

Research Meets Reality:  
Evidence-Based Practices in  
Criminal Justice



Criminology Consortium

Annual Meeting Program  
October 31 – November 4, 2022

# THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM

## ANNUAL MEETING

### October 31 – November 4, 2022

Website: <https://crimcon.org/>

Email: [admin@crimcon.org](mailto:admin@crimcon.org)

Twitter: @CrimConOrg

#### **Executive Board Members, 2022-2023**

**President:** Bobbie Ticknor, Ph.D.

**Vice-President:** Jessica J. Warner, Ph.D.

**Treasurer:** Carlos Rojas, Ph.D.

**Secretary:** Arelys Madero-Hernandez, Ph.D.

**Executive Officer:** Daniel Lytle, Ph.D.

***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.

***Our Mission:*** To provide ways to disseminate knowledge about criminology and the criminal justice system using various technologies. Our objectives are to:

- Promote and foster evidence-based practices in education, training, and practice related to criminal justice and criminology
- 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
- 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 Crim Con 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.

## Sponsors

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.



***Note: All times listed in the program are EDT.***

# THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

## October 31 – November 4, 2022

### Monday, October 31<sup>st</sup> at a Glance: Teaching & Learning

<b>9:30 – 9:45</b>	<b>Welcome Message from President Bobbie Ticknor</b>
<b>10:00 – 11:00</b>	<p><b>Keynote Speaker: Abandoning Deterrence for Coaching - How Might Reorienting Correctional Staff to Coaches Change the Nature of Corrections</b></p> <p>Brian Lovins, Justice Systems Partners</p>
<b>11:15 – 12:00</b>	<p><b>Featured Pecha Kucha &amp; Discussion: Teaching Students with Virtual Reality - An Introduction to the Technology and How to use it in Your Criminal Justice Classroom</b></p> <p>Bobbie Ticknor, Valdosta State University</p>
<b>12:00 – 1:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>1:00 – 1:50</b>	<p><b>Innovations in Teaching and Learning I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educating for Justice: Student Support and Engagement with CJ Research</li> <li>2. Instruments for Measuring Online Teaching and Discussion Facilitation</li> </ol>
<b>2:00 – 2:50</b>	<p><b>Innovations in Teaching and Learning II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weaving Diversity into a Criminal Justice Curriculum</li> <li>2. The Impossibility of Criminology Academic Programs and Criminology Organizations to Reflect the Racial Demographics of the World</li> </ol>

# THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

## Tuesday, November 1<sup>st</sup> at a Glance: Corrections

<b>9:15 – 9:30</b>	<b>Daily Welcome Address from Board Member, Jessica J. Warner</b>
<b>9:30 - 10:15</b>	<b>Collateral Consequences of Incarceration</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Who are you really punishing?": Mothers' experiences with an incarcerated son</li> <li>2. Unpacking support: A strengths-based investigation into the needs of incarcerated individuals' loved ones</li> <li>3. Strengthened Communication Skills as a Protective Factor for Incarcerated Couples</li> </ol>
<b>10:30 - 11:15</b>	<b>Reentry &amp; Correctional Officers</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Virtual Reality Job Interview Training for Adults Receiving Prison-Based Employment Services: A Randomized Controlled Feasibility and Initial Effectiveness Trial</li> <li>2. A General Quantification of the Difficulties Faced by Reintegrated Peoples</li> <li>3. Individual Rights and Preferences versus Professional Responsibilities: An Ethical Analysis of Correctional Officer COVID-19 Vaccine Refusal</li> </ol>
<b>11:30 - 12:00</b>	<b>Featured Speaker Presentation: Mental Health in Community Corrections</b>  Sarah Manchak, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati
<b>12:15 - 1:00</b>	<b>Mental Health &amp; Jails</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unpacking Deaths in Custody: A Descriptive Examination</li> <li>2. A Co-responder Model to Divert People in Acute Mental Health Crises from Jails and Hospitals to Services in Northern Nevada: A Preliminary Assessment and Next Steps</li> <li>3. Mental Health Disorders among Jail Inmates: Prevalence, Impact on Recidivism, Institutional Misconduct, and Gender Differences</li> <li>4. Personality disorders and their relationship to violent crimes: Implications to Criminal Law</li> </ol>
<b>1:15 - 2:00</b>	<b>CrimCon Social: Trivia</b>

# THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

## Wednesday, November 2<sup>nd</sup> at a Glance: Pop Culture

<b>9:30 – 9:45</b>	<b>Daily Welcome Address from Board Member, Carlos Rojas</b>
<b>10:00 – 10:50</b>	<b>Culture and Intersectionality</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Racialization &amp; Intersectionality: Islamophobic Victimization</li> <li>2. Decriminalization of Indigenous Medicinal Plants</li> <li>3. Priority Needs for Black Girls at the Intersection of the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems</li> </ol>
<b>11:00 – 11:50</b>	<b>Pop Culture and the Media</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Depictions of Serial Killers in Popular Film</li> <li>2. Gangsters and Politics: The Case of Raymond Ellsworth "Bumpy" Johnson</li> </ol>
<b>12:00 – 12:35</b>	<b>Social Media and Public Participation</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blogging as a Way to Improve Public Understanding in Criminal Justice</li> <li>2. Getting Cold Cases Hot! An Experiment on Public Participation in Investigating Cold Cases</li> </ol>
<b>12:35 – 1:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>1:00 – 1:50</b>	<b>Featured Speaker Presentation: TV, Video Games, and Movies - Why Media Matters for Criminology</b> <p>Jonathan Grubb, Georgia Southern University Chad Posick, Georgia Southern University</p>
<b>2:00 – 2:50</b>	<b>Modalities, Motives, and Attitudes</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What Do Offenders Do with the Stuff they Steal? Comparing Stolen Goods Disposal from 2005 to 2022</li> <li>2. An Overview of Mass Murders in Brazil: Characteristics, Motivations, Prevention Mechanisms &amp; Legal Repercussions</li> <li>3. Dazed and Confused? Awareness, Knowledge, and Perceptions of Recreational Marijuana Legislation Among College Students in Virginia</li> </ol>

# THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

## Thursday, November 3<sup>rd</sup> at a Glance: Victimology

<b>9:30 – 9:45</b>	<b>Daily Welcome Address from Board Member, Arelys Madero</b>
<b>10:00 – 10:50</b>	<b>Unraveling Intimate Partner Violence</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Women’s Fear of Crime and Intimate Partner Violence: Filling the Gap</li><li>2. Domestic Violence during the Global Pandemic and War: The Case of Ukraine</li></ol>
<b>11:00 – 12:30</b>	<b>Featured Workshop: Trauma-Informed Responses for Victims of Crime: Best-Practices and Lessons Learned</b>  Kenny Smith, Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault
<b>12:30 – 1:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>1:00 – 1:50</b>	<b>Enforcement Dynamics of Human &amp; Labor Trafficking</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Prosecution of Labor Trafficking Cases in Spain: Obstacles and Solutions</li><li>2. The Spanish Supreme Court's Knowledge of the Reality of Human Trafficking</li><li>3. Victim Assistance in Cases of Labor Trafficking in Spain: Deficits and Proposals</li></ol>
<b>2:00 – 2:50</b>	<b>Investigating Violence Through a Gender Lens</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Gender, Age, and Victimization Risk Among Missing Persons</li><li>2. The Multiple Aspects of Gender-Based Violence Under War Regimes</li></ol>

# THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

## Friday, November 4<sup>th</sup> at a Glance: Policing

<b>9:30 – 9:45</b>	<b>Daily Welcome Address – Daniel Lytle</b>
<b>10:00 – 11:00</b>	<b>Police and Harm Mitigation</b> 1. Harm-Based Police Deployment Model at Barrie Police 2. Police Views of Post-Overdose Outreach Programs
<b>11:00 – 11:50</b>	<b>Featured Speaker Presentation: The Importance of Thinking Outside the Box - Police Body-Worn Cameras and Evidence-Based Policy</b>  Janne Gaub, Ph.D. University of North Carolina Charlotte
<b>12:00 – 1:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>1:00 – 1:50</b>	<b>Police and Psychology</b> 1. Should I Stay or Should I Go?: Examining the Effects of Psychological Detention in Voluntary Police Interviews 2. The Influence of Civilian ‘Emotionally Disturbed Person’- and Police Warning-Informational Frames on Judgments of Police Use of Force
<b>2:00 – 2:50</b>	<b>Neighborhood and Crime</b> 1. The Impact of Home Mortgages on Neighborhood Crime: Quasi-experimental evidence from 27 US major cities 2. Neighborhood Conflict, Disorder, and Residential Burglary 3. Assaults on Law Enforcement Officers: A Spatial and Theoretical Analysis through Social Disorganization
<b>3:00 – 3:30</b>	<b>Closing Remarks from President Ticknor</b>



# THE CRIMINOLOGY CONSORTIUM ANNUAL MEETING

October 31 – November 4, 2023

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31<sup>st</sup>

## 9:30 – 9:45: 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 31: Keynote Speaker & Innovations in Teaching and Learning
- Tuesday, November 1: Corrections & Afternoon Social Event
- Wednesday, November 2: Pop Culture and Multimedia
- Thursday, November 3: Victimology
- Friday, November 4: Policing

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 – 11:00: Keynote Speaker - Dr. Brian Lovins

### **Abandoning Deterrence for Coaching: How Might Reorienting Correctional Staff to Coaches Change the Nature of Corrections**

*Dr. Brian Lovins, Justice Systems Partners*



Dr. Lovins is a Principal for JSP. He routinely helps jurisdictions understand their local systems, helps stakeholders analyze and interpret their data, and provides practical, real-world solutions to addressing today's justice system challenges. He earned his PhD in Criminology from the University of Cincinnati, and he is the current President for the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA). Prior to JSP, Dr. Lovins worked for Harris County Community Supervision and Corrections Department (CSCD) as the Assistant Director. He was tasked with developing and implementing agency wide change plans to drive increased successful completion rates. In addition, he was the associate director for the University of Cincinnati's Corrections Institute—the School of Criminal Justice's training and research department. He has developed a state-wide juvenile risk assessment (Ohio Youth Assessment System: OYAS) and adult risk assessment (Ohio Risk Assessment System: ORAS), as well as validation of a series of post-

adjudication (TRAS) and additional pretrial risk assessments. Dr. Lovins has been invited to present to over 200 agencies and routinely delivers trainings on the principles of effective intervention, risk assessment, and the delivery of cognitive-behavioral interventions.

Dr. Lovins has received the 2020 Edward J. Latessa Practitioner Research Award from the American Society of Criminology-Division on Corrections and Sentencing for his continued body of work in helping community corrections move forward. He has also been honored with the Dr. Simon Dinitz Public Service Award for his work and dedication in helping correctional agencies adopt evidence-based programs and the David Dillingham Award, as well as a being recognized as a Distinguished Alumnus from the University of Cincinnati. His publications include articles on risk assessment, sexual offenders, effective interventions, and cognitive-behavioral interventions. Dr. Lovins has been instrumental in introducing the referee/coach conversation to the field. In 2018, Dr. Lovins and colleagues published the initial article “Probation Officer as a Coach: Building a New Professional Identity” in *Federal Probation*. Since then, he has delivered hundreds of conference presentations and invited talks regarding the referee/coach concept. Dr. Lovins routinely consults with agencies regarding their implementation of a coaching framework within the context of evidenced-based interventions.

## **11:15 – 12:00: Featured Pecha Kucha & Discussion**

### **Teaching Students with Virtual Reality: An Introduction to the Technology and How to use it in Your Criminal Justice Classroom**

*Bobbie Ticknor, Valdosta State University*

Creative strategies are being developed across the nation's educational institutions that focus on increasing student recruitment and retention. These initiatives seek to engage and motivate in order to attract new students and assist existing students on progressing through their degree programs more effectively. Virtual Reality Learning Environments (VRLEs) are an innovative strategy to meet these goals. This workshop will discuss how VR is used in the classroom to provide criminal justice students with experiential learning opportunities. The simulations shown to students focus on "real-world" scenarios they will likely find when they finish college and begin their careers.

## **12:00 – 1:00: Lunch Break**

## **1:00 – 1:50: Innovations in Teaching and Learning I**

### **1. Educating for Justice: Student Support and Engagement with CJ Research**

*Aneesa Baboolal, University of Massachusetts - Dartmouth*

In teaching Research Methods for Justice during the Fall 2019, Fall 2020, and Fall 2021 semesters, engagement in several activities to practically connect first-generation students with qualitative research are utilized in the classroom to foster success. Students become certified in human subjects ethics training, conduct observations, create interview guides, and interview professionals in their field of interest. In addition, students also learn to connect their unique intersecting experiences to broader social justice issues by writing autoethnographies and tying it to narratives in Storycorps. As a final assessment in the course, students design a practical and potentially feasible study by completing a modified IRB application. Students apply their knowledge and skills developed throughout the course by engaging in a mock peer review process before submission. Several smaller activities are utilized throughout the semester to help students engage with practical aspects of research that facilitate understanding the barriers crime and justice researchers face in the field. Discussion of updates to the course utilizing narrative/story-telling based research methods that center marginalized perspectives during the Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 semesters will also be addressed.

## **2. Instruments for Measuring Online Teaching and Discussion Facilitation**

*Whitney DeCamp, Western Michigan University*

*Brian Horvitz, Western Michigan University*

*Regina L. Garza Mitchell, Western Michigan University*

*Megan Kowalske, Western Michigan University*

*Cherrelle Singleton, Western Michigan University*

Peer/colleague observations of classrooms have become a frequent part of professional development, especially in connection with tenure/promotion and annual reviews. Although researchers and practitioners have developed validated instruments for measuring traditional in-person classroom-based teaching practices, the development of analogues for the online classroom is only emerging. Given the rapidly expanding use of virtual classrooms for synchronous and asynchronous instruction in recent years, both before and during the pandemic, the use of observation instruments is likewise in greater need. This presentation provides peer-observation and self-observation instruments for online courses in criminology and other fields. The process used to develop these instruments will also be discussed, including data from a sample of 250 instructors who used at least one of these instruments and an analysis of the associated data focused on types of discussion facilitation. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1712065. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

## **2:00 – 2:50: Innovations in Teaching and Learning II**

### **1. Weaving Diversity into a Criminal Justice Curriculum**

*Charisse Coston, University of North Carolina Charlotte*

*Robert Bing, University of Texas Arlington*

A primary goal within each criminal justice department is to prepare the undergraduate student to go out and work. National demographics are changing and it is essential that students learn to live in a diverse world (Banks and McGee 2010). The diversity statement is often the only item on the syllabus that pertains to multi-cultural education. As academicians, we need to go beyond just placing the diversity statement in our syllabus. Academicians can infuse diversity throughout their courses. As professors we might at times fail to see who is with us during lecture and those who are lost. What each of us wants to see no matter where we go is someone like ourselves. Diversity should be recognized in its many forms. In our classes we have differences in the areas of age, socio-economic status, culture, race, sexual orientation, religion, and physical as well as psychological disabilities. All of our students need to be aware of others. One of our goals in academia is not only to recruit but to retain students. Recognizing the differences and including varying points of view should be our goal. Diversity should not be viewed as a hindrance, but rather as an asset and as a positive feature. Therefore, it is our responsibility to develop simple

strategies for recognizing and infusing diversity, beyond the simple diversity statement, throughout our criminal justice courses.

## **2. The Impossibility of Criminology Academic Programs and Criminology Organizations to Reflect the Racial Demographics of the World**


*Kimya Nuru Dennis, 365 Diversity*

It is common for recent generations of criminologists to use a white liberal and white progressive approach to creating crime-based academic programs, curriculum, and courses in which publishers, authors, researchers, and community advocates are mostly “antiracism” white people. This session will address the predominantly white population of criminology academic programs and criminology organizations around the world, and predominantly white-authored materials used in a world that is not predominantly white. This racial demographic of criminology academic programs and criminology organizations shapes publishers and publications, curriculum, every component of undergraduate and graduate academic programs/students/staff/faculty, research, and public policy, and contributes to centuries of white-centrism, white power, racism, and colorism. In creating and coordinating a criminal studies academic program 2011-2019, Dr. Dennis created curriculum and courses, taught courses, assessed library materials and course materials, and conducted annual program assessments for college accreditation. It is with this experience that Dr. Dennis has learned the pros and cons of crime-based academic programs and the difficulty of removing white dominance from crime-based colleges and universities, departments, academic programs, curriculum and courses, and publishers and publications around the world.



## 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.



**University of CINCINNATI | SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

# SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The University of Cincinnati's Criminal Justice program is ranked as one of the top programs by U.S. News and World Reports and one of the top programs in a number of peer-reviewed studies of faculty productivity. Graduate Incentive Awards fund tuition up to 100% for on-campus programs and other forms of financial assistance are available. The following graduate programs and research opportunities are offered by the School of Criminal Justice:

**Master of Science Degree**  
A 30-semester credit hour on-campus program designed to be completed in one academic year, with interdisciplinary courses that focus on Criminal Justice theory, policy analysis, Justice Administration, and effective justice practices. Students select a Corrections, Policing/Crime Prevention, or Crime, Law and Justice concentration.

**Master of Science Degree Online**  
A 30-semester credit hour program delivered online by fulltime faculty members. The program is designed for working professionals who practice in our complex and challenging Criminal Justice system. Students are prepared to respond to emerging trends, assume leadership roles, and have an applied base of knowledge. The degree can be completed in one year (full-time enrollment) or two years (part-time enrollment)

**Doctoral Degree**  
The Ph.D. program prepares professional social scientists for rigorous academic or agency research careers. Areas of concentration include Criminology, Criminal Justice systems, Policing, Crime Prevention, Corrections, and research methods and statistics. All doctoral students receive financial assistance in the form of tuition waivers and assistantships.


**Graduate Certificate Programs**  
The School of Criminal Justice also offers online graduate certificate programs in Correctional Rehabilitation, Crime and Intelligence Analysis, and Analysis of Criminal Behavior.

The certificate in Correctional Rehabilitation will provide a better understanding of correctional rehabilitation, and more specifically the use of evidence based programs and practices designed to reduce recidivism. The certificate in Crime Analysis and Prevention is a specialization that provides students with the conceptual knowledge and technical, analytical skills required of crime analysis and prevention professionals.

The graduate certificate in Analysis of Criminal Behavior builds on the Crime, Law, and Justice specialization where students are provided with the conceptual knowledge and analytical skills relevant to characterizing patterns of individual criminal behavior and responding to it.

**Center for Criminal Justice Research**

- The Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) at the University of Cincinnati was founded in 1996 to serve the needs of Criminal Justice agencies locally, statewide, and throughout the nation, and to facilitate research in the administration of justice and the nature of criminal behavior. Also housed within CCJR are the Corrections Institute, the Institute for Crime Science, and the Center for Police Research and Policy. These Institutes are designed to take the knowledge gained from research, and apply/implement best practices to the field.
- The Center currently has over \$13 million in active grants and contracts. Center projects are staffed by 20 fulltime employees and 20 graduate research assistants who are supported by research projects. Graduate research opportunities are available throughout the academic year for full-time graduate students.



**Ready to Begin?**  
For more information about this program, please contact:

Betsy Yeakle  
Associate Academic Director  
Email: [betsy.yeakle@uc.edu](mailto:betsy.yeakle@uc.edu)  
Phone: (513)556-1819  
Website: [cech.uc.edu/criminaljustice](http://cech.uc.edu/criminaljustice)

## TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1<sup>ST</sup>

### 9:15 – 9:30: 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.

### 9:30 – 10:15: Collateral Consequences of Incarceration

#### 1. "Who are you really punishing?": Mothers' experiences with an incarcerated son

*Eman Tadros, Governors State University*

*Sarah Presley, The Ohio State University*

*Yenitza Guzman, Governors State University*

The consequences of incarceration are not solely reserved for the individual incarcerated, rather the impacts of incarceration have been shown to extend to the entire family system. The parent-child 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. Via a phenomenological approach, mothers of incarcerated adult sons were interviewed. Five themes emerged from eight interviews: emotional impact, barriers and challenges for families, mental health services, systemic issues, and advocacy and support. Our findings inform clinical implications for mental health professionals working with the incarcerated population. We provided recommendations on how to best advocate for this population through research, clinical work, and policy.

## **2. Unpacking support: A strengths-based investigation into the needs of incarcerated individuals' loved ones**

*Eman Tadros, Governors State University*

*Abigail Henson, Arizona State University*

*Sarah Presley, The Ohio State University*

The United States incarcerates more people than any other country in the world. As a result, a growing body of critical research has sought to understand the impact of the carceral experience, not only on those currently or previously incarcerated, but also on those connected to incarcerated individuals. Much of this research identifies the barriers and difficulties loved ones of incarcerated individuals (LOIs) encounter, however, few of these studies highlight the ways LOIs navigate and overcome such barriers. By using this deficits-framework, LOIs can be mischaracterized as solely powerless or disordered. Also, while many studies importantly identify barriers, few allow LOIs to speak directly to their needs. Drawing upon deidentified Facebook posts from an online LOI group, the current study takes a strengths-based approach to showcase how LOIs attempt to address their needs and assuage difficulties by engaging in storytelling, advice and information sharing, and advocacy work.

## **3. Strengthened Communication Skills as a Protective Factor for Incarcerated Couples**

*Eman Tadros, Governors State University*

*Katherine Durante, University of Utah*

*Amy Morgan, University of Maryland, College Park*

A large body of research documents the devastating effects incarceration can have on non-incarcerated partners and children, such as increased financial precarity and physical and mental health issues. Less studied is how protective factors, such as strengthening communication skills among partners where a member is incarcerated, can help to potentially mitigate any relationship or familial harm resulting from imprisonment. We examined the relationship between several characteristics related to couple communication patterns and relationship quality within heterosexual couples where the man is incarcerated and the woman is not. Using data from the Multi-site Family Study on Incarceration, Parenting and Partnering (MFS-IP) and multinomial logistic regression, we found that couples who are regularly able to work out their differences have a lower relative risk of drifting apart in their relationship. Curiously, couples that often get into heated arguments have both an increased relative risk of growing closer together and drifting apart (compared to their relationship remaining the same) during the male partners' incarceration. Clinical implications and future directions are discussed.



## 10:30 – 11:15: Reentry & Correctional Officers

### 1. Virtual Reality Job Interview Training for Adults Receiving Prison-Based Employment Services: A Randomized Controlled Feasibility and Initial Effectiveness Trial

*Matthew Smith, University of Michigan School of Social Work*

*Brittani Parham, University of Michigan School of Social Work*

*Jamie Mitchell, University of Michigan School of Social Work*

Returning citizens have critically low employment rates after release from prison, and navigating job interviews is a major barrier they encounter. Implementing evidence-based interview training is a significant gap in prison-based vocational services. We conducted a randomized controlled trial (RCT) to evaluate the feasibility and initial effectiveness of Virtual Reality Job Interview Training within two prison-based, trades-focused, employment readiness programs. Forty-four male returning citizens were randomized to receive service-as-usual (SAU) with VR-JIT (SAU+VR-JIT,  $n = 28$ ) or SAU ( $n = 16$ ). Participants reported VR-JIT was highly acceptable and usable, and were highly engaged in using VR-JIT. SAU+VR-JIT, as compared to SAU, had significant improvements (with large effect sizes) in interview skills, interview training motivation, and interview anxiety (all  $p < .05$ ;  $\eta^2 > .15$ ), and greater employment by 6-month follow-up (OR = 7.4,  $p = .045$ ). VR-JIT can potentially help fill a gap in prison-based services. Future research is needed to validate VR-JIT effectiveness and evaluate VR-JIT implementation strategies within prison-based employment readiness programs.

### 2. A General Quantification of the Difficulties Faced by Reintegrated Peoples

*Michel-Ange Siaba, Stonehill College Alum*

*Danielle Lacorazza, Stonehill College Alum*

Exiting incarceration and reentering society poses difficulties for many reintegrated peoples, these difficulties exist as collateral consequences, which have a direct impact on their overall quality of life. We propose an index that quantifies these difficulties through three dimensions: long and healthy living, standard living, and social freedom. This study offers a new perspective for evaluating the efficacy of reentry efforts & policy and provides an index component to reentry; it also offers policy implications, as well as suggestions for future research.

### 3. Individual Rights and Preferences versus Professional Responsibilities: An Ethical Analysis of Correctional Officer COVID-19 Vaccine Refusal

*Jennifer L Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno*

*Nicholas Matera, University of Nevada, Reno*

Correctional officers are tasked with maintaining safe and secure prisons and jails. Per the American Correctional Association (ACA) Code of Ethics (1994), this duty includes respecting, promoting, and contributing to a workplace that is safe and healthy. Historically, correctional

officers have been subject to a range of healthcare measures, including mandatory vaccination to prevent the spread of infectious diseases in prisons and jails consistent with the ACA Code of Ethics. However, the news reported pronounced resistance to the COVID-19 vaccine authorized for emergency use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration--the most effective way to reduce the spread of COVID-19, severe disease, and death--among correctional officers at the height of the pandemic. These refusals often cited fundamental liberty interests, with a focus on individual officers' rights to autonomy or privacy. This ethical analysis assesses these assertions that privilege correctional officers' personal rights and preferences over their professional responsibility to contribute to safe and healthy work environments populated with incarcerated people, known to be in poorer health and, thus, at a greater risk of contracting COVID-19 and experiencing severe disease and death.

## **11:30 – 12:00: Featured Speaker Presentation**

### **Mental Health in Community Corrections**

*Sarah Manchak, University of Cincinnati*



Sarah M. Manchak is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. She received her Ph.D. in Psychology and Social Behavior with concentrations in experimental psychopathology and psychology and the law from the University of California, Irvine in 2011. Prior to that, she earned her MA in forensic psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Her research seeks to inform policy and practice relating to individuals with mental illness and addiction who come into contact with the criminal legal system.

## **12:15 – 1:00: Mental Health & Jails**

### **1. Unpacking Deaths in Custody: A Descriptive Examination**

*Katharine McGrath, Saint Louis University*

*Mijin Kim, Illinois State University*

*Noa Glover, Saint Louis University*

*Elizabeth Cairns-Callen, Saint Louis University*

*Julia Sheehan, Saint Louis University*

*Victor St. John, Saint Louis University*

Jails house convicted criminals and individuals awaiting their day in court. The physical safety and well-being of persons held within these facilities fall directly under the purview of correctional administrations and associated correctional health care providers. Evidence of rising mortality rates among persons in jail, however, necessitates a further examination of causal patterns of inmate deaths. The Bureau of Justice Statistics found such evidence, which was outlined in their

2021 report: Mortality in Local Jails. The report details the cause of death, decedent characteristics, and mortality rates of inmate populations compared to the U.S. population between the years of 2000 and 2018. Following this report, we examine the spatial, facility, and county correlates of mortality due to suicide, homicide, illness, accident, and substance abuse in the U.S., beginning with the state of Missouri. The initial findings illustrate the individual-level demographics of those who have died in Missouri county jails, the county-level demographic correlates of mortality, the types of deaths, and when deaths have occurred between 2008 to 2019.

## **2. A Co-responder Model to Divert People in Acute Mental Health Crises from Jails and Hospitals to Services in Northern Nevada: A Preliminary Assessment and Next Steps**

*Jennifer L. Lanterman, University of Nevada, Reno*

*Katie M. Snider, University of Nevada, Reno*

*Charles P. Edwards, University of Nevada, Reno*

People experiencing acute mental health crises (AMHC) are often detained in jails at rates disproportionate to their representation in the broader community. The challenge of people experiencing AMHC requires strong coordination between mental healthcare specialists and law enforcement to effectively reduce their detention in jails. The Mobile Outreach Safety Teams (MOST) use a mental health and law enforcement co-responder model in three Northern Nevada counties to divert community members experiencing AMHC from jails and hospitals, when possible, prior to arrest to prevent further justice system involvement. A preliminary assessment of MOST demonstrated the need for the program with the most common referrals being for psychotic behavior related to mental and substance use disorders, suicidal behavior, and significant age-related cognitive impairments. The results demonstrate that MOST engagements resulted in relatively few arrests or hospital admissions, and MOST consistently referred high numbers of consumers to appropriate community-based services as intended. The results also highlighted variable data collection and reporting practices inconsistent with the established model. The next project phase will involve the refinement of uniform data collection mechanisms and training on data entry practices to ensure that MOST programs are ready for outcome evaluations.

## **3. Mental Health Disorders among Jail Inmates: Prevalence, Impact on Recidivism, Institutional Misconduct, and Gender Differences**

*Nicky Dalbir, Stonehill College*

*Emily Wright, University of Nebraska at Omaha*

Mental health disorders are significant predictors of maladaptive outcomes such as aggression, criminal behavior, institutional misconduct, and recidivism among the jail population. Upon release, offenders who suffer from mental health disorders may also have difficulty adjusting to supervision in the community, or staying away from criminal behavior, which in turn, may lead to their recidivism. This study employed intake data from 2015 (N = 1,368) from a Midwestern County Jail. Descriptive statistics were provided for the “total” sample (men and women combined), as well as for men and women, separately. Gender differences were compared

regarding recidivism, institutional misconduct, mental health disorders, and other measures of risk. Logistic regression models were conducted to examine the independent effects of mental health disorders on recidivism and institutional misconduct among the “total” sample, and for men and women separately. The outcome of recidivism psychological impairment was not significant for females, but was highly significant for males. The outcome of institutional misconduct, psychological impairment was significant for both males and females. Mental health disorders should be important considerations for jail administrators. They are also significantly related to recidivism and institutional misconduct, thus, programming for both males and females is recommended.

#### **4. Personality disorders and their relationship to violent crimes: Implications to Criminal Law**

*Anna Cecilia Santos Chaves, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (PUC Minas), Brazil*

*Roberto Augusto de Carvalho Campos, Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Brazil*

This study aimed to analyze the relationship between personality disorders and violent crimes, with the consequent legal implications arising from these associations. 116 individuals serving sentences in three Prison Units located in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, were analyzed by the use of Structured Clinical Interview scales of DSM-IV Axis II Personality Disorders - SCID-II to assess personality disorders, and the Mini International Neuropsychiatric interview for evaluation of Axis I disorders DSM-IV, and a third questionnaire prepared by the researcher, for meeting social-demographical information. The most frequent were the psychopathology disorders related to substances and addictive disorders, prevalent in over 50% of the population tested, followed by Major Depressive Episode Current (25.86%) and the Anxious Disorders (21,55%). Among the Personality Disorders, the Antisocial subtype was the most frequent (47.41%), followed by Borderline subtypes (14.66%) and Paranoid (12.93%). After performing statistical correlation tests, we concluded that Antisocial Personality Disorder individuals perpetrate on average more violent crimes than those who do not have this disorder. The research led to the conclusion that offenders with Personality Disorders, especially of the subtype antisocial, tend to develop early criminal behavior, to relapse more and to commit more violent crimes than offenders without the disorder.

#### **1:15 – 2:00: CrimCon Social - Trivia**

## Thank you to our University Sponsors

We wouldn't be able to offer an inclusive consortium where everyone can share their knowledge of criminology and criminal justice regardless of their position, education, location, or financial status without the support of our sponsors.



## EDUCATING A NEW GENERATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS.

Associate in Applied Science in Criminal Justice / Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice /  
Social Work and Criminal Justice Double Major

Faculty in Miami University Regionals' degree programs in  
Criminal Justice are committed to educating students who...

...will understand how authority is framed in a democracy.

...will appreciate service to others.

...will uphold the discipline's highest ethical standards.

Field experience coupled with co-curricular activities such as the student-run Criminal Justice Society, Citizenship and Democracy Week, and Criminal Justice Week provide opportunities for students to explore the situations they will face as criminal justice professionals.



REGIONALS  
Department of Justice  
and Community Studies

[MiamiOH.edu/Regionals/JCS](http://MiamiOH.edu/Regionals/JCS)



## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2<sup>ND</sup>

### 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 Associate 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 – 11:50: Culture and Intersectionality

#### 1. Racialization & Intersectionality: Islamophobic Victimization

*Aneesa Baboolal, University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth*

Drawing from interviews with Muslim women (n=27) during the Trump Era, gendered Islamophobia at the intersections of racial/ethnic and immigrant identity has impacted women as they continue to experience verbal/physical hate violence. Thus, Muslim women encounter gendered racism at the axes of multiple marginalizations which informs contemporary notions of Islamophobia. Because these experiences are shaped by socially imposed ideas of gendered norms, racial/ethnic stereotypes, and perceptions of otherness (perpetual foreigners), findings indicate that Muslim women navigate normalized gendered racism in unique ways including embracing protective preventative measures (not disclosing information about race or culture) and resistance via increased civic engagement.

#### 2. Decriminalization of Indigenous Medicinal Plants

*Angelo Brown, Arkansas State University*

The paper examines the history and current state of Indigenous Medicinal Plant-related laws and enforcement and the impact of reformed policies. The history of drug laws that have criminalized Indigenous Medicinal Plants has been used to control, punish, and oppress marginalized groups of people and reinforce the power structures that were established during colonial rule. The discriminatory policies have disproportionately especially hurt Black, Brown, and Indigenous

people with harsh punishment for those who use the plants especially cannabis in the West which has various medicinal, social, religious, cultural, and textile uses. The strict laws that criminalize these plants harm society by enforcing an environment that empowers violent organized crime groups and pharmaceutical companies who profit from cannabis being illegal. Drug reform including decriminalization and legalization of such plants may be a viable option for many nations to consider as a harm reduction strategy.

### **3. Priority Needs for Black Girls at the Intersection of the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems**

*Karen Kolivoski, Howard University*

*Sherri Simmons-Horton, University of New Hampshire*

*Alex Miller, Georgetown University*

*Macon Stewart, Georgetown University*

Crossover youth are young people who have been victims of abuse and/or neglect who engage in delinquency. Compared to their counterparts in the general population, as well as to youth who are involved with only the child welfare or juvenile justice system, crossover youth are more likely to have adverse life outcomes including greater likelihood of contact with the criminal justice system as adults. Research suggests that youth of color, and specifically Black youth, as well as girls are more likely to become crossover youth. Additionally, Black girls' experiences within the child welfare, juvenile justice, and other systems are unique given the intersection of race and gender regarding issues such as discrimination, disparate treatment, and abusive behavior while in systems intended to protect and care for them. Guided by a Black feminism perspective that acknowledges the intersection of race, gender, and additional social identities, this presentation will provide an overview of the aforementioned issues and provide a focus on tangible implications for better addressing the needs of this population. Consistent with the conference theme of research meeting reality, these implications will suggest evidence-based interventions that are unique to the intersectional needs of Black system-involved girls.

## **11:00 – 11:50: Pop Culture and the Media**

### **1. Depictions of Serial Killers in Popular Film**

*Meridith Spencer, Fisher College*

*Aleksandra Vera, Fisher College*

*Sarah Graefe, Fisher College*

Serial killers remain a popular topic in entertainment. Recent research by Call (2019) has examined how serial killers are portrayed in popular films and whether these depictions accurately reflect serial murder. This study attempts to expand upon this by analyzing the highest-grossing films whose subject matter is serial killings. Films are coded for characteristics of victims and offenders and then compared with real-world data on victims and offenders of serial killers.

## **2. Gangsters and Politics: The Case of Raymond Ellsworth "Bumpy" Johnson**

*Manos Karousos, Center for the Study of Crime*

The life of Ellsworth Raymond "Bumpy" Johnson is not another typical story of violence, murder, intrigue, and power plays for the survival of the fittest. Johnson was not only a fearless mobster but also a passionate chess player, a student of history and philosophy, a philanthropist, and at the same time, he had a talent for poetry. In the popular series "Godfather of Harlem", Forest Whitaker, who portrays Bumpy Johnson, manages to convey the message of the multidimensional Bumpy, a man who is like a canvas full of colors that differ from each other and blend together in harmony. Because he had so many connections to almost every aspect of daily life, and because he died in 1968, a very significant year politically and socially for African American communities, many questions remain unanswered, such as: Would he have supported social movements at that time? Could a Mafioso become politically and socially active, and if so, how? The sociological approach and the sociological interest that could arise from answering these questions will be the main objective of this current proposal.

### **12:00 – 12:35: Social Media and Public Participation**

#### **1. Blogging as a Way to Improve Public Understanding in Criminal Justice**

*David Dorson, John Howard Canada*

*Emily Stewart, John Howard Canada*

In 2017, John Howard Canada, a national charity and lobby organization in Canada, launched a blog on criminal justice (CJ) issues ([www.johnhoward.ca/category/blog](http://www.johnhoward.ca/category/blog)). The blog was intended to provide quick access to reliable content on CJ issues with a particular focus on Canadian perspectives. The blog gives much attention to evidence-based research and policy perspectives and tries to provide one way of counteracting frequently simplistic or emotional media and political presentations of CJ issues. Today, five years after its launch, the blog, which is entirely run by volunteers, has 200 entries covering a wide variety of topics. It gets several thousand hits a month and is a trusted source for Canadian content and perspectives on CJ issues. This presentation will provide an overview of how the blog works and promote questions about how blogs and other social media can be used to improve public understanding of evidence on CJ issues, especially in light of the flaws in conventional public presentations.



## 2. Getting Cold Cases Hot! An Experiment on Public Participation in Investigating Cold Cases

*Jasper J. van der Kemp, VU School of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Solving cold cases is a challenging task for the police. An approach is to ask possible crime scenarios from the public by sharing information. Studies on the creation of crime scenarios – the chronological description of who committed the crime for what reason in which manner at what time on which location with what modus via – have shown that a crime script analysis approach seems promising in eliciting useful information. I'll present results of experimental studies on the usefulness of the creation of crime scenarios by the general public. The first study addresses the ability to answer the 5WH-questions from crime scripts by the public based on a cold case. In this way we can assess how varied the information from the public is and if that might be useful in generating new crime scenarios to further investigate. The second study addresses the selection of crime information. As with most police investigations, not all information known to the police can be made public. This leads to the question of how influential the selection of information is on the process of generating crime scenarios

### 12:35 – 1:00: Lunch Break

### 1:00 – 1:50: Featured Speakers Presentation

#### TV, Video Games, and Movies: Why Media Matters for Criminology

*Jonathan Grubb, Georgia Southern University*

*Chad Posick, Georgia Southern University*



Jonathan Grubb is an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Georgia Southern University. He received his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Sam Houston State University in 2015 during which time he worked with the Crime Victims Institute to investigate victimization within Texas. He currently conducts research on the spatiotemporal clustering of crime, perceptions and attitudes of professionals working with victims of domestic violence as well as human trafficking, popular culture and criminal justice.



Chad Posick is an Associate Professor of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Georgia Southern University and co-director of the National Youth Advocacy and Resilience Research Center. His research interests include the causes and consequences of victimization, biopsychosocial perspectives on behavior, and statistical methodology. Currently, as an associate professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Georgia Southern University, he teaches in the areas of victimology, family violence, research methods, and statistics. In his hometown of Statesboro, GA he serves on the board of directors of Child Advocacy Services of the Ogeechee Circuit.

## 2:00 – 2:50: Modalities, Motives, and Attitudes

### 1. What Do Offenders Do with the Stuff they Steal? Comparing Stolen Goods Disposal from 2005 to 2022

*Joe Clare, The University of Western Australia*

*Liam Quinn, The University of Western Australia*

*Natalie Gately, Edith Cowan University*

Offenders' perspectives of Australian goods markets have not been researched since 2005 in WA using a prison-based sample. There have been substantial changes to crime and general society over the 17 years since this work was completed, including (a) sustained declines in burglary, (b) dramatic reductions in cash use, and (c) significant shifts towards online marketplaces. This paper presents the findings that address this knowledge gap. Detainees at the Perth Police Complex were surveyed to gain insight into the contemporary process of stealing and the methods of stolen goods disposal now being used by property offenders. This work extends the 2005 data collection, allowing for comparison and providing crucial information about how to best inhibit the sale of stolen goods in WA. The results of this work will facilitate targeted crime prevention that will simultaneously reduce victimization and reduce the burden on policing resulting from acquisitive crime.

### 2. An Overview of Mass Murders in Brazil: Characteristics, Motivations, Prevention Mechanisms & Legal Repercussions

*Anna Cecilia Santos Chaves, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (Brazil)*

*Roberto Augusto Carvalho Campos, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil)*

Mass murders consists of a criminal modality characterized by the attempt to produce the greatest possible number of fatal victims in a single incident, which typically occurs in a confined and crowded space. This modality of crime has been progressively growing in Brazil. This study aimed to investigate the phenomenon. Between 1999 and 2021, there were detected the occurrence of 19 mass murders in Brazil, in addition to records of massacres that would have been planned but failed to materialize. Those data were collected in extensive research in various digital and print media vehicles. In Brazil, schools were target in 16 (84.21%) of the 19 mass murder events. In 90.0% of them, the perpetrator was under 25 years. Young criminals appear to be motivated by bullying and to exhibit some narcissistic and/or schizotypal personality traits, while the older ones appear to be odd recluses with some angry agenda. Suicidal tendencies also seem to be a common feature among perpetrators. The 19 consummated attacks produced the considerable number of 46 dead and 97 injured. Only in the last decade (2011-2021), there were 15 mass murders reported in Brazil, consummated, or attempted, at increasingly smaller intervals, especially in the last 4 years. In 2019 alone, there were 6 events. The widespread use of the internet and social networks makes the contagion effect alarming in mass killings. It sets an undeniable backdrop to this criminal phenomenon in Brazil, where several similar characteristics to the attacks that occur in the United States were observed, especially regarding to the offender's traits and motivations.

### **3. Dazed and Confused? Awareness, Knowledge, and Perceptions of Recreational Marijuana Legislation Among College Students in Virginia**

*Christina Mancini, Virginia Commonwealth University*

*Nick Devlin, Virginia Commonwealth University*

With the passage of HB2312/SB1406 (Hartman, 2021), Virginia became the first state in the South to legalize recreational marijuana. The change was partly motivated by a need to address over-policing and disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the justice system (Biron, 2021). Despite this shift, little is known about public awareness, knowledge, and perceptions of the new measure, and by extension, the potential for recreational marijuana legislation (RML) to impact marijuana use trends. Given the disparately high rates of marijuana use among youthful populations (Schulenberg et al., 2020), the need to understand how RML affects young Virginians, such as those attending college, is particularly pronounced. The current study seeks funding for a mixed method research design with two distinct data collection modalities. A quantitative online survey will tap awareness, knowledge, and attitudes toward cannabis and RML. Concurrently, a focus group of university students will address perceptions and attitudes about the new law and recreational marijuana use. The use of dual methods will result in a richer and more comprehensive knowledge base concerning how college students have come to understand HB 2312/SB1406 and their behaviors and attitudes toward the significant policy change. The focus of the current study could lead to future funded projects as various agencies, including the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and numerous non-profits are currently seeking or have funded solicitations for research centered on examining the impacts of RML on youthful populations.

## Thank you to our Supporting Organizations



JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTNERS

Changing justice systems to be equitable, effective, and humane.

JSP is a non-profit, multidisciplinary team committed to assisting criminal and juvenile justice systems and community partners with transforming their systems. We help our partners reimagine their work by combining rigorous research, technical assistance, and knowledge of evidence-informed strategies. We infuse creativity, innovation, and passion into our work, taking an integrated approach to system transformation to help our partners operationalize meaningful change.

### WE GROUND OUR WORK IN FOUR PILLARS

Keeping people out of the system

Getting people in the system, out quickly

For those who stay in the system, individualizing effective services

Caring for people who care for people impacted by the system

An innovative learning environment that is developed to help people interested in applying the correctional coaching model to all aspects of the criminal justice system. The correctional coaching model is designed to help us move from a referee-style system in which staff develop the rules, monitor them, blow the whistle, and issue a penalty to one that is designed to help discover talent, focus on development, teach, inspire, and improve outcomes for all players.



COACHING NETWORK FOR CHANGE

EMPOWERED BY YOU  
POWERED BY US



**“A GOOD COACH CAN CHANGE A GAME.  
A GREAT COACH CAN CHANGE A LIFE.”**

-- John Wooden; Hall of Fame Basketball Coach

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3<sup>RD</sup>

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

#### Board Member, Arelys Madero



Arelys Madero is an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Shippensburg University. 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*, *Race & Justice*, and the *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*.

### 10:00 – 10:50: Unraveling Intimate Partner Violence

#### 1. Women's Fear of Crime and Intimate Partner Violence: Filling the Gap

*Camila Iglesias, University of Porto, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime*

*Carla Cardoso, University of Porto, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime*

*Pedro Sousa, University of Porto, Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Crime*

Past research indicates that women consistently report higher levels of fear of crime, and very little attention has been paid to the study of women's insecurity due to experienced intimate partner violence (IPV). This way, previous studies suggest that researchers should consider the actual extent of victimization that women are consistently exposed to, both in public and private spaces, to understand this fear better. This research will examine the way in which fear of crime and previous IPV victimization may impact women in Portugal and Brazil. The methodological approach taken in this study is a mixed methodology that combines semi-structured interviews and an online survey. For this presentation, the preliminary results from the qualitative part will be further analyzed, highlighting the role of fear and IPV on women's everyday life and the main consequences on their routine, health, and sense of security. Also, the effects of available support and social network will be explored, as well as the key aspect related to the role of children on women's decisions on breaking the cycle of violence.

## **2. Domestic Violence during the Global Pandemic and War: The Case of Ukraine**

*Anastasiia Timmer, California State University, Northridge*

*Laura Iesue, Sam Houston State University*

*Olga Lozovska, California State University, Northridge*

The world has experienced dramatic changes since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. A vulnerable lower to middle-income country, Ukraine, has also been affected by the cruel Russian invasion. These disasters have undoubtedly affected the lives and behaviors of the people of Ukraine. Our study draws on the Ukrainian component of the international survey about the COVID-19 pandemic and crime to better understand the patterns of such critical issue as domestic violence in Ukraine. Using negative binomial regression, we focus on how the context of Ukraine, stressors, and various demographic factors are associated with the likelihood of becoming a victim of domestic violence. We also discuss policy implications based on our findings.

## 11:00 – 12:30: Featured Workshop

### **Trauma-Informed Responses for Victims of Crime: Best-Practices and Lessons Learned**

*Kenny Smith, Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault*

Kenny began his law enforcement career in 1997 as a corrections officer before attending and graduating from the Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy in 2005. Over his 21-year career, Kenny served in several law enforcement capacities, including as a Patrolman, Patrol Supervisor, Detective, and Jail Administrator, before retiring in 2018.

During his law enforcement career, Kenny began and directed several community programs such as a Community Crime Watch Program, a youth Law Enforcement Explorer Program, and a Jail Advisory Committee. Kenny is a certified Crime Scene Technician, a Professional Law Enforcement Instructor, and served on the Board of Directors for the Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault before coming to work for ACASA full time.



Kenny began his work with the Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ACASA) in 2018, as the Law Enforcement Training Director and the state Council on Sexual Assault Response (CoSAR) Program Director. Through his work, Kenny travels to law enforcement agencies across the state providing free CLEST training to officers on how to best respond and investigate sexual assault cases in a victim-centered and trauma-informed manner. In addition, he also travels the state developing and overseeing CoSAR programs.

#### Notable Speaking Engagements:

- Fort Smith Police Academy (Active)
- Pulaski County Sheriff's Office Police Academy (Active)
- Central Arkansas ALETA Police Academy (Active)
- Jonesboro Police Department Police Academy (Active)
- Conference on Crimes Against Women – Dallas, TX
- Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault State Conference – Indianapolis, IN
- Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault State Conference – Little Rock, AR
- Arkansas Prosecutors Association State Conference, Little Rock, AR
- Arkansas Sex Offender Registry Association State Conference, Little Rock, AR
- Minneapolis SART Conference, Minneapolis, MN



**12:30 – 1:00: Lunch Break**

**1:00 – 1:50: Enforcement Dynamics of Human & Labor Trafficking**

**1. Prosecution of Labor Trafficking Cases in Spain: Obstacles and Solutions**

*Carolina Villacampa-Estiarde, University of Lleida (Spain)*

*Clàudia Torres-Ferrer, University of Lleida*

*Merche Serrano-Masip, University of Lleida*

Trafficking in human beings of labor exploitation is a conduct closely linked to organized crime. At a phenomenological level, the interaction between this phenomenon and organized crime is shown by the fact that cases of labor trafficking and exploitation can be found in legal business organized as enterprises that, adopting certain routines, may be helping these practices to take place. Despite the dimensions attributed to this type of trafficking, labor trafficking and labor exploitation still results in few convictions worldwide and in Europe in particular. Based on 33 interviews with 28 professionals from the criminal justice system and 5 from the field of labor carried out in Spain, this paper analyses the obstacles these professionals face when approaching this crime. The research results point to three types of barriers encountered when dealing with these cases: regulatory; institutional (both pretrial and extra-procedural and during the criminal proceedings themselves); and those related to professionals' attitudes towards labor trafficking. The difficulties that can be included in each of these areas are identified, and solutions are proposed to overcome them to make the criminal justice system's response to this crime more effective and victim-friendly.

**2. The Spanish Supreme Court's Knowledge of the Reality of Human Trafficking**

*Marc Salat, University of Lleida*

*Ramón García, University of Lleida*

*M<sup>a</sup> Jesús Gómez, University of Lleida*

A total of 47 judgments handed down by the Spanish Supreme Court in relation to the crime of human trafficking are analyzed. The main objective is to find out which human trafficking cases the Supreme Court has dealt with and how the Court has taken into account the needs and rights of the victims of human trafficking. Also, the reasons that have led to a high number of acquittals in Spanish courts (Salat, 2021). For this purpose, a qualitative analysis of the legal grounds of the sentences was carried out. In this sense, it has been observed that the Supreme Court has addressed some of the main issues related to trafficking, such as the definition of the phenomenon, among others. It is noteworthy that, especially in recent years, it has begun to adopt positions that are closer to the needs and particularities of the victims of trafficking crimes. One of the main conclusions is the link between the reasons for acquittal and the needs to take into account the rights of victims.



### **3. Victim Assistance in Cases of Labor Trafficking in Spain: Deficits and Proposals**

*Carolina Villacampa-Estiarde, University of Lleida*

*Xavier Miranda-Ruche, University of Lleida*

*Clàudia Torres-Ferrer, University of Lleida*

Labor trafficking is still an under-researched manifestation of this phenomenon, also in terms of victim assistance. This paper, based on 34 in-depth interviews with victim service providers -27 working in specialized NGOs and 7 in public assistance services- dealing with cases of labor trafficking and exploitation in Spain, examines the remaining challenges in victim assistance in this field. The following deficits have been detected in these three areas and proposals have been formulated to overcome them: 1. Victim detection and identification: a) lack of professional sensibility, specific professional training and knowledge on this type of trafficking; b) inadequacy of the police identification system; b) absence of standardized identification process in NGOs; 2. Intervention programs for labor trafficking and labor exploitation victims: a) Lack of clarity in victim derivation circuit and in professional coordination; b) absence of a specific intervention programs with labor trafficking and exploitation victims; c) no residential resources for these victims; d) deficient economic resources to attend them; e) difficulties related to the individual conditions of these victims; 3. Victim compensation: a) absence of resource to existing normative options to confer legal residence to labor trafficking and exploitation victims; b) lack of economic compensation to these victims.

## **2:00 – 2:50: Investigating Violence Through a Gender Lens**

### **1. Gender, Age, and Victimization Risk Among Missing Persons**

*Lorna Ferguson, University of Western Ontario*

*Melissa Elliott, University of Western Ontario*

An underdeveloped area in the literature is the relationship between missing persons and victimization risk. This study thus sought to explore the risk of victimization when missing and examine the ways in which gender and age shape this relationship. Specifically, it seeks to answer the question, “How are gender and age associated with victimization risk when missing?” Multiple logistic regression was used to estimate victimization risk disaggregated by the demographic indicators. Results reveal that victimization risk when missing varies along age and gender lines; women and girls and children/youths had significantly increased odds of victimization risk when missing compared to males and boys and adults, respectively. Our findings contribute to the missing persons literature in addressing the paucity of theoretical models of victimization risk that consider the findings by demographic characteristics, and address victimization risk when missing more generally. The results provide fundamental support for the application of victimological theories for understanding the mechanisms impacting missing person incidents, and how these experiences may differ depending upon one's social grouping.

## **2. The Multiple Aspects of Gender-Based Violence Under War Regimes**

*Anastasia Chalkia, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens*

*Joanna Tsiganou, National Centre for Social Research*

*Martha Lempesi, Center for the Study of Crime*

Our study attempts to highlight aspects of gender-based violence that exceed the frontiers of the usual reflection on this issue. Our proposed paper focuses on the multiple facets of violence against refugee women under conditions of war and conflict regimes. Our paper is positioned and theoretically framed in the light of a gender perspective and presents the results of qualitative research on Syrian refugees in Greece. We propose to highlight the multiple and mounting facets of gender-based violence experienced by refugee women not only under the specific circumstances in their country of origin, during their travel, while being in the host country or due to the traumatic refugee experience itself, but also aspects of war and armed conflict violence also experienced by them. The continuum of violence against women is revealed by their repeated and multiple victimization in different. We have identified certain aspects of abusive violence against Syrian refugee women moving to Greece. Our research has pointed out that multiple facets of gender-based violence, are important aspects of ‘serial’ violence that immobilizes women socially, linguistically, and emotionally by enclosing them in one of the most important centers of their confinement, that is “at home”.

## Thank You!

As we move into our final day of the conference, we just want to thank all of the presenters and participants. We appreciate your continued support.

This conference was started as a response to a global pandemic. The Board felt that a new outlet for sharing research would be needed. CrimCon was created in 2020 as a result. While many traditional conferences are back to face-to-face presentations, we recognize there is still the need to provide this forum for those who cannot attend these conferences for whatever reason. We plan to continue this conference for many years to come. We look forward to hosting many more and hearing from you!

Don't forget to tune in at 3PM.  
President Ticknor will reveal the theme for #CrimCon23.



## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4<sup>TH</sup>

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

#### Board Member, Daniel Lytle



Daniel Lytle is an Associate Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at The University of Maryland Eastern Shore. 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: Police and Harm Mitigation

#### 1. Harm-Based Police Deployment Model at Barrie Police

*Madison Charman, Barrie Police Service*

*Rich Johnston, Barrie Police Service*

*Randy Fitzgerald, Barrie Police Service*

Research tells us that crime and harm are heavily concentrated, so why do we still use traditional patrol zones? Leveraging the Canadian Crime Severity Index, the Barrie Police's weighted model identifies areas of high volume (social disorder), and high harm to effectively and efficiently deploy its resources as needed. The Barrie Police is piloting a deployment model that leverages innovative technology and dashboards to deploy our new Community Safety and Well-being Team based on these identified hot & harm spots. In areas of social disorder, it is proposed to use high-visibility techniques leveraging auxiliaries and community volunteers. Only in areas of past and predicted high harm will the Barrie Police will deploy uniformed officers. The Barrie Police aims to share information learned and experiences of our innovative, in-progress pilot at CrimCon 2022.

#### 2. Police Views of Post-Overdose Outreach Programs

*Laurie Becker, University of North Georgia*

Since 2000, the U.S. has experienced 750,000 fatal opioid overdoses with several non-fatal overdoses occurring behind every fatal overdose. In response, police partnered with the public health community to form post-overdose outreach teams aimed at encouraging individuals to enter treatment and saving lives. Police officers were surveyed on their views of post-overdose outreach programs. The majority of outreach and non-outreach officers believe participating in outreach is a responsibility of the police. Outreach officers perceive themselves as both more knowledgeable

and comfortable working with overdose survivors than their non-outreach counterparts. Additionally, outreach officers hold more positive attitudes toward the programs' effectiveness than non-outreach officers. Further research should examine officer attitudes toward individual aspects of post-overdose outreach programs in greater depth.

## **11:00 – 11:50: Featured Speaker Presentation**

### **The Importance of Thinking Outside the Box: Police Body-Worn Cameras and Evidence-Based Policy**

*Janne Gaub, North Carolina Charlotte University*

Dr. Janne E. Gaub is an assistant professor in the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. She earned her Ph.D. from Arizona State University in 2015, at which time she joined the ASU Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety as a Senior Program Manager, overseeing multiple grant-funded projects related to police body-worn cameras. Beyond studying BWCs, her research focuses on specialized police units, police misconduct, and gender and policing. Her research is published in leading criminological journals and she discusses her research and its implications for police practice in webinars, podcasts, and news interviews. She serves on the executive board of the American Society of Criminology Division of Policing and the editorial board of *Police Practice and Research*.



## **12:00 – 1:00: Lunch Break**

## **1:00 – 1:50: Police and Psychology**

### **1. Should I Stay or Should I Go?: Examining the Effects of Psychological Detention in Voluntary Police Interviews**

*Emma Gray, Ontario Tech University*

*Joseph Eastwood, Ontario Tech University*

The current study explored perceptions of psychological detention in the real-world interview of Russell Williams. This study explored whether hearing that a suspect is “free to go” affected participant’s perception that the suspect is being psychologically detained. Participants (N=89) were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: the warning condition, where they would hear that Williams was “free to leave”, and the no warning condition, where they would not hear this. Participants watched clips of the interview and answered Likert-style and open-ended questions related to the video. Results of this study found that the condition assigned to participants affected their perception that 1) Williams was partaking in the interview willingly, and 2) Williams was free to end the interview at any point. The condition assigned to participants did not affect their

perception that 1) Williams felt pressure to answer the questions, 2) his confession was voluntary, and 3) they would have stayed if they were in a similar situation. The current study helps contribute to our current understanding of the concept of psychological detention and identifies areas for further research.

## **2. The Influence of Civilian ‘Emotionally Disturbed Person’- and Police Warning-Informational Frames on Judgments of Police Use of Force**

*Mellissa Baker, Coastal Carolina University*

Videos showing confrontations between police officers and civilians can be controversial, particularly regarding the officer’s use of force. In the present study, participants viewed a video depicting a confrontation between an officer and a civilian and were asked if the officer used excessive force. Research suggests that informational frames preceding police officer-civilian confrontation videos can influence how participants perceive the video and ultimately make decisions about the officer’s use of force (e.g., Baker & Bacharach, 2017). Two forms of informational frames were examined in the present study: ‘emotionally disturbed person’ (EDP)- and police warning-informational frames. To examine whether EDP-informational frames affected judgments of police use of force, information about the civilian in the video was varied: participants were either informed the civilian had a substance abuse issue, mental illness, or nothing (no EDP control). To examine whether police warning-informational frames influenced judgments of police use of force, participants were either told the officer was informed about the civilian’s behavior, the officer was not informed about the civilian’s behavior, or not told anything at all. Results revealed an interaction between EDP- and police warning-informational frames on judgments of police use of force. The findings have implications for methods that attend media release of police officer-civilian confrontation videos.

## **2:00 – 2:50: Neighborhood and Crime**

### **1. The Impact of Home Mortgages on Neighborhood Crime: Quasi-experimental evidence from 27 US major cities**

*David Mitre Becerril, University of Pennsylvania*

Home mortgages are thought to encourage neighborhood revitalization, social capital investments, collective efficacy, and stronger local networks, but do they reduce serious criminal offenses? Using data from 27 US major cities and relying on a shift-share instrumental variables approach, this research overcomes the endogeneity bias that areas receiving loans are different in (un)observable characteristics than communities receiving fewer loans. By exploiting the differential exposure to banks’ local market share and common national mortgage shocks, the causal estimates find a significant decrease in burglaries, thefts, and aggravated assaults. The effects are larger in the minority prevalent communities. In contrast to previous correlational studies, this study finds no impact of mortgages on homicides. The results hold to several robustness checks. While home loans are a driving factor in neighborhood revitalization and

reducing major crimes, particularly property offenses, the results suggest that preventing homicides requires other strategies.

## **2. Neighborhood Conflict, Disorder, and Residential Burglary**

*Carlos Vilalta, Center for Research in Geospatial Information Sciences (CentroGeo)*

*Gustavo Fondevila, Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE)*

Controlling for compositional risk factors, we find that conflict with neighbors and perceived neighborhood disorder are positively associated each with residential burglary risk and that the latter correlation is comparatively stronger. However, mediation analysis shows that neighborhood disorder captures about one third of the covariation between conflict with neighbors and residential burglary risk. This finding improves on previous studies that only estimates main effects of neighborhood disorder. However, it also complicates our current understanding of social processes by showing that neighborhood conflict and disorder are not easily distinguishable social constructs when it comes to estimate the probability of residential burglary.

## **3. Assaults on Law Enforcement Officers: A Spatial and Theoretical Analysis through Social Disorganization**

*Brian Simpkins, Eastern Kentucky University*

The purpose of the present study was to gain a better understanding of assaults on law enforcement officers by identifying correlations and spatial concentrations related to theoretical constructs of social disorganization. The present study was based on official assault on law enforcement officer data from a major metropolitan area within a southeastern state for the years 2010-2019. In addition to bivariate and multivariate statistical testing (e.g., Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple linear regression), multiple spatial analyses were utilized to understand the statistical significance, visualize results, and compare to previous theoretical explanations of crime concentration. The findings revealed that assaults on law enforcement officers are spatially concentrated in census tracts in the downtown urban core that exhibit indicators of social disorganization. More specifically, assaults on law enforcement officers are spatially concentrated within downtown urban core areas with high levels of the following characteristics of social disorganization: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit receivership, vacant housing units, and disrupted families. These significant findings provide avenues for future research on and understanding of assaults on law enforcement officers.

**3:00 – 3:30: Closing Remarks from President Ticknor: Our 2023 Theme to be Announced!**

**Thank you for attending the Annual Meeting of the Criminology Consortium.**