compounded by intersectional identities including gender, race, ethnicity, and immigrant status. At American universities, Muslim students endure xenophobia, anti-Muslim and anti-Black racism, both on and off-campus, including microaggressions on campus by peers, faculty, and staff. Based on in-depth interviews (n=50) conducted in the months after the election at two universities (a predominantly white institution (PWI) and a historically black college/university (HBCU), findings related to Muslim students’ perceptions of bias incidents and intolerance on campus are examined. Recommendations to support inclusive diversity for racial/ethnic and religious minorities will also be discussed.

2. Outside In: Hiring a Justice-Involved Individual to Teach at a University

Michael Cavanaugh, University of Houston-Downtown

Ashley Blackburn, University of Houston-Downtown

This paper is a case study about two department-level administrators’ experiences in hiring an active state parolee to teach criminal justice courses in a traditional undergraduate degree program at a Texas university. With the field of convict criminology ever-growing and gaining more acceptance in the wider criminal justice and criminology fields, hiring a justice-involved individual can become more normalized. While the authors were ultimately successful in hiring the adjunct faculty member, there were numerous bureaucratic hurdles to overcome, people to convince, and other logistics to manage. This was in addition to all the normal barriers that adjunct faculty face in being hired at an institution. There were many benefits to the hire for the university and the justice-involved individual, but some of the lessons learned can serve as a guide for other programs interested in following a similar path.

3. Anti-Immigrant Violence and Xenophobia in South Africa: Untreated Malady and Potential Snag for National Development

Sogo Angel Olofinbiyi, University of Venda, South Africa

Xenophobia has been described as one of the most endemic life-threatening obstacles confronting foreign nationals in the contemporary South Africa. The spate of this hate crime has increased unabatedly in the KwaZulu-Natal province of the country in recent years, diffusing to other regions

like Johannesburg, Pretoria, Limpopo as well as Cape Town. The study aims at establishing xenophobia as an untreated anti-immigrant violence and potential snag for national development in South Africa. The study will utilize data collected from previous research inquiries to achieve the expected results. The phenomenon will be discussed within a criminological framework. The study projects that until South Africans are drawn back the memory lane to realize the benefits of pan-Africanism, the terroristic culture will continue to recur and eat deep into the socio-economic fabric of the nation.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST

9:00 – 9:15: Daily Welcome Address

Board Member, Arelys Madero



Arelys Madero is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Shippensburg University. Originally from Venezuela, she is a Fulbright Scholar; she earned her Masters and Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati. At Shippensburg University, Dr. Madero serves as the Coordinator of the Masters in Criminal Justice Program and oversees the first and only undergraduate certificate in Victimology and Victim Services in the Pennsylvania System of Higher Education. Her research focuses on crime prevention strategies and practices, the link between race/ethnicity and victimization, and the repercussions of immigration on criminal justice outcomes. She has successfully published her work in internationally-recognized journals including *Justice Quarterly*, *Victims & Offenders*, and *Race & Justice*.

9:15 – 9:50: Featured Speaker Presentation

Using Victimological Methods to Inform the Measurement of Human Trafficking Victimization

Teresa Kulig, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Dr. Kulig is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Her research focuses on a range of victimological issues including studying the nature and prevalence of human trafficking, evaluating theories and measurement of victimization, and examining public perceptions on criminal justice issues. Her recent work appears in *Justice Quarterly*, *American Journal of Public Health*, *Crime & Delinquency*, *Journal of Human Trafficking*, and *Journal of School Violence*.



10:00 – 10:50: Thematic Panel on Human Trafficking in Spain

1. Are All Human Trafficking Victims Equally Protected?: Institutional Approach to Human Trafficking in Spain

Carolina Villacampa, University of Lleida

Claudia Torres, University of Lleida

Maria Jesús Gómez, University of Lleida

Human Trafficking is closely related to the cross-border movements of people and smuggling of migrants. However, the victim-centered regulatory approach to this reality adopted internationally places the protection of victims' human rights at the center and demands an institutional response focused on their detection and protection. In order to determine whether this type of approach is being adopted in Spain, an online survey was conducted of 757 bodies, units and organizations that may have come into contact with such victims. The research results obtained from the 150 answered surveys make it possible to determine how cases of trafficking are brought to light and which bodies are most effective at detecting them. They also offer information about the type of assistance offered to victims and the protection measures provided for under immigration law that are used depending on the type of trafficking suffered. These findings confirm that the institutional response to human trafficking in Spain remains too focused on the trafficking of foreign women for sexual exploitation. Alternatives are proposed to overcome this highly biased response to the phenomenon.

2. Intersections between Human Trafficking and Forced Marriages

Núria Torres-Rosell, Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Carolina Villacampa, Universitat de Lleida

The regulation of forced marriages as one of the purposes of exploitation to which victims of human trafficking may be destined poses a major challenge both in terms of criminal law and in terms of protection and assistance to the victims of this phenomenon. In addition to the still very limited knowledge about the causes and dynamics of forced marriage occurring in Western countries, there is now a need to determine when the operation can be considered a trafficking process. In order to provide further insight into the intersection between the two phenomena, the results of an empirical research with a qualitative methodology are presented, in which in-depth interviews were conducted with 34 professionals active in the criminal justice system (14) and in the field of victim assistance (20). The aim of the research is to contribute to the development of an appropriate framework for the identification of victims of forced marriage in the context of trafficking that will result in their proper assistance and protection.

3. Convictions Explained: Case Law on Human Trafficking

Marc Salat, University of Lleida

This paper is based on the lack of data on factors influencing criminal convictions for human trafficking. In order to fill this gap, the total number of human trafficking sentences handed down

by the Spanish Provincial Courts from 2011 to 2019 are analyzed. For this purpose, a quantitative analysis has been carried out on a set of dependent variables which the literature has previously associated with the two dependent variables of the study: the conviction and the length of the sentence imposed. Among the results, the percentage of convictions in cases of trafficking for labor exploitation is 20% lower compared to cases of sexual exploitation, as well as the fact that penalties are higher in cases where human trafficking is for sexual exploitation and against defendants of certain nationalities. The main conclusion of this research is that there is a bias against certain forms of trafficking in human beings in cases where defendants come from certain geographical areas.

4. Human Trafficking and Migration: An Exploration of the Spanish Protection System Through Comparative Perspective

Xavier Miranda Ruche, University of Lleida

Carolina Villacampa Estiarte, University of Lleida

Spain has a large number of migrants among victims of human trafficking. Thus, this research provides a critical approach to the Spanish protection system aimed at such victims. A comparative analysis with five European countries: United Kingdom, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy, and Portugal, was performed to this end. The results show that Spain has a poor infrastructure to conduct the identification process. As a result, undetected victims are prevented from accessing formal protection coverage and access to the recovery and reflection period, as well as a residence permit, is blocked. To ensure victims' rights and assistance, Spain should articulate an identification system made up of a more significant number of specialized agents, as seen in the British, Portuguese and Dutch model. Given the high migration component of human trafficking, such system should be particularly qualified in cultural diversity.

11:00 – 11:50: Thematic Panel on the Progress, Pitfalls, and Potential of the Violence Against Women Act 25+ Years Later

Panel Chair: *Angela R. Gover, Ph.D., University of Colorado Denver*

The year 2019 marked the 25th anniversary of the passage of the landmark legislation, the 1994 Violence Against Women Act. In a special issue of the *Violence Against Women* journal (Volume 27, Issue 1, January 2021) various authors provided reflections on the Act, and how VAWA has influenced responses to violence against women. The five journal articles focused on VAWA's impact on violence against women; the effects of VAWA on law enforcement; VAWA's roles on community approaches to sexual assault; how VAWA reduced the stronghold over American Indian and Alaska Native women; and, envisioning a non-carceral VAWA. The objective of this panel is to discuss key takeaways from the five articles in that special issue and to suggest what may be next for VAWA.

1. The 1994 Violence Against Women Act: A Historic Response to Gender Violence

Angela Moore, Ph.D., National Institute of Justice

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is frequently questioned about its success, especially during times of its reauthorization. While federal, state, local, and private organizations have funded a significant amount of research through VAWA since its inception, questions remain as to whether the field has the evidence to make a concrete judgment about its success. In this presentation we will: 1) Review the Act and its subsequent reauthorizations; 2) Describe issues related to VAWA's success; and 3) Discuss whether it is possible to say with any confidence that the Act helped to prevent violence against women?

2. Community Approaches to Sexual Assault: VAWA's Role and Survivors' Experiences

Janine Zweig, Ph.D., Urban Institute

This presentation highlights the ways VAWA, and its reauthorizations have influenced two types of community-based approaches to addressing sexual assault that survivors may encounter—sexual assault nurse examiners and victim advocates from nonprofit community agencies. It also provides information on the intersections of the work of these providers with police and prosecutors and includes how these relate to survivors' experiences. Concluding thoughts explore future research on these issues, emphasizing authentic engagement of practitioners and survivors in the research process.

3. Seeking Justice: How VAWA Reduced the Stronghold over American Indian and Alaska Native Women

Jennifer L. Hartman, Ph.D., UNC Charlotte

The Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA) altered the environment for many victims who had previously suffered in silence. This presentation focuses on how VAWA impacted American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) victims of dating and domestic violence. In particular, VAWA's reauthorization in 2013 affirmed tribes' sovereign authority to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians who commit crimes against AI and AN victims on tribal lands. This presentation also discusses future steps to enhance justice reforms.

4. Re-Imagining VAWA: Why Criminalization is Failed Policy and What a Non-Carceral VAWA Could Look Like

Ms. Leigh Goodmark, Esq., University of Maryland

The Violence Against Women Act is the signature federal legislative accomplishment of the anti-violence movement and has ensured that criminalization is the primary response to intimate partner violence in the United States. But at the time of its passage, some anti-violence activists, particularly women of color, warned that criminalization would be problematic for several reasons,

a caution that has borne fruit in the twenty-five years since VAWA's passage. This presentation critiques the effectiveness of criminalization as anti-domestic violence policy and imagines what a non-carceral VAWA could look like.

12:00 – 12:30: Violence and the Need for Effective Intervention

1. Mexican Drug War: The Effect of Targeted High-Level Enforcement on Cartel-Linked Violence

Eric Sevigny, Georgia State University

David Ayeni, Georgia State University

The key objectives of drug enforcement are to limit the availability and consumption of illicit drugs while reducing broader market-related harms such as corruption, fear of crime, and violence that are associated with the illicit drug trade. There is increasing evidence, however, that intensified or aggressive enforcement of illicit drug markets can exacerbate levels of violence through fragmentation, neutralization, retaliation, and diversion mechanisms. In this paper, we explore these dynamics in the context of Mexico by asking whether targeted high-level drug enforcement increases cartel-linked violence. We use data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) Project covering the period January 2018 to August 2021 to examine this question. Specifically, we employ difference-in-difference strategies to examine the enforcement-violence link at the state-month level by examining the association between police/military interventions against the cartels and cartel-related violent incidents and killings. Preliminary findings support a positive marginal association between aggressive enforcement and cartel violence. We discuss policy implications of these findings for both Mexico and the US.

2. The Disregarded Implications of Albinism Killings in Jozini and Neighboring Areas: Understanding the Audience Perception About the Incidence

Sphamandla Lindani Nkosi, University of KwaZulu-Natal

Liso Nobanda, University of kwaZulu-Natal

Sazelo Mkhize, University of KwaZulu-Natal

Albinos live in great fear as the perennial cases of their killings are becoming cataclysmic, Africa is experiencing the problem, and South Africa seems to be one of the countries struggling with this form of inhuman crime. Though the exact situation of albinism killings in South Africa is not reflected, the outcry of survivors and albinos shows that the problem is enormous. This article draws from the literature, previous studies' findings, and interviews, to comprehend the reality of albinism killings in South Africa. Muthi making is understood to be the cause of albinos' killings in Africa, including South Africa. Furthermore, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal remain the provinces experiencing this problem more than other provinces in South Africa. The immutable fact remains that South African literature on albinism killings is limited to curb albinism killings; there are no precise measures, and this crime does not get the attention it deserves from the government as well as society. The South Africa Police Service (SAPS) should clarify their partnership with the society to fight this scourge, since the society is mostly the first witness of

this crime in their places and information sharing between police, community forum, and the government should be prioritized.

1:00 – 1:50: Scope and Etiology of Victimization in International Contexts

1. When do Businesses Report Cybercrime? Findings from a UK Study

Steven Kemp, Pompeu Fabra University

David Buil-Gil, University of Manchester

Fernando Miro-Llinares, Miguel Hernández University

Nicholas Lord, University of Manchester

Although it is known that businesses report cybercrime to public authorities at a low rate, and this hinders prevention strategies, there is a lack of research on companies' decisions to report cyber victimization. This paper analyses the UK Cyber Security Breaches Survey to explore factors associated with cybercrime reporting by businesses. Results indicate that the type of cybercrime is relevant to the reporting decision, and that the likelihood of reporting increases when cybersecurity incidents generate negative impacts and when the company places high priority on cybersecurity. However, we find no association between having cybersecurity insurance and reporting. Finally, while having outsourced cybersecurity management is associated with reporting to anyone outside the organization but not to public authorities, in-house cybersecurity teams seem more inclined to report to public authorities. Findings are discussed in relation to the role of the private cybersecurity sector and the criminal justice system in combatting cybercrime.

2. Risk Factors and Prevention of School-Based Violence in South Africa: A Case Study of John Langalibalele High School

Sunshine Myende

Patrick Bashizi

Violence in schools is one of the most challenging issues faced by learners in South Africa. In order to support or reject the findings of the literature study, qualitative research was conducted. Empirical data from John Langalibalele High School in Durban were collected by means of individual interviews. Ten teachers were interviewed in order to determine the causes and means of prevention of school-based violence. Through qualitative results, this paper found that teachers consider the causes of school violence to be more external than internal. As solutions to solve the problems of violence in school, teachers see the school as an agent of liaison with the family and society. They seem to be ready to collaborate with different levels of society to find solutions to the problems of school-based violence. These results are supported by the conceptual framework of this study, Shared Responsibility Model, that illustrate that the school does not live in isolation, it shares and lives what society experiences, and all the actors must be implicated to resolve the issue of school violence.

3. Belizean Mothers in Intimate-Partner Violent Relationships

Kiesha Warren-Gordon, Ball State University

The purpose of this study is to examine how Belizean women navigate mothering while in physically abusive relationships. Mothering in Belize, like in other countries, is complicated and defined by cultural norms guided by gendered expectations. Despite the vast cultural diversity of Belize, cultural constructions of femininity and masculinity have led to strong gender-based structures, and there is a lack of examination of the impact mothering has on decision-making of Belizean women who are in physically abusive relationships. As violence is one of the leading causes of death for women in Belize, there is a need to understand the impact mothering has on women's ability to leave abusive relationships. Interviews of nine women were conducted utilizing decolonizing research methods, in order to center the voices of mothers who were victims of intimate partner abuse in Belize. The findings of the study suggest that wanting to be perceived as a good mother was a motivating factor in the decision-making; however, decision making was comprised by their expected gender roles, socializing them to endure abuse, and in turn, socializing their daughters to stay in abusive relationships.

2:00 – 2:50: Roundtable on Coffee Chats with Researchers: Identifying Next Steps and Gaps in the VAW Field

Discussants

- *Catherine (Catie) Buttner (Chair)*
- *Toby Shulruff, Network to End Domestic Violence*
- *Ginger (Virginia) Baran, National Institute of Justice*
- *Angela M. Moore, Ph.D., MPA, National Institute of Justice*

Initiated in 2017, the Violence Against Women Research Consortium is a collaborative initiative between the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Center on Violence Against Women and Children at the Rutgers University School of Social Work. The overall purpose of the Consortium is to work collaboratively with interdisciplinary researchers and the NIJ Research Scientists to identify, implement, and disseminate research and evaluation projects that fill the gaps in our current knowledge on intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), stalking, and teen dating violence (TDV). One of the main ways the Consortium has sought to contribute to the longevity of this work is through audio interviews gathered over the course of the last year and edited for public distribution. Specifically, a web series titled, “Coffee Chats with Researchers” has been created.

Interviews were conducted with researchers and practitioners in the field of violence against women to help identify innovative work as well as gaps in the field. Interviewees were identified through a collaborative process engaging Consortium staff, consortium grantees, and NIJ scientists to pull an extensive list together of experts from all levels and backgrounds. This roundtable will present the preliminary findings from the first round of 13 interviews. Key themes from these

interviews will be shared in the areas of IPV, SV, stalking, and TDV, as well as identifying gaps in the research and how connections to practice can be furthered. The proposed roundtable will present these points on current research and research-to-practice gaps with comments from individuals from the consortium, NIJ staff, and a member of the field. Presenters will seek to engage around next steps as well as include conversation on the role of dissemination in research.

3:00 – 3:50: Roundtable on the Future of Batterer Intervention Programs - Identifying Priority Needs for the Field and Associated Criminal Justice Responses to Perpetrators of Interpersonal Violence

Discussants

- *Angela M. Moore, National Institute of Justice (Chair)*
- *Briana Barocas, New York University*
- *Christopher D. Maxwell, Michigan State University*
- *Linda G. Mills, New York University*
- *Amie Zarling, Iowa State University*

Batterer intervention programs (BIPs) are designed to prevent interpersonal violence by holding perpetrators accountable and prioritizing safety and justice for victims. First developed in the 1970s, there are now an estimated 1,500 to 2,500 BIPs operating across the US as part of the criminal justice system response to both punish and prevent interpersonal violence. Despite this widespread adoption and oversight through state-level standards, there remains inconsistent and limited information on the effectiveness of BIPs. The Duluth Model has traditionally been found to be effective at reducing incidents of violence and promising to reduce victimization, but more contemporary research indicates that cognitive-behavioral therapy and other alternative treatment approaches can be effective for specific types of offenders. This roundtable session will discuss how efforts to enhance the evidence base around BIPs may benefit from more rigorous evaluations, including a focus on specific populations of offenders, exploration of how BIP “success” or “effectiveness” should be defined and measured, and/or situating BIP outcomes in a larger community violence prevention context. Presenters will share knowledge from current applications of batterer intervention, and the roundtable session may contribute to the development of future assessments of batterer intervention treatment models.

4:00 – 4:50: Modeling Crime & Victimization Outcomes

1. The Effect of Atlanta’s Shelter-In-Place Order on Burglary

Danye Medhin, Georgia State University

Eric Sevigny, Georgia State University

In the first quarter of 2020, the lives of US residents were dramatically altered as state and local governments unveiled their responses to the coronavirus pandemic. In Atlanta, Mayor Keisha

Lance Bottoms issued an indefinite order on April 1, 2020 mandating individuals within city limits to shelter in place. Researchers have investigated the impacts of these policies on outcomes such as domestic violence, mortality, and crime rates. In this study, we extend this line of research by focusing on the effects of the Atlanta stay at home order on burglary. Routine activities theory suggests burglaries will decrease in the presence of capable guardianship, in this case homeowners and residents. We additionally provide estimates for the effect of Bottom's order on robbery and drug crime. To examine the effects of the policy, we employ an interrupted time-series design, using weekly data between January, 2013 and October, 2020.

2. Understanding the Overlap of Offending and Victimization: Using Cluster Analysis to Examine Group Differences

Thomas Dearden, Virginia Tech

Katalin Parti, Virginia Tech

James Hawdon, Virginia Tech

Criminal offending and victimization often overlap in both the virtual and offline worlds. Many crime theories examine the overlap between offender and victim behavior. However, the virtual-traditional (i.e., online-offline) poly-locality of offending and victimization is rarely tested. Researchers are still unsure how the offending-victimization relationship plays out between the online and offline worlds. Using a sample of 2,491 adults in a randomized US sample representative by age, race, and sex, we discover four clusters with distinct characteristics: 1) those unlikely to have offended or been victimized, 2) those who had online victimization and offending experiences, 3) those who have been victimized offline and online, but are unlikely to have offended, and 4) individuals who were victims both online and offline and offended online. Thus, the offending-victimization overlap may be common, but it is certainly not exclusive. The paper discusses possible theoretical explanations and further research recommendations.

3. Alcohol and Campus Crime

George Dowdall, Saint Joseph's University of Pennsylvania

This paper discusses the nature and extent of alcohol use among students and its relationship with campus crime and misconduct. The first section is a general overview of this relationship. Many crimes and conduct violations involve alcohol, and survey evidence suggests a majority of offenses such as sexual assault involve alcohol use by perpetrator, victim, or both. Such incidents are sometimes referred to as "crimes of intoxication" (e.g., Weiss, 2013). The second section discusses the nature of college drinking with a particular focus on binge drinking, the social and cultural factors that shape it, and evidence of its prevalence and changes in prevalence over time and across campuses. The third section examines the powerful relationship between alcohol use and campus violence, particularly sexual violence. This section explores the proportion of crime and misconduct that is alcohol-related or alcohol-attributable. The fourth section discusses prevention efforts aimed at reducing alcohol-related crime on campus, including evidence-based programs and policies that institutions of higher education and their surrounding communities can employ. A concluding section presents the implications of student alcohol use for understanding and preventing campus crime and misconduct.

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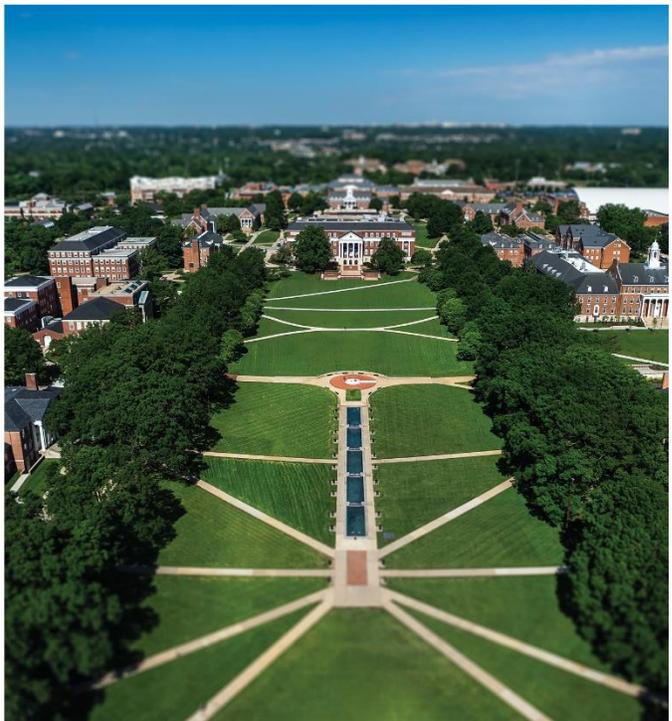
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22nd

9:00 – 9:30: **Presidential Address**

Innovations in Criminal Justice and Criminology: Moving Forward from a Pandemic, Bobbie Ticknor



Bobbie Ticknor is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Criminal Justice at Valdosta State University. Dr. Ticknor aids various criminal justice agencies with training, evaluation, and program design. She has also written several cognitive-based curricula used for either correctional rehabilitation or family guidance and social support. Dr. Ticknor was a professional software developer for nearly fifteen years. She brought this experience with her to the field by using different technology, such as virtual reality (VR), for her work in Corrections. Dr. Ticknor was the principal researcher on the first pilot in the United States to use VR to treat an offender population. She has published numerous scholarly articles on the topic and her book, *Virtual Reality and the Criminal Justice*

System: Exploring the Possibilities for Correctional Rehabilitation, was released in 2018. Dr. Ticknor continues to develop various solutions for a variety of real-world problems. She is currently the Coordinator for the VSU Virtual Reality Lab. Her other research interests include offender classification and assessment, reentry, sex offender policy and practices, experiential learning, and biosocial criminology.

10:00 – 10:50: **Conducting Research and Student Learning**

1. How Can Evidence Have a Stronger Influence on Criminal Justice Policy in Canada (and Beyond)?

Ben Levin, John Howard Canada

Policy in criminal justice is often distant from or even opposite to the research evidence (for example the heavy reliance on incarceration in the face of evidence of its ineffectiveness). This session is draws on experience in the policy world as well as analysis of the literature on research and policy in several fields. It examines the reasons for this gap and makes suggestions on what researchers and activists can do to try to change this situation. Policy in criminal justice is strong shaped by emotions, politics, and media coverage rather than by evidence. Just citing evidence will not overcome that, but evidence can play a key role in creating change. Improved policy in other fields (for example smoking, child welfare or domestic violence) happened when good evidence was coupled with prolonged advocacy and a focus on a few key reforms. Strong connections between researchers and all kinds of other groups that have an interest in better policy

in this field are a vital part of progress. Suggestions are given as to what can reasonably be accomplished.

2. Implementing a Program for the Success of Transfer Students

Charisse Coston, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Transfer students face an array of difficulties upon entering colleges and universities. As a result, many institutions have begun creating learning communities in order to help transfer students integrate and cope with the changes that come with the transfer process associated with enrolling in college or university. This paper describes the development and examines the efficacy of learning communities for transfer students entering a university. This article presents descriptive, demographic, academic and social outcomes from data gathered from the participants in the Criminal Justice Learning Community (CJLC) at The University of North Carolina at Charlotte as well as those of non-participants over the same 10-year period. These data reveal that students who participate in learning communities have better academic outcomes—better overall grades and increased graduation rates—than their peers who did not participate in the CJLC.

3. “Please be gentle, we’re trying our best!”: Pedagogical Strategies to Support Student Success in Online Crime and Justice Education

Aneesa Baboolal, University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth

Faculty, staff, and students in higher education faced unique challenges in the face of COVID-19. Shifts to online learning in 2020 exacerbated a variety of issues related to mental health and equitable access to technology, especially for marginalized students. Findings from an informal survey conducted in Spring 2020 (n=171), indicate that student concerns amidst the rapid shift to online learning centered on coursework dilemmas, accessibility to resources, and connecting with faculty, as well as personal challenges (including mental health and increased responsibilities). More than half of the sample reported experiences with anxiety/stress related to online education, needing more accountability to succeed with online education, and expressed concerns about lacking private workspaces both at home and in public spaces (on-campus, libraries, coffee shops, etc.). A follow-up survey conducted in Fall 2020 (n=82) found that while students had adapted to online learning in different ways, preferences for flexibility and communication remained critically important to overall student success. This presentation will address practical changes for large lectures and small seminars that were implemented as a result of these student challenges that further resulted in student success and engagement with issues of crime and (in)justice. Additionally, recommendations to support both faculty and students navigating these challenges in both online and hybrid formats will be discussed.

11:00 – 11:50: Featured Speaker Presentation

Using Virtual Reality in the Criminal Justice Classroom

Hayden Smith, University of South Carolina

Dr. Hayden Smith is a Professor of Criminology & Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina. His principal focus of study is the intersection of the criminal justice and public health systems. Dr. Smith is a national and international expert on self-injurious and suicidal behaviors occurring in incarcerated populations. Other areas of study include officer wellness and resiliency, the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), reentry initiatives, and best practices in evaluating corrections-based programs. Dr. Smith has expertise in program evaluation and policy analysis and has worked with numerous correctional and health systems. Dr. Smith's previous publications have appeared in *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime & Delinquency*, and *Criminal Justice & Behavior*.



1:00 – 1:50: Influences on Delinquency and Future Criminal Behavior

1. "I love you! I hate you!" An Assessment of the Impact of Sibling Relationship Quality on Delinquency Among a Large Sample of American Siblings

Joe Nedelec, University of Cincinnati

Holly Lonergan, University of Cincinnati

Sibling relationship quality as a factor in the etiology of delinquent behavior is rarely a focal point in criminological analyses. However, researcher outside of criminology have highlighted ways in which variance in terms of sibling relationship quality can impact outcomes such mental health, psychological development, and behavior. Within this wider literature are twin-based studies that illustrate the extent to which sibling relationship quality can differentially impact various outcomes among different types of twins. Further, a key finding of these studies highlights that as genetic relatedness increases so too does the overall importance of the quality of the sibling relationship. With these literatures as a backdrop, the current study tested the extent to which sibling relationship quality served as an influential factor for within-sibling differences in delinquency across the life course amongst varying non-twin and twin-based sibships drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. Overall, the results point to sibling relationship quality as a potential protective factor against delinquent behavior. However, the extent of this influence appears to vary across sibling types. The findings highlight sibling relationship quality as a potential factor of import in the etiology and prevention of antisocial behaviors.

2. Does Parental Incarceration Condition the Relationship between Childhood Lack of Guilt and Criminal Justice Involvement? A Life-Course Analysis

Martha Chumchal, Sam Houston State University

Chelsey Narvey, Sam Houston State University

Eric Connolly, Sam Houston State University

Prior research suggests that childhood lack of guilt increases risk for involvement in the criminal justice system later in life. However, few studies have explored the role of moderating factors on this association across the life course, particularly parental incarceration, which is consistently associated with lack of guilt and criminal justice involvement. The current study leverages self-report data from a population-based sample of U.S. youth (N = 3,502) to examine whether and to what extent parental incarceration during adolescence moderates the relationship between childhood lack of guilt and young adult incarceration. Results from a series of binary logistic regression analyses reveal that childhood lack of guilt is independently and positively associated with young adult incarceration. Parental incarceration is associated with childhood lack of guilt and young adult incarceration but does not moderate the relationship across the life course. Early life lack of guilt appears to be a robust and unique independent risk factor for future criminal justice involvement. Prevention efforts should focus on identifying and treating this form of problematic behavior early in childhood.

3. Creating an Investigative Framework for Understanding the Language of Lone Wolf Terrorists

Alice Siggery, University of Huddersfield

Whilst research on the overall concept of terrorism is growing, research on the phenomena of lone wolf terrorism, especially relating to terrorist manifestos, remains scarce. When investigating terrorism, the use of traditional tools to identify terrorists are less effective when transferred to lone wolf terrorism making lone wolves difficult to identify before an attack happens (Barnes, 2012). ‘Broadcasting intent’ such as writing a manifesto, is the act of releasing material prior to a terrorist attack taking place, occurring in 70% of lone wolf terrorist cases (Hamm & Spaaij, 2017). Therefore, understanding the material within these manifestos could help to understand and identify individuals prior to a terrorist attack taking place. The current study intends to analyse manifestos written by lone wolf terrorists with the aim of identifying key language variables. The analysis of variables will include a Smallest Space Analysis (SSA), a form of multi-dimensional scaling, which will look at the interconnectability of the variables to identify commonalities between manifestos. These commonalities will be used to develop an investigative framework to better understand the language of lone wolf terrorists.

2:00 – 2:50: Communities and Crime

1. Marijuana Dispensaries and Crime: Implications for Place Management

SooHyun O, Tarleton State University

YongJei Lee, University of Colorado

John Eck, University of Cincinnati

This study examines crime distribution across pot shops in relation to place management practices. In particular, we examine whether the place management practices explain the varying distribution of crimes across pot shops. We first analyze the data from Colorado Springs, Colorado using the Poisson distribution and compare the expected distribution of crime across the owners of pot shops with the observed distribution. Then, using multi-level Poisson regression models, we quantify how much the pot shop owners explain the variation of crime. We find that about a quarter of crime variance is attributed to owners' management practices. Even if we control for the environmental factors surrounding pot shops, evidence of place management remained significant. This study extends past work in land use and crime from the opportunistic perspective and emphasizes the role of place owners for effective prevention measures at pot shops.

2. Homelessness and Crime in Neighborhoods

Marilyn Ee, Sam Houston State University

Yan Zhang, Sam Houston State University

Literature on the influence of homelessness on crime is lacking, particularly at the neighborhood level. This study seeks to understand how homelessness affects crime levels in Los Angeles through a social disorganization lens. Crime incident data, homeless count data, and neighborhood characteristics from 2018 are obtained from three government public data sources. Global regression analysis and Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) are utilized to determine the relationship between homelessness and crime globally and locally in the city of Los Angeles. Spatial patterns and relationships between neighborhood characteristics, homelessness and different types of crime are analyzed. Implications based on findings of the current study are discussed.

3. The Logic of Financialization facing the Rational Choice on Mariana Case

Diego da Rosa dos Santos, Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Rio Grande do Sul

Marcelo Mallet Siqueira Campos, Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Rio Grande do Sul

Financialization has become a systemic structure of modern capitalism since the end of the 20th century. The corporative hierarchy of investors outside the productive environment and their constant need to receive positive indicators from the administrative agents directly affects decision-making by the administrators. However, the economic theory has little to offer about the consequences of financialization beyond the firm. An example of that can be found in the mining companies, knowingly located within the logic of financialization. Therefore, it is necessary to

comprehend if cases such as the rupture of Mariana's (MG) Dam, operated by Samarco, are related to this omission. The question of this research is: could the omission in environmental disasters, as seen in Mariana, be the consequence of deliberate decisions favoring positive indicators? With an observational outline, the investigation seeks to critically analyze the many documents regarding the case, from both internal and external point of view. Results have shown that the risk management actions of Samarco were only palliative, and that there were orders from the governance council to limit costs, authorizing the division of profit and dividends even though the unconformities of the dam's structure were known.

3:00 – 3:45: Convict Criminology

1. The Importance of Lived experience: Introducing Lived Experience (Doordook Korliny) Criminology

Lukas Carey

Lived experience is an ever growing but under utilised teaching method and is one that is often undervalued across the world. This presentation will highlight the importance of lived experience and will introduce the idea of Lived experience (Doordook korliny) Criminology and discuss its links to Convict Criminology.

2. Justifying the Need for Augmented B.I.P.O.C. Women Representation in Criminology: Why I am Determined to Become the Next Iteration of Convict Criminologist

Helen Skipper

B.I.P.O.C women are the fastest rising population in this nation's carceral state. It stands to reason that this phenomenon would be backed by quantitative data researched by members of the B.I.P.O.C women community. However, the B.I.P.O.C community is not well represented in Academia - most notably - Criminology. As a female member of the B.I.P.O.C community - I manage a team of peers - individuals with lived experiences who mentor and support those currently going through the Criminal-Legal space. As a formerly incarcerated individual, I am intentional upon using my lived experiences to reform and inform the broken Criminal Justice System. One day I happened across the field of convict criminology and became enamored. I am still enamored and determined to rise in Academia as a Convict Criminologist _ but I have also noticed the dearth of scholarship from B.I.P.O.C. women in these spaces. I will intersperse autoethnography with empirical evidence to explore the barriers of B.I.P.O.C women entering into Academia as Convict Criminologists.

3:45 – 4:00: Closing Remarks from President Ticknor

Thank you to our University Sponsors

We wouldn't be able to continue with our goal to provide a venue for those who want to share their knowledge and offer networking opportunities for academics, researchers, practitioners, policymakers, or those simply interested in the topic. We appreciate your support.

BA / MA / PhD

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT: INSTRUCTOR I

POSITION DESCRIPTION: The Department of Criminology at the University of South Florida invites applications for two instructor positions to begin August 7, 2022. The Instructor I position is a full-time, 12-month, position. We are especially interested in Instructors who can teach Drugs and Crime, Race and Crime, and Abnormal Behavior. In addition, we have a need for teaching core courses that include Survey of the Criminal Justice System, Criminological Theory, Research Methods, and Senior Seminar. Women, minorities, and applicants with an ABD are strongly encouraged to apply.

The College of Behavioral and Community Sciences at USF celebrates diversity and inclusive excellence in alignment with our principles of community. We believe that our future success as an institution requires that we attract and retain a diverse workforce. We are proud to be an equal opportunity workforce and an affirmative action employer. All job decisions at USF are made without regard to race, color, ethnicity, religion or belief, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or any other status protected by the laws or regulations in the locations where we operate.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Master's degree from an accredited institution in one of the following fields: Criminology, Criminal Justice, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, Public Administration, Law, and Social Work. The JD degree will be considered if the candidate also holds an MA or MS degree in the aforementioned fields.

PREFERRED QUALIFICATIONS: Preferred qualifications include proven record of teaching any of the Criminology elective courses: Drugs and Crime, Race and Crime, and Abnormal Behavior. Proven record of teaching Criminology core courses in the undergraduate curriculum: Survey in Criminal Justice System, Theories in Criminal Behavior, Senior Seminar, Research Methods. Evidence of commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion in the teaching environment. Ideal candidates will also provide evidence of teaching effectiveness.

To apply for this position, applicants must apply through the USF online application system at: www.usf.edu/work-at-usf and search for Job ID 28521.

The ideal candidate will include three letters of recommendation, a personal statement, teaching portfolio (teaching philosophy, most recent teaching evaluations and syllabus), and CV with their application submission.

For questions regarding the position, please contact Search Committee Chair Dr. Rick Moule at rmoule@usf.edu.

Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience.



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