

Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice (SWACJ)

October 16-18, 2019



Conference Theme:

**Developing Academic and Professional Partnerships for a
Better Criminal Justice System**



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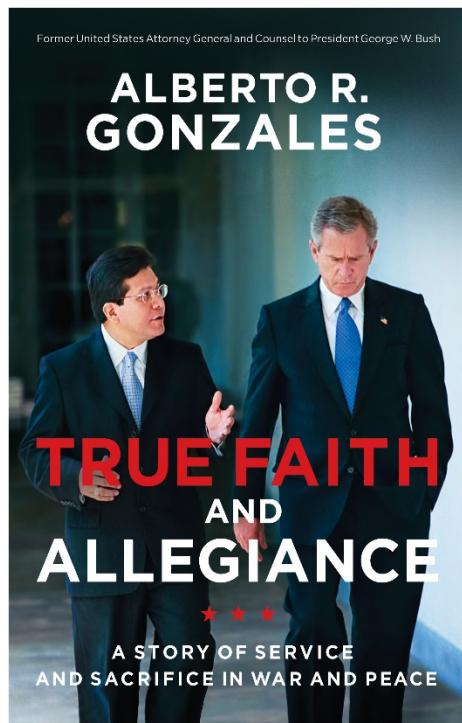


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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Judge Alberto R. Gonzales



Moments after Justice Sandra Day O'Connor administered the oath that made Alberto R. Gonzales the Nation's 80th Attorney General, President George W. Bush explained why he had chosen Gonzales to lead the Department of Justice, "Al has been a model of courage and character to his fellow citizens", the President said. "I've witnessed his integrity, his decency, his deep dedication to the cause of justice. Now he will advance that cause as the Attorney General and ensure that more Americans have the opportunity to achieve their dreams."

Gonzales was with the President after he returned to Washington on September 11, 2001 as he began to formulate the nation's response to the terrorist attacks against the United States. As Attorney General, Gonzales maintained the Department's focus on its key objectives, including preventing acts of terrorism and reducing the threats of gangs, drugs, and violent crime.

After graduating from Rice University and Harvard Law School, Gonzales worked as a business lawyer for 13 years at the Houston law firm of Vinson & Elkins. In 1995 he resigned his law partnership to serve as General Counsel to Texas Governor George W. Bush. After three years the Governor appointed him Texas Secretary of State where he served as Senior Advisor to the Governor, Chief Elections Officer and the Governor's lead liaison on Mexico and border issues. In 1999 the Governor appointed him as a Justice on the Supreme Court of Texas.

After winning a statewide election in 2000 to remain on the Supreme Court, Gonzales resigned from the bench to accept a commission as Counsel to the President of the United States. He served as White House Counsel for four years prior to his confirmation as Attorney General.

Among his many professional associations, Judge Gonzales is a Commissioner of the Commission for Uniform Legislation and member of the American Law Institute. He is a former board director of the State Bar of Texas and former president of the Houston Hispanic Bar Association. The State Bar of Texas awarded a Presidential Citation to Gonzales for his work in addressing the legal needs of the indigent and the National Hispanic Bar Association honored him as the Latino Lawyer of the Year. Early in his professional career the Texas Young Lawyers Association selected Gonzales as the Outstanding Young Lawyer of Texas.

Gonzales has also been active in a wide range of community organizations, including presiding as president of Leadership Houston and of the Houston Hispanic Forum. Presently he serves on the NCAA Division 1 Committee on Infractions and the board of directors of the United Way of Metropolitan Nashville. For his community and professional service he received the Harvard Law School Association Award and was recognized as a Distinguished Alumnus of Rice University.

As the son of former migrant workers, many recognize Gonzales' appointment as Attorney General of the United States as the embodiment of the American dream. His work in the Hispanic community and his achievements as a role model have earned him recognition as Hispanic American of the Year by HISPANIC Magazine and one of The 25 Most Influential Hispanics in America by TIME Magazine.

Gonzales is married and a father to three sons. He attended the U.S. Air Force Academy and is an Air Force veteran. Presently he is Dean and Doyle Rogers Distinguished Professor of Law at Belmont University College of Law in Nashville, Tennessee.

Schedule of Events at a Glance

Wednesday, October 16, 2019

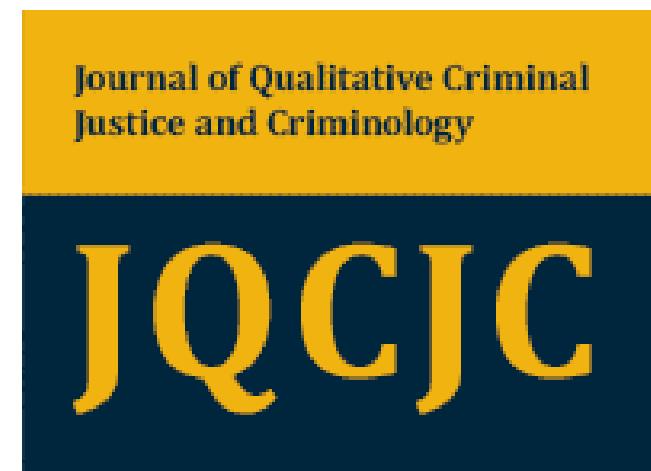
10:00 am – 11:00 am	Executive Board Meeting Location: <i>Poinsettia</i>
12:00 pm – 6:30pm	Registration
3:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Undergraduate Quiz Bowl Location: <i>Century Ballroom I</i>
3:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Pre-Conference Workshop: HLM Location: <i>Azalea</i>
5:30 pm – 6:30 pm	Ice Cream Social Location: <i>Bluebonnet</i>
6:30 pm – 8:00 pm	University of Arkansas at Little Rock Reception Location: <i>Justin's</i>

Thursday, October 17, 2019

8:00 am – 5:00 pm	Registration
8:30 am – 4:00 pm	Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) competition Location: <i>Bluebonnet</i>
8:30 am – 9:45 am	Panels & Roundtables
9:45 am – 10:00 am	Morning Break
10:00 am – 11:15 am	Presidential Plenary Location: <i>Century Ballroom</i>
11:30 am – 1:30 pm	Luncheon & Awards Ceremony Location: <i>Century Ballroom</i>
1:45 pm – 3:00 pm	Panels & Roundtables
3:15 pm – 4:30 pm	Panels & Roundtables
5:00 pm – 5:30 pm	Poster Set-Up Location: <i>Century Ballroom II</i>
5:30 pm – 7:00 pm	Poster Session and President's Reception Location: <i>Century Ballroom II</i>

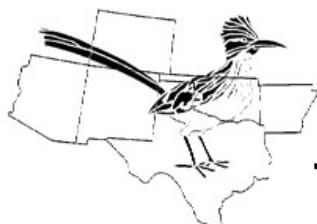
Friday, October 18, 2019

8:00 am – 12:00 pm	Registration
8:30 am – 9:45 am	SWACJ General Business Meeting & CSI Awards Location: <i>Bluebonnet</i>
9:45 am – 10:00 am	Morning Break
10:00 am – 11:15 am	Panels and Roundtables
11:30 am	Conference Ends
11:30 am – 12:45 pm	Executive Board Meeting & Close-Out



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Lynne M. Vieraitis, Editor
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16

12:00 PM – 6:30 PM Registration
Location: *Doubletree Room*

3:00 PM – 5:00 PM Pre-Conference Workshop: HLM
Location: *Azalea*

3:00 PM – 5:00 PM Undergraduate Quiz Bowl
Location: *Century Ballroom I*

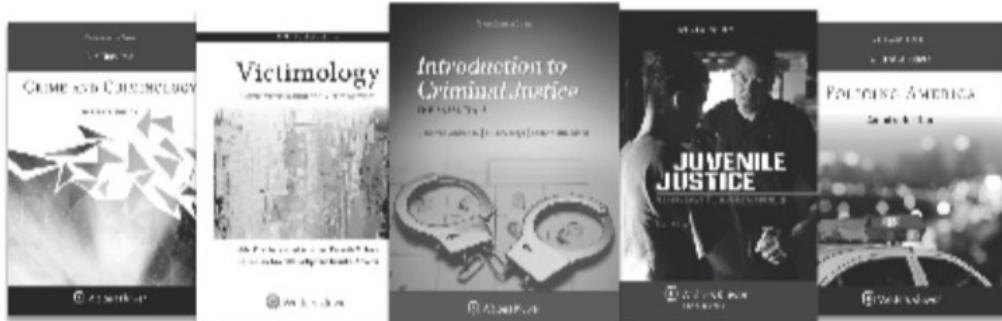
5:30 PM – 6:30 PM Ice Cream Social
Location: *Bluebonnet*

6:30 PM – 8:00 PM University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Reception
Location: *Justin's*



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17

8:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Registration

Location: *Doubletree Room*

8:30 AM – 4:00 PM

Crime Scene Investigation Competition

Location: *Bluebonnet*

8:30 AM – 9:45 AM

SESSION 1

Opinion of the Police

Location: *Azalea I*

Chair/Discussant: Paul Reynolds, (University of North Texas – Dallas)

Public Opinion of the Police in 1930s America: A Qualitative Historiographical Study

Willard Oliver (Sam Houston State University)

Public opinion polls largely developed post WWII and questions about the police did not appear until the late 1960s. Since then, over 100+ studies have assessed the modern day public opinion of the police, but none have looked to public opinion from an earlier time period. This study uses a qualitative historiography approach to assessing public opinion of the police in the 1930s, by drawing on the primary source of a letter exchange between two of that eras greatest pulp writers, Robert E. Howard and H.P. Lovecraft. Findings suggest similarities between the 1930s and present day public opinion of the police.

Exploring the Relationship Between Anti-Police Sentiment, POS, And Perceived Danger Among Police Officers

Richard Helpens (University of Texas at Tyler) and Paul Reynolds (University of North Texas – Dallas)

There has been emerging concern among the law enforcement community that police officers are at higher risk of victimization in the form of targeted physical attacks, verbal affronts, racial accusations, and false allegations since the tragic 2014 shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, and other highly publicized deaths of unarmed minorities over the last several years. While emerging research has begun to assess the potential Post-Ferguson effects on police related behaviors and attitudes, there is reason to believe that perceived increases in anti-police sentiment and rhetoric may have an influence on officers' fear and perceived likelihood of victimization. Evidence further supports that organizational support can help meet officers' socio-emotional needs and should help curb officers' safety concerns. This study used cross-sectional data from an online survey of police officers in a southern state and OLS regression to examine the association between anti-police sentiment and perceived organizational support on officers' fear of victimization and their perceptions of their likelihood of being victimized. Findings support that anti-police sentiment and perceived organizational support are both antecedents of police fear of victimization (PFOV) and perceived likelihood of victimization (PLOV). This study increases our understanding of how police perceptions of citizens' view the police and organizational treatment can have on officers' work-related attitudes.

Discussing How Community Leadership Academy (CLA) Can Enhance Police-Citizen Relationships in A Post-Ferguson Era.

Janiece Upshaw (University of North Texas – Dallas) and Paul Reynolds (University of North Texas – Dallas)

The Community Leadership Academy (CLA) is an initiative developed by the University of North Texas Dallas' Urban SERCH Institute (SERCH). The CLA was the first innovative approach to community leadership capacity building that aligned citizens and police officers as peers during a twelve-week training process and facilitated the development of cooperative community strategies based on real neighborhood issues. This presentation will provide background on CLA and how it could modeled in other cities to strengthen police-citizen relationships.

Perceptions of Trust in Police and Police Organizational Legitimacy

Sharece Downey (Tarleton State University)

Due to recent events in the United States, a focus on perceived police legitimacy and trust is an important area of exploration. This paper reports on the results of a community survey including several items related to citizen perceptions of the local police. The focus of this paper is on examining dominant perceptions of the local police, key correlates of perceptions of the local police in a metropolitan Texas community as well as the dominant views of the local police in a post-Ferguson time frame. The study found that generally most respondents had high levels of confidence and trust in police. The sub-group most frequently indicating discomfort or concerns was that Latin American/Hispanic population. Theoretical, research, and policy implications are discussed

SESSION 2

Policy Focus and Offender Characteristics

Location: Azalea II

Chair/Discussant: David Scott (University of Texas at Tyler)

The Impact of Domestic Violence High Risk Teams (DVHRT) In Texas In Metropolitan and Rural Areas. Addressing the Lethality in High Risk Cases and Provided A Team Approach For Victim Safety And Offender Accountability.

David Scott (University of Texas at Tyler)

For the past four years the State of Texas has been providing funding to different cities and counties in the state with the focus of identifying high risk or near lethal cases of domestic violence. Since its inception teams of specialists have created a coordinated response in communities including judges, prosecutors, law enforcement, probation/parole, and advocates to combat this problem. This study is an analysis of four years of research in which high risk domestic violence is defined, offender characteristics and the types of violence analyzed, and best practices recommended for identifying and increasing victim safety while holding offenders accountable.

The Accumulation of Sex Offender Registration and Notification Laws in Two Midwestern States: Lessons for Policy Analysis

Robert Lytle (University of Arkansas at Little Rock), Lisa Sample (University of Nebraska, Omaha), and Eric Meyer (Creighton University)

Criminal justice policy is a constantly evolving landscape. Each year, lawmakers attempt to combat crime problems through the adoption and revision of policy. Throughout this process, criminal justice scholars have evaluated the efficacy and implementation of policy to both understand societal responses to crime and inform future policy activity. Over decades of active criminal justice lawmaking, however, we are seeing collections of various policies that all attempt to address single crime problems.

We contend that this buildup of crime policy raises important methodological and theoretical questions for continuing research on criminal justice policy. In this study, we inventory the collection of sex offense policies in two Midwestern states. We use a thematic content analysis to identify common themes in the content of these laws. Ultimately, we produced a definition of the sex offense policy collective in these two states. We believe that this process can be applied to other states, as well as additional policy areas in criminal justice, to improve efforts to accurately analyze policy implementation and efficacy.

Addressing Impaired Driving in Harris County: Are Specialty Courts Targeting the Right Repeat Offenders?

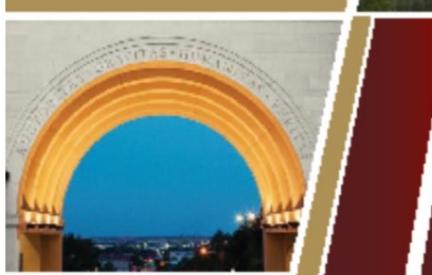
Magan Cook (University of Houston-Downtown) and Lori Lovins (University of Houston-Downtown)

Roughly 100 people per year die in Houston Texas from accidents involving a drunk driver. To address this problem, the Harris County judicial system provides interventions for individuals arrested for a DUI, including SOBER court. SOBER stands for Saving Ourselves by Education and Recovery. The goal of this specialty court is to change offender behavior by identifying and addressing risk factors that lead to impaired driving, including addiction. However, this program is currently only used by County Courts, which limits inclusion to misdemeanor offenders. Felony offenders in District Courts are not eligible for this program, which excludes many repeat offenders (third DUI offense) from engaging in this type of judicially monitored treatment and intensive supervision. Is Harris County serving the right population? District Courts operate drug courts, so why are resources for felony DUI offenders limited? This paper will explore existing literature on DUI courts, compare felony supervision to misdemeanor DUI supervision, identify barriers to serving both misdemeanor and felony-level defendants, and make recommendations aimed at improving community safety in Harris County with regard to impaired driving.

Addressing Offender Characteristics in Strangulation/Domestic Violence Investigations in the State of Texas.

David Scott (University of Texas at Tyler)

The purpose of this study was to determine if there is any significant age or relationship status differences when a suspect strangles an intimate partner during a domestic violence episode. The study was conducted in Harris County, Texas from 2017-2019 in which first responders interviewed surviving strangulation victims. The study consisted of 94 victims who completed a two page strangulation assessment tool at the scene. The study focused on the relationship, mechanism of injury, intent, blood flow and airway obstruction, and other external signs of injury commonly reported with this type of crime.



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For more information, contact

Dr. Mark Stafford

Doctoral Program Coordinator

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SESSION 3

Corrections

Location: *Camellia I*

Chair/Discussant: Robert Worley (Lamar University)

Health Care in Private Prisons in Texas

William Stone (Texas State University)

Overview of health care in private prisons located in Texas; including services provided, quality of care, cost, and special problems associated with private prison health care. Private prison health care in general is compared to the services provided by health care in privately contracted prisons controlled by the state of Texas.

"We are All Humans and Deserve a Decent Way to Go": An Examination of Professionals' Experiences with Providing End of Life Care in Correctional Institutions

Molley Steely (University of Arkansas at Little Rock), Brooke Cooley, (University of Arkansas at Little Rock), and Tusty ten Bensel (University of Arkansas at Little Rock)

The aging prison population has increased dramatically over the past two decades. As this population continues to increase, correctional institutions are faced with significant challenges in providing healthcare for these individuals. Specifically, an area of concern involves providing adequate and appropriate end of life care for chronic and terminally ill inmates. Today, aging inmates are at increased risks for contracting infectious diseases, developing chronic and comorbid illnesses, and age-related disabilities. Despite issues relating to effectively providing end of life care, relatively little is known about professional medical and correctional staff's attitudes toward the implementation of end of life care. Therefore, the purpose of the current study is to examine challenges professionals face, specifically the emotional effects of providing end of life care in a correctional institution. Data included 17 semi-structured face-to-face interviews with medical and correctional staff assigned to the end of life care unit within the Arkansas Department of Corrections. The current study provides insight into professionals' experiences and attitudes toward implementing end of life care, as well as how front-line professionals perceive the program's effectiveness.

Family Matters: An Examination of the Relationship Between Familial Support and Correctional Officer Attitudes Regarding the Mistreatment of Prisoners

Robert Worley (Lamar University), Vidisha Worley (Lamar University), and Eric Lambert (University of Nevada at Reno)

In the present study, we administered 501 self-report surveys to correctional officers within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice in order to identify characteristics of officers who may possess attitudes favorable to the mistreatment of inmates. In light of literature which indicates the positive impact of family life on the mental well-being of correctional officers, this study specifically examines whether or not guards who are satisfied in their domestic lives are less likely than their coworkers to approve of acts of cruelty toward prisoners. A perceived family support scale, developed by Cullen et al. (1985), was utilized to measure this important variable. Our multiple regression analyses revealed that correctional officers who are fulfilled in their personal family lives are less likely than their coworkers to approve of aggressive acts toward prisoners. On the other hand, actors with chaotic family lives, are more likely to condone actions which dominate or humiliate the very inmates they are paid to protect. It is unclear whether or not a turbulent family life causes these actors to possess deviant attitudes toward inmates, or if these officers have unhealthy, and possibly, sadistic personalities to begin with.

The Invisible Population: The Physical and Mental Healthcare Needs of Incarcerated Women
Wesley Smith (Sam Houston State University), Janet Mullings (Sam Houston State University), and Ashley Blackburn (University of Houston-Downtown)

Over the past several decades, numerous prominent criminologists have noticed and focused on gender disparities in the correctional literature. Notably, they have paid close attention to the unique treatment and programmatic needs of incarcerated women. While many of these studies are incredibly important to the greater correctional literature, few in the last decade have specifically examined the needs of recently sampled incarcerated women in correctional institutions or replicated the results of prior research. The current project serves to examine the unique physical and mental health care needs of incarcerated women, their perceptions of correctional agencies abilities to meet them, and how they differ across women incarcerated for various types of offenses. This is done through the quantitative analysis of self-report data collected from a sample of incarcerated women in a large Southwestern prison system. Implications for future research and policy are discussed.

ROUNDTABLE 1**The Making of a Radical Criminologist**Location: *Sam Rayburn I*

Chair/Discussant: Victor Mendoza (Texas Southern University)

Prison has consistently been depicted by most media as a hotbed for radical behavior, criminological scholars have even claimed that members of foreign organizations labelled terrorist by the American government have been radicalized in American prisons. This is an ethnographic study of the changes that occurred immediately after the Ruiz decree was imposed on the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) and for the decade that followed. This study will demonstrate that in Texas, from the mid-1980s until the early 2000s, radicalization of prisoners was typically non-existent, because it was not supported by the administration nor the inmates themselves. Unlike media depictions, no advocacy based on thorough or complete political or social change affecting the fundamental nature of Texas prisons or American prisons in general, has ever occurred on a thorough or complete political or social scale. Individual radicalization does and has occurred and that has the ability to challenge how prisons, criminology and the entire edifice that supports it is viewed through a more pragmatic lens of experience.

ROUNDTABLE 2**Reducing Instances of Victimization: Community, Government and Academia Partnerships**Location: *Sam Rayburn II*

Chair/Discussant: Melody Mitchell Threadcraft (Jarvis Christian College)

Panelists: Whitney Threadcraft-Walker (Harris County Pretrial Services) and Kashley Brown (Grambling University)

Efforts to reduce victimization in certain sectors of our society have been recently evidenced in policy as well as criminal justice reform. Further, many initiatives require a multi-effort collaboration from social agencies and organizations within the community. This discussion will highlight several initiatives being addressed from each discussant's area of concern.



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The logo for The University of Texas at Tyler, identical to the one at the top of the page but smaller.

10:00 AM – 11:15 AM

PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY

Building and Maintaining Academic and Professional Partnerships

Location: *Century Ballroom*

Moderator: **Lynne Vieraitis** (University of Texas at Dallas)

Panelists

Howard Henderson - Director of Center for Justice Research and Professor of Justice Administration at Texas Southern University

William Wells - Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology and Professor at Sam Houston State University

Travis Pratt - Research Director at Harris County Community Supervision & Corrections

Kim Ogg – Harris County District Attorney

Ed Gonzalez – Harris County Sheriff

11:30 AM – 1:30 PM

CONFERENCE LUNCH & AWARDS

Location: *Century Ballroom*

Keynote Speaker:

Judge Alberto Gonzales

80th United States Attorney General

Interviewer:

Dean Camille Gibson

Prairie View A&M University

Awards:

Fabian Award

Student Paper Competitions

Undergraduate Quiz Bowl



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Kendra Bowen at k.bowen@tcu.edu



1:45 PM – 3:00 PM**ROUNDTABLE 3****Artificial Intelligence and Robotics in Criminal Justice**Location: *Sam Rayburn I*

Chair/Discussant: Beth Pelz (University of Houston – Downtown)

Panelists: Yu-Sen Cheng (University of Houston – Downtown), Ping-Jung Lee (University of Houston – Downtown), Trista Sheer (University of Houston – Downtown), Oscar Deleon (University of Houston – Downtown), Daniel Hernandez (University of Houston – Downtown), Felix Lizcano (University of Houston – Downtown) and Pedro Perez (University of Houston – Downtown)

This very interactive discussion will explore how the use of robotics technology could affect privacy, and due process issues in the prevention, intervention, and suppression of crime from both constitutional and ethical perspectives. It will analyze the interface between robotics technology (artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, intelligent robotic control, and advanced robotic systems), ethics, and criminal justice.

ROUNDTABLE 4**Experiential Learning and Collaboration Across Campuses**Location: *Sam Rayburn II*

Chair/Discussant: Sarah Chapman (Lone Star College - Montgomery)

Panelists: Jennifer Chiotti (Lone Star College - Kingwood), Jennifer Bourgeois (Lone Star College - CyFair), Traqina Emeka (Lone Star College – North Harris), Jermaine Johnson (Lone Star College – University Park), Richard Becker (Lone Star College - Tomball)

The Criminal Justice professors of Lone Star College discuss their efforts to collaborate across campuses on methods of experiential learning through the use of supplementary text and media materials. The Criminal Justice faculty of LSC share the common goal of educating students through reflection. One powerful form of reflection in the classroom setting can be achieved with the use of supplementary texts and media. Students of Criminal Justice at LSC use mainstream publications, popular movies and documentaries, and podcasts to make associations between the conceptual material of traditional textbooks and the actual issues and challenges facing the criminal justice system today. The Criminal Justice professors at LSC collectively maintain a database of materials used to encourage students to make connections between theory and reality. The professors will discuss both their individual and collaborative efforts to incorporate books, novels, movies, podcasts, and other media into the academic analysis of criminal justice in the United States.

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SESSION 4

Policing Impacts

Location: Azalea I

Chair/Discussant: Milton Hill (Stephen F. Austin University)

When to Ask the Extra Question: Discretion and Traffic Enforcement

W. Carsten Andresen (St. Edwards University)

This study investigates how state police troopers use their discretion in conducting traffic enforcement. Specifically, this work presents findings about two traffic enforcement decisions: the reasons why a trooper decides to stop a particular vehicle and the variables that shape the troopers' disposition of the situation. The decision to stop is partly affected by the troopers' station areas and the different mixes of tasks they confront on patrol. Troopers reported receiving few cues from police administrators about what is expected of them in the traffic function. While troopers consider the severity of the traffic offense in deciding to make a stop, they also appear to consider a variety of other variables in their disposition decision. Indeed, troopers consider the demeanor and personal characteristics of the motorist. For moving violations involving speeding, troopers' decision-making was also affected by whether they used radar, with troopers who used radar less likely to issue lenient dispositions. The data for this work consists of focus group interviews, specialized interviews with troopers, and observations of troopers on the job.

Zombie Cops: The Impact of Lack of Exercise and Sleep Deprivation on Police Behavior

Aaron Bartula (University of North Texas at Dallas), Julie Siddique (University of North Texas at Dallas), and Stephen Bishopp (City of Dallas Police Department)

The study determines whether lack of sleep and exercise effects police-citizen interactions at a major metropolitan city department. Specifically, does lack of sleep or exercise impact the number of formal and/or informal disciplinary action against an officer based on citizen complaints. Results highlight the importance of sleep and exercise in a high stress career. Moreover, when an officer is sleep deprived and does not exercise the variables have a compounding effect on citizen complaints and officer discipline. An additional factor that appears to be playing a significant role is diet of the officer.

Police Anomie and the Development of a Measure for Police Anomia

Milton Hill (Stephen F. Austin University)

Police anomie is a condition of forced separation of individual officers from mainstream society by their membership in the police subculture. It is an unavoidable byproduct of that subculture. Police anomia is an individual's response (attitudes, beliefs, and norms) to police anomie. Often times, the term police anomie is used interchangeably with the term police anomia. Anomie is a social state; anomia is a measure of an individual's response to the state of anomie. Police anomie and police anomia have received scant attention in past studies because these terms have never been developed, defined, and empirically validated as distinct and separate constructs. To date, no research has been completed that identifies the components of police anomie, and no instrument has been developed that specifically measures police anomia. This research seeks to fill that gap. Using a mixed-method approach, semi-structured interviews with active, veteran peace officers will be completed to identify the components of police anomie. Using information gleaned from those interviews, an instrument will be developed to measure peace officers' feelings of anomia, their responses to the conditions in which they work and live, especially as related to the inherent social stresses of the police subculture.

SESSION 5

Legal Opinions in Criminal Justice

Location: Azalea II

Chair/Discussant: Barbara Belbot (University of Houston – Downtown)

What Is Not Happening in Texas: Moore v. Texas (2019)

Barbara Belbot (University of Houston – Downtown)

In 2019, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled a second time that the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals failed to apply an appropriate test to determine the intellectual disability claim of Bobby James Moore, facing the death penalty for a murder he committed 38 years ago. The case has important ramifications for Texas courts and a challenge to the state legislature. What does the future hold for the state infamous for its commitment to capital punishment?

Justice Thomas on Batson v. Kentucky: An analysis of dissent in Flowers v. Mississippi

Kevin Buckler (University of Houston – Downtown)

The U.S. Supreme Court decided Flowers v. Mississippi in June of 2019. This case concerned the application of Batson v. Kentucky to analyze to prevent race-based removal of potential jurors from a jury pool. The paper examines the Court's use of Batson to examine the facts in Flowers and Justice Thomas' dissent in the case. It explores the options for Batson into the future as the country continues to become increase in racial and ethnic diversity.

Open Range: Far-flung Bill of Rights Opinions Characterize the Supreme Court's 2018-19 Term

David Perkins (Texas State University)

Recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court have cut a broad swath in terms of criminal law and procedure cases coming before the Court. This paper provides an overview of examples decided during the 2018-19 term.

Game Wardens, Searches and the 4th Amendment

Thomas White (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

This paper will report and analyze the results of an extensive study concerning the level of suspicion necessary for Game Conservation Officers to conduct searches for fish, game and other violations in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The only U.S. Supreme Court authority on the subject is language in a concurring opinion by Justice Lewis Powell in *Delaware v. Prouse* (1979) suggesting random stops and different criteria might be appropriate for Game Conservation Officers in the performance of their duties as opposed to the individualized suspicion normally required for regular law enforcement officers to conduct search activity under the 4th Amendment. The relevant constitutional provisions, statutes and caselaw of all 50 states and the District of Columbia relating to searches by Game Conservation Officers is canvassed and summarized revealing that many states do, in fact, require less than probable cause and/or no individualized suspicion for Game Conservation Officers search. The paper then explores potential constitutional exceptions such as lack of standing, administrative and/or special needs searches, and the Public Trust Doctrine, that might justify use of a lower standard of suspicion and/or no individualized suspicion.

SESSION 6

Juvenile Delinquency and Theory

Location: *Camellia I*

Chair/Discussant: Steven Glassner (Tarleton State University)

An Examination of Family Disruption, Age Effects, and Frequency of Delinquency Amongst Adolescents

Tobias Hitz (Texas A&M University - Central Texas)

The following study examines participants from the National Youth Survey 1979. The population being observed in this study consists of 1,289 adolescents between the ages of 14-18. The use of family disruption in this data set allows the researcher to examine the effect of family disruption on adolescents. This study differs from previous studies examining family disruption by using Urie Bronfenbrenner's Theory of Ecology, to examine the adolescent and those most directly associated with them. In order to examine family disruption, the researcher seeks to examine parental divorce, parental separation, parental remarriage, parental death, parent serious accident, parent serious illness, parent father lost job, and parent mother lost job. This will allow the researcher to see possible causal relationships between family disruption and an adolescents' frequency of delinquency. An interaction term of family disruption and age will also be used to examine the effects towards frequency of delinquency. Other finding that may be included in this study will help to further the body of knowledge in criminal justice research.

Electronic Cigarette Use by Adolescents: Review of trends of substances used

Tina Fowler (Prairie View A&M University)

The growth of e-cigarette use by U.S. youth has been exponential in recent years with a 78 % increase from 2017 to 2018 (2018 National Youth Tobacco Survey) and surpassing the use of all other forms of tobacco products. The popularity of e-cigarettes is due partly to the assortment of flavors available to choose, the belief that e-cigarettes are not as hazardous as traditional cigarettes, and the ease of accessibility. Studies have shown a trend in the use of e-cigarette devices from nicotine and flavoring to other substances which may include illicit drugs such as marijuana. Utilizing data from the 2017 Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders, this study will evaluate the current trends of e-cigarette use for adolescents to determine what substances are most commonly vaped by adolescents. This study will also examine usage patterns related to race, ethnicity, gender, geographic area, and socio-economic status.

Vicarious Victimization, Negative Affect, and Delinquency: A Test of General Strain Theory

Steven Glassner (Tarleton State University)

The phenomenon of vicarious victimization typically refers to incidents where a person observes another person(s) being victimized during a traumatic event (i.e., through observing significant criminal victimization, acts of terrorism, witnessing acts of war, etc.). The current study examines the long-term effects of vicarious victimization for youth transitioning through adolescence into adulthood on criminal behaviors later in life by utilizing data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997). The current study draws from Agnew's General Strain Theory to estimate the effects of vicarious victimization on criminal behaviors while accounting for the mediating role of depressive symptoms. Preliminary results from the analyses indicate that vicarious victimization (i.e. observing someone getting shot or being shot at) between the ages 12 and 18 increases depression and criminal activities later in life. Additionally, differential outcomes were observed between genders highlighting the necessity of accounting for gendered effects. Policy implications will be discussed along with the limitations associated with the analyses.

Applying Lifestyle-Routine Activities Theory to Cybercrime Victimization: An Examination Using Panel Data

Chris Guerra (Sam Houston State University) and Jason Ingram (Sam Houston State University)

Digital networks play a central role in how individuals interact with one another. This digital reliance, however, comes at a price as the risk for online victimization has increased. This increased risk has sparked criminological interest in explaining cybercrime victimization, and lifestyle routine activities theory (LRAT) is one viable framework for understanding this phenomenon. While prior research has reported significant associations between LRAT behaviors and online victimization, the directions of these associations do not always align with the theory. One potential reason for these counterintuitive results is that research has been based largely on cross-sectional research designs. The inability to establish proper temporal ordering limits the causal inferences that can be made between LRAT components and online victimization. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between online LRAT behaviors and victimization after establishing appropriate temporal ordering and controlling for other theoretically relevant variables and correlates. Additionally, we examine whether online victimization leads to changes in individuals' subsequent online LRAT behaviors. Theoretical and research implications are discussed.

SESSION 7

International Criminal Justice

Location: *Camellia II*

Chair/Discussant: Marika Dawkins (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Migration to El Norte: A Content Analysis of Mexican Corridos

Myrna Cintron (Prairie View A&M University) and Giselle Sanchez (Prairie View A&M University)

This paper studied Mexican immigration to the U.S. using corridos as data source. Corridos are a form of narrative song popular in Mexico and the southwestern United States. Generally, the subjects and themes in the corridos refer to large social issues and concerns faced by poor Mexicans. Immigration to the U.S., El Norte, is one of those issues. As such immigration corridos have a long history and can be historically placed between two periods. Between the early to mid-19th century, corridos about the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920) and the late 1970's, narratives that commemorated and exalted the life and deeds of drug traffickers (known as narcocorridos). As a distinctive music genre; immigration corridos present an opportunity to study a popular music style's description of immigration and immigrants. Three components parts of the genre (lyrics, epic stories and narratives) will be content analyzed for themes in a sample of immigration corridos.

Forensic Investigation Challenges in the Nigeria Law Enforcement

Noel Otu (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

High technology crimes and kidnappings are social problems plaguing Nigerian society presently. The governmental agencies with the primary responsibility for combating crime, and maintaining law and order in the society seems ill equipped, and lacking the requisite skills, manpower and morale for adequately responding to Nigeria's crime problem. Many commentators have therefore referred to Nigeria as one of the most dangerous places in the world, and some even describe Nigeria as a failed state. The primary role of government is the safeguarding of people, property and the maintenance of law and order in society. Law Enforcement are the agencies charged with this onerous responsibility. Law enforcement failure in the maintenance of law and order in the society raises questions about the effectiveness and legitimacy of the government. Findings from this study support the characterization of law enforcement in Nigeria as "going dark" and recommend the federal governments' massive funding of the agencies to bring it into the 21st century enforcement standard. The federal government should make it a priority to enhance law enforcement capacity building, intelligence-information gathering, forensic skills and its democratic law enforcement capability.

Hate crime in India: A Content Analyses

Dayanand Sundaravadielv (Prairie View A&M University), Tinu Neha Miriyam (Prairie View A&M University), and Sesha Kethineni (Prairie View A&M University)

Crime against minority groups in India is an extreme form of prejudice and discrimination. Victims of hate crime face many barriers to accessing victim services and assistance because they are not well aware of these services, and there is also a lack of victim services in India. The important reason is that hate crime, which is primarily criminal offenses, are often not considered to be crimes against minority groups on the basis of race, caste, class, religion, and gender. Furthermore, victims of hate crime are not given the status of victims of hate crime because there is no law on hate crime in India. The current study offers an assessment of accessible information on hate crime in India as well as news reports on hate crimes from June 2014 to the present. The need for particular legislation, along with efficient enforcement mechanisms, is required to avoid hatred directed at minority groups based on caste, gender, sexual orientation, and religion.

Violence Against Jamaican Women: A Review of the Evidence

Marika Dawkins (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

This paper provides an overview of violence against Jamaican women. In doing so, it includes a discussion of cultural, economic, political and social factors that influence violence against women. In addition to examining social norms that may lead to stereotypes about the role of women, additional focus is placed on patterns and trends in violence against women and how laws are enforced. The role of factors such as substance abuse and education in violence against women and the characteristics of victims and offenders are also discussed. Recommendations for addressing increasing violence against Jamaica women are presented.

3:15 PM – 4:30 PM

SESSION 8

Police Leadership and Use of Force

Location: Azalea I

Chair/Discussant: Yudu Li (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Police Use of Force Incident Prevalence and Severity: An Interrupted Time Series Analysis

Alexis R. Rockwell (Sam Houston State University), Erin Orrick (Sam Houston State University), and Stephen Bishopp (City of Dallas Police Department)

Police use of force over civilians continues to be a controversial researched topic. As force continues, so does the need for rules and regulations permitting and prohibiting certain behaviors by police officers to ensure proper force applied to the situation at hand. Use of force policies are in place in order to circumvent any potential misconduct. Understanding how use of force policies effect that balance between reasonable force and excessive force, better training development of those policies can aide in better force application and police-public relationships. The purpose of the current study is to examine how policy changes within a metropolitan police department correlate with the changes in police reported use of force incidents. Results garnered from interrupted time-series analyses on data from a southern metropolitan police department call for future research to determine a possible disconnect between policy and training changes and police officer actions.

An Analysis of Police Shootings in Dallas, Texas, 2003-2018

Steven McCain (University of Arkansas at Little Rock)

Formal controls allow police to use cost-benefit analyses that authorizes deadly force if they believe the threat to life, great bodily harm, and safety outweighs to threat level presented by a criminal assailant. Police agencies have largely had to react when modern weapons of the times are used for instrumental criminal purposes. This process of adaptation by police has made firearms necessary tools for conflict resolution. The Supreme Court has also played a crucial role in determining what is a reasonable use of deadly force, as these situations are rare with little precedent that require judicial review. Current research on deadly force examined individual and situational level characteristics to better understand these situations. These situation characteristics uncover circumstances that police experience before and during their decision-making process to use deadly force. Such characteristics include confronting aggravated suspects, armed suspects, threats to bystanders, and the immediate safety of the officer. This study contributes to existing literature by focusing specifically on the lethality of these situations more so than the characteristics of the actors involved. Findings from this study may be used to identify sustainable police practices or practices that could be changed in order to increase both officer and suspect safety.

Leadership Skills: A New Conceptualization of Police Executive Leadership

Yudu Li (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley) and Ben Brown (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

To date, the empirical literature on police leadership has been dominated by analyses of leadership styles. Scholars have suggested police leaders exhibit an array of styles of leadership: authoritarian, bureaucratic, consultative, innovative, supportive, transformational, and the list goes on. It is herein suggested that police executive leadership may be better understood and assessed when conceptualized as an amalgam of skills, rather than a behavioral style. Exploratory Factor Analyses (EFA) of survey data obtained from over 150 police chiefs in Texas indicated there exist three distinct leadership skill sets - internal, conceptual, and external - which broadly correspond with the major tasks of police chiefs. Specifically, the results of the EFA suggest police chiefs demonstrate varying levels of internal skill (e.g., handling employees, allocating resources), conceptual skill (e.g., introducing new ideas, initiating departmental change), and external skill (e.g., distributing public information about the department, networking with local stakeholders). The implications for policy, practice, and research are discussed.

The Deadly Mix

Kathleen Ramillano-Curtus (Texas A&M University - Central Texas)

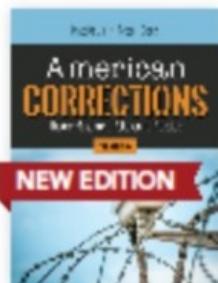
The deadly mix is a term coined by FBI agents; Dr. Pinizzotto, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Miller to describe the three components that contribute to the outcomes of police-civilian encounters. The three components are the officer, the offender, and the circumstances that bring them together. The three components begin independently, but throughout the encounter the ebb and flow of the interactions cause each of the circumstances to change. Based on the dynamics of the interactions, the encounter can either end without incident, with assault on an officer or with use of force by an officer. The purpose of developing this framework is to better understand the three components and how they affect each other so that the desirable outcome of compliance and understanding can be accomplished. Training, administrative techniques, and public information are tools to accomplish these goals. However, such a small group researching and developing this framework can lead to bias and overlooked gaps research. To maximize the potential of this insightful framework more research is needed and more institutions and jurisdictions should seek to implement the framework's implications.

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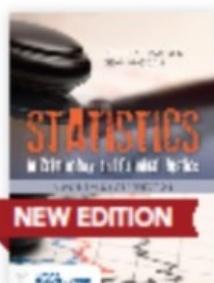
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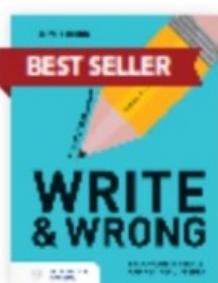
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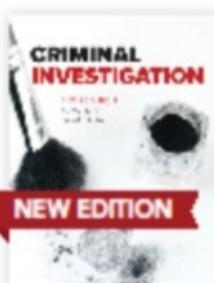
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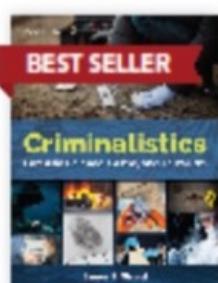
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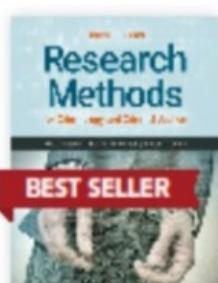


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SESSION 9

Perceptions of Underrepresented Groups in Criminal Justice

Location: Azalea II

Chair/Discussant: Hsiao-Ming Wang (University of Houston – Downtown)

"I Fight for Their Survival": The Maternal Labor of Formerly Incarcerated Black Women

Michael Mitchell (Texas Southern University)

Mass incarceration as a system of racialized and gendered social control has disproportionately impacted black women, many of whom are mothers. Contrary to dominant conceptions of motherhood, these women employ their own strategies of mothering unique to their lived experiences. Despite their disproportionate representation among incarcerated and returning mothers, black women's qualitative experiences remain limited in criminological discourses on gender and punishment. By utilizing an intersectional, black feminist framework, this study brings to the forefront the maternal concerns and challenges black mothers face after incarceration through their own words, to convey the message that formerly incarcerated black mothers matter too and engage in "motherwork," that is unique to their social realities. Drawing from semi-structured interviews of black mothers across a large urban area in Texas, I argue for more critical, intersectional, qualitative research that foregrounds the maternal labor of justice-involved black women.

An Examination of Factors Correlated to Fear of Rape among Female College Students

Rocio Paez (University of Arkansas), Jonathan Intravia (Ball State University), and Kristen Sobba (Southeast Missouri State University)

Research has consistently shown that, with the exception of sex crimes and intimate partner violence, women have a lower risk of crime victimization than their male counterparts. Yet, women experience higher levels of fear of becoming a victim of crime, particularly rape and sexual assault. Considering that these offenses are the most common violent crimes on American college campuses, it is imperative to expand current knowledge on the underlying causes of this heightened fear. Relying on data collected from a multisite sample of over 500 female college students, the present study seeks to enrich the existing literature by examining correlates of fear of rape among college students. Based on our results, we discuss policy implications and future directions for research.

Phone scams: An exploratory study of the perception of Hispanics

Hsiao-Ming Wang (University of Houston – Downtown) and Liselle Acala (University of Houston – Downtown)

Telecommunications fraud is prevalent. On average victims received more than 50 unsolicited phone calls per year. Telecommunications fraud consists of multiple types of scams, such as phishing scams, government grant scams, debt collection scams, tax collection scams, and sweepstakes/lottery/prize scams. The motive behind telecommunications fraud is monetary gain by the criminals. Phone scams cost Americans about \$40 billion per year. Everyone is subject to being victims of phone scams. However, there is a lack of research on phone scam victims within the Hispanic community. To bridge this gap, this study will examine citizens' perception of prevalence of phone scams, in particular, the perception of Hispanic citizens. The research question is 'are minority people (Hispanics) more vulnerable to phone scams?' It is expected that the findings will identify potential needs for the prevention of phone scams, especially within the Hispanic community.

An Analysis of American Muslims perceptions of racism and racial profiling at airports since 9/11

Nader Abualnaja (U.S. Census), Jeslyn Huynh (Texas Southern University), and Nayer Gautam (Texas Southern University)

Since 9/11, Muslims have been under increased scrutiny and discrimination especially while flying and entering airports. There has been an expanded usage of racial profiling for airport security searches. With the 20th anniversary of 9/11 approaching our research examines attitudes and beliefs among 50 male American Muslims residing in the metropolitan Houston area.

SESSION 10

Religion, Guns, and Sexual Harassment

Location: *Camellia I*

Chair/Discussant: Mario Davila (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

The Process for Establishing a Volunteer Security Team (VST) at a Place of Worship in Compliance with Texas Senate Bill 2065.

Sergio Olivares (Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi)

On November 5, 2017, Devin Patrick Kelley drove from San Antonio, Texas to Sutherland Springs, Texas and committed a mass shooting at the First Baptist Church. This active shooter incident prompted the State of Texas legislature to enact Texas Senate Bill 2065 which exempts Places of Worship from being regulated by the Texas Private Security Board, and which is supported by the Opinion from the Texas Attorney General. The author describes the process taken to start up a Volunteer Security Team (VST) at a Place of Worship while ensuring compliance with Texas Senate Bill 2065.

How You Doin'?: Factors Impacting Perceptions of Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace

Mario Davila (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley) and Deborah Hartley (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

This research examined factors that impact the perceptions of Sexual Harassment of women in the workplace. Factors examined included demographic characteristics, whether respondents had previously experienced unwanted sexual advances, whether respondents had experienced unwanted sexual advances from a man that they felt were inappropriate, whether respondents had experienced unwanted sexual advances from a man that worked for the same company, and whether respondents had received unwanted sexual advances from a man in the workplace that had influence over their work situation. Surveys were produced by Langer Research Associates, and sampling, data collection, and tabulation were conducted by SSRS between October 11-15, 2017. The sample size consisted of 1,260 respondents. Multivariate findings will be presented, and policy implications will be discussed.

Covering Gun Law in Texas: A Comparative Media Analysis of Open and Campus Carry

Kevin Buckler (University of Houston – Downtown), Yu-Sen Cheng (University of Houston – Downtown), and Ping-Jung Lee (University of Houston – Downtown)

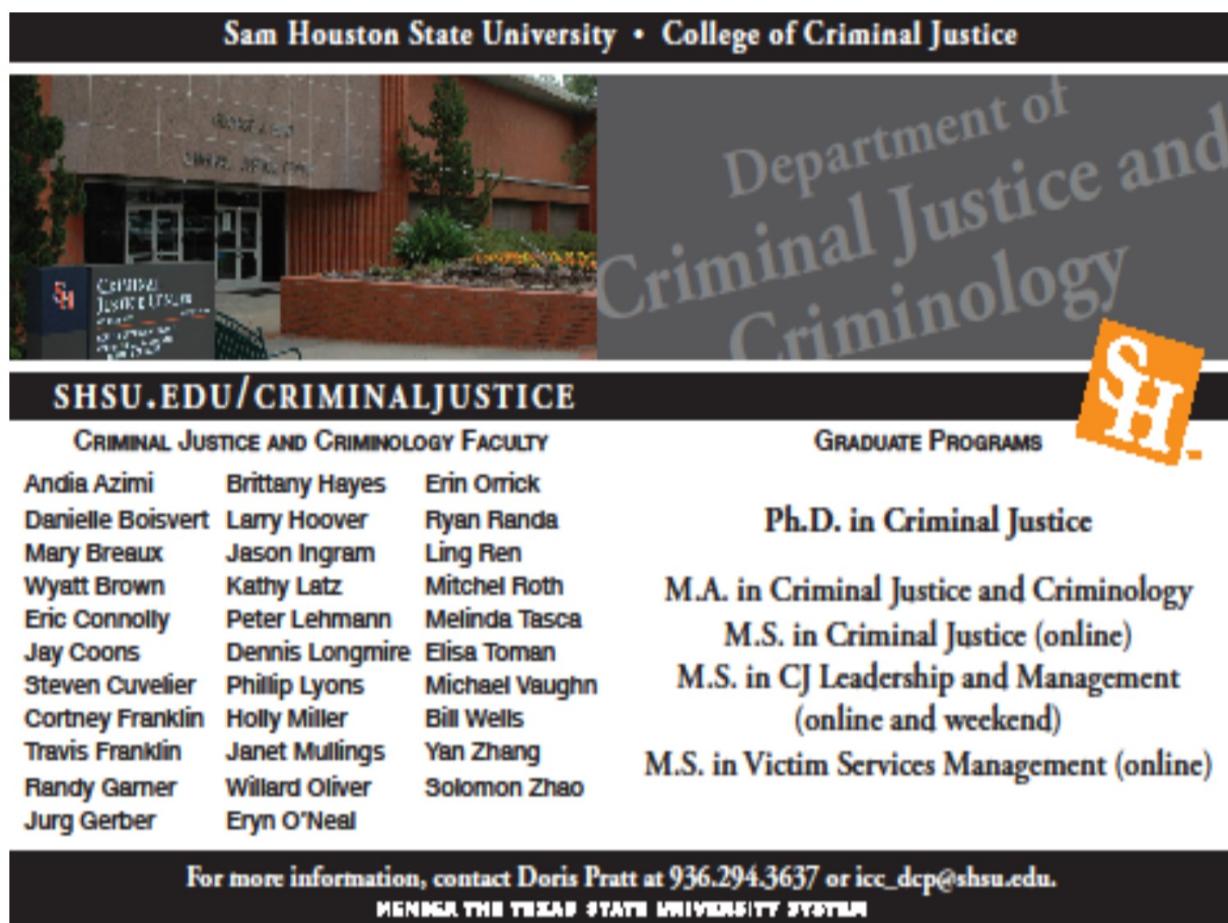
Texas citizens typically strongly support gun rights. In the 2015 legislative session, the state legislature separately passed both open carry and campus carry bills that were signed into law by the Governor. This is a comparative study of regional media coverage the issues of open carry and campus carry prior to and subsequent to the passages of the legislation. Media coverage from the Texas Tribune, the Houston Chronicle, the Dallas-Morning News, and the Austin American-Statesman is content analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative techniques.

Academic in the Community: Helping an After School Program Find Their Voice

Ronald Restrepo (University of Houston – Downtown) and Nina Barbieri (University of Houston – Downtown)

A program evaluation of an after school program in Houston, Texas was conducted in order to understand the effectiveness of this organization. The program participants are young males between the ages of 12 and 19 years-of-age, affected by socioeconomic and urban problems such as gang violence, drug abuse, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and delinquency. Students from the University of Houston-Downtown Criminal Justice department are building relationships with this community program in order to assist them in the development of programmatic measures and outcomes via a comprehensive survey measure. A discussion on the complexities of establishing a relationship with a community partner and assisting them in the identification of programmatic missions, goals, and outcomes is provided.

Sam Houston State University • College of Criminal Justice



The screenshot shows the Sam Houston State University College of Criminal Justice website. At the top, there's a dark banner with the college's name. Below it is a large image of a modern building with large windows and a red brick facade. To the right of the image, the text "Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology" is displayed diagonally. Below the image, there's a logo consisting of a stylized orange 'S' and 'H' inside a square frame. The main content area has two columns. The left column lists faculty names under "CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY FACULTY". The right column lists graduate programs: "GRADUATE PROGRAMS", "Ph.D. in Criminal Justice", "M.A. in Criminal Justice and Criminology", "M.S. in Criminal Justice (online)", "M.S. in CJ Leadership and Management (online and weekend)", and "M.S. in Victim Services Management (online)". At the bottom, there's a footer with contact information: "For more information, contact Doris Pratt at 936.294.3637 or icc_dcp@shsu.edu". Below that, it says "MEMBER THE TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM".

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ROUNDTABLE 5

The Future of Capital Punishment

Location: *Sam Rayburn I*

Chair/Discussant: Sanaz Alasti (Lamar University)

Panelists: Vidisha Worley (Lamar University), Mitchel Roth (Sam Houston State University), Jesse Doiron (Lamar University), Damon West (Lamar University)

The future of capital punishment is murky. In an age when support for the death penalty is decreasing, it is still the supreme sanction. This roundtable addresses the the contemporary use of the death penalty in the United Stats, India, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

ROUNDTABLE 6

Criminalizing Undocumented Immigrants beneath the Trump Administration

Location: *Sam Rayburn II*

Chair/Discussant: Kimberly Dodson (University of Houston Clear Lake)

Panelists: Heather Alaniz (Texas A&M International University), Mary Alva-Lopez (University of St. Thomas), Cassadra Trjuillo (University of Houston Clear Lake), Doshie Piper (University of Incarnate Word)

Understanding undocumented immigrants and their lived experiences is determinant to enacting progressive immigration reform under the Trump Administration. The current Administration continues to place negative labels on undocumented immigrants currently residing in the United States. These unforeseen ideologies continue to create a moral panic for some members of society. As a result, dramatic situations tend to arise. For example, the tragic shooting in El Paso, Texas where many innocent individuals lost their lives at the hand of a gunman who thought undocumented Mexican immigrants were invading the United States. There is a growing need to change how we as a society view and treat undocumented immigrants. Therefore, this study focuses on the reporting of individual narratives collected from undocumented immigrants residing in Houston, Texas. Through their voices, legislators, justice agencies, and the current Administration will be able to shape future immigration reform in the United States for the greater good of all society.



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POSTER SESSION & PRESIDENT'S NETWORKING RECEPTION

Chair/Discussant: Paul Reynolds (University of North Texas at Dallas)
Location: *Century Ballroom II*

Mass Shootings: FBI Type vs Media Hype

Carlos Bourne (Texas A&M University-Central Texas), Stephanie Polovina (Texas A&M University-Central Texas), Arial Robison (Texas A&M University-Central Texas), and Tammy Bracewell (Texas A&M University-Central Texas)

This presentation examines the differences between the FBI's official definition of what constitutes a mass shooting and what the media portray as mass shootings. With the seemingly endless reporting on mass shootings, the media must recognize the importance they play in guiding the mass shooting narrative. This presentation considers societal implications of both the FBI's definition and media coverage of mass shootings. Also covered are the many definitions of mass shooting that carry legal and social implications.

The Effects of HCl on Human Dentition: Implications for Future Research

Tammy Bracewell (Texas A&M University-Central Texas) and Christine Jones (Texas A&M University-Central Texas)

This study illustrates the need for more research regarding the effects of hydrochloric acid (HCl) on human dentition. It is well documented that hydrochloric acid is one of the most common acids used when attempting to destroy human remains. Of the research that has been conducted on the effects of acid on teeth, none have used a standard methodology, making any generalizations difficult, if not impossible. This review of the current literature clearly establishes that more research is needed with an emphasis on understanding the importance of methodology. The utility of Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectrometry (EDS) are also discussed.

Southern Arkansas University Students' Perception of University Police and the Ability of University Police to Keep Them Safe

Jacob Brantley (Southern Arkansas University) and Whitney Gass (Southern Arkansas University)

The purpose of the current study is gain a better understanding of Southern Arkansas University's students' perceptions of University Police's abilities to keep them safe. Also of interest is if there is a correlation between students' opinions of University Police and their feelings of safety on campus. Quantitative data was collected using an original instrument developed by the researcher. The vast majority of the sample for the current study were Caucasian and identify as male. Also, most of the participants are students in the Rankin College of Business at Southern Arkansas University. The existing literature on campus safety and student perceptions of campus safety focus on female students. The current study hopes to shed more light on the male student perception of safety and the ability of University Police to keep them safe. Recruitment and retention efforts depend on student safety thus it is a big concern for most public institutions of higher learning. Approximately eighty-five percent of the students that were sampled are traditional students. About forty-four percent reported that they had been a victim of on-campus crime. Forty-six percent of the participants had an encounter with Southern Arkansas University police and the majority of participants said that the Southern Arkansas University Police Department are well-trained and are capable of keeping students safe. Also evidenced by this study, as opinions of police improve, students' perceptions of University Police's ability to keep them safe increases.

Academic research and crime prevention: Guidance v. directing law enforcement efforts

Kay S. Colindres (University of Mary Hardin Baylor), Christopher J. Rodriguez (University of Mary Hardin Baylor), Alexis H. Orlin (University of Mary Hardin Baylor), and Christine Nix (University of Mary Hardin Baylor)

Lowering crime rates has been instrumental through academic research-based crime prevention. Researchers have provided insight to crime trends within communities, assessment of departmental policies and procedures, and strategies for crime prevention. This research explored the gap of collaboration and acceptance between agencies, practitioners and academicians. The ultimate goal of academic research should not be precise problem solving, but rather, a guide for agencies and practitioners for establishing sound crime prevention initiatives and effective partnerships.

The Effect of Veteran Status on Recidivism Outcomes: Using Hazard Ratios to Explore the Likelihood of Rearrest, Reconviction, and Readmission

Elizabeth Gloyd (Southern Arkansas University) and Wanda Leal (Texas A&M University – San Antonio)

To date, empirical literature exploring the effects of prior military service has focused almost exclusively on criminal behavior. However, prior literature has failed to understand the effects of military service on post-prison recidivism outcomes. Using survival analysis, the current study examines the effects of prior military service on three recidivism outcomes: rearrest for a new felony, reconviction for a new felony, and readmission to prison for any reason among a cohort of released inmates between January 2004 and December 2011 using data from the Florida Department of Corrections (FDOC).

A Preliminary Examination of Staff and Participant Perceptions in Veterans Treatment Court

Lynn Greenwood (Texas A&M University-Central Texas), Michel Quinones, (Texas A&M University-Central Texas), and Liana Taylor (Texas A&M University-Central Texas).

Problem-solving courts are being incorporated into many jurisdictions as an alternative to traditional sanctions. The first veterans treatment court (VTC) was established in 2008, incorporating aspects of drug and other treatment courts and emphasizing mentoring and military socialization as key components. While there is some literature on veterans treatment courts, there is a lack of research on the effectiveness of VTC programs and even less evaluations of VTC processes regarding how they are structured and implemented. The current study is a process evaluation of a veterans treatment court in a large southern state. The researchers met with VTC program staff, who completed a staff questionnaire. The researchers then attended the VTC court hearings to administer a survey to participants in the program. The participants were provided the survey before the hearing and the majority completed it before the hearing began. Preliminary comparisons between the staff (N=10) and participant (n = 32) surveys have been conducted. Participants answered open-ended questions about their perceptions of the VTC. The focus of staff surveys was on the challenges to delivering and completing treatment, agency communication, and promising practices of the court. Clients were asked questions about their experiences with admission to the program, perceptions of mentor support, treatment availability, and satisfaction with the program. Both staff and clients indicate they are satisfied with the VTC program, but acknowledged there is room for improvement in agency communication, treatment delivery, and community support.

Prison Suicides

Lauren Buzbee (Southwestern Oklahoma State University)

This poster is a comparative analysis of suicides and attempted suicides among prison populations. The primary focus of this poster is to examine the different risk factors that increase the probability of suicide attempts in prisons. Additionally, how the conditions in which suicide rates rise for those involved in the prison system differ from the general public will be discussed. Finally, policy implications and preventative measures that might reduce suicide rates in prison populations will be outlined.

Correlation of School Bullying and School Shootings

Christina Leija (Cameron University), Tyler Perkins (Cameron University), Hunter Gault (Cameron University), Victoriya Tikhonova (Cameron University), Levi Peck (Cameron University), Rikki Tasso-Thompson (Cameron University), and Ashley Unsinn (Cameron University)

Through a survey, a collection of participants' perspectives on school bullying and school shootings are made. Questions that focus on the correlation of bullying and school shootings allow for researchers to analyze this prevalent issue in a new light. Through this survey, researchers were able to see what the public views as the common profile and reasoning of school shooters. Through this research, the opportunity to isolate shooting causes become possible and preventable.

Police Misconduct & Body Cameras: Who's Watching the Watchmen?

J. Alberto Manzano (Southwestern Oklahoma State University) and James Alexander (Southwestern Oklahoma State University)

An analysis on police misconduct and body cameras, with a focus on how occurrences misconduct have affected law enforcement's public image for American society, particularly among minorities. Other demographics, such as race, income, and political ideology is taken into account on police favorability. Lastly, a case for body cameras and reforms will be made.

Rape Myths, Religiosity, and Sexual Misconduct: Correlations and Potential Relationships between Belief Structures

Michael Meziere (University of Arkansas at Little Rock) and Molly Smith (University of Arkansas at Little Rock)

Religiosity, or the strength of one's religious beliefs, has been cited as a barrier to sexual misconduct reporting, however less is known about how this important factor might influence rape myth acceptance and sexual misconduct perpetration. This is problematic given that one's religious beliefs likely underlie their perceptions of sexual assault. The purpose of this study is thus to investigate how religiosity might influence rape myth acceptance, sexual assault victimization, and perpetration. This will be done by analyzing survey data from a sample of college students in the southern United States. Findings and implications for future policy will be discussed.

Foster Care and Crime

Jazmen Niles (Southwestern Oklahoma State University)

Prior research shows that youth in the United States foster care system are at more risk than youth from conventional households to enter the criminal justice system as adults. Individuals raised in foster care encounter many obstacles in their youth that may contribute to future negative life outcomes, including involvement in the criminal justice system. In order to reduce recidivism and improve the livelihoods of individuals raised in foster care, lawmakers must understand what aspects of foster care are contributing to negative outcomes. The purpose of this research is to bring awareness to the foster care system and how it relates to crime and recidivism rates for today's youth.

HBCU Students' Perception of the Criminal Justice System

Angelica Olunkwa (Texas Southern University) and Jennifer Bourgeois (Texas Southern University)

Prior research has analyzed a community and their unique demographics regarding their feelings about the criminal justice system. The literature demonstrates that minority community members feel differently about the police and the legal system in comparison to Whites. However, the vast majority of prior research has failed to examine minority college student perspectives, especially the nuance perspectives of those minority students at a Historically Black College and University. Using a sample of students from a Historically Black College and University, this study seeks to evaluate their views about the criminal justice system. Findings of this study can result in imperative criminal justice reform policies and practices.

Relationship Between Child Maltreatment and Future Substance Abuse

Brenden Raizola (Southwestern Oklahoma State University)

An analysis of the relationship between child abuse and future adult substance abuse. Observing the correlation between the amount of times you were abused as a child and age of first exposure to substance. Identifying the specific relationships between different types of child abuse and first time trying different substances.

The Policing Enhancing Accountability through Community Engagement (PEACE) Initiative: Collaboration with Communities' Finest

Helena J. Ramirez-Monshower (University of Mary Hardin Baylor), Jarrett T. Brown (University of Mary Hardin Baylor), and Christine Nix (University of Mary Hardin Baylor)

Disagreement with the movement Black Lives Matter does not diminish problems of law enforcement interactions with citizens of color. This research examined the PEACE Initiative piloted in Asheville, North Carolina. Successes and areas in need of improvement were researched to determine the responsiveness of the Asheville Police Department's to the PEACE Initiative.

Bridge building in criminal Justice: Overcoming challenges and creating opportunities

Natalye A. Vasquez (University of Mary Hardin Baylor), Lyle M. Potter (University of Mary Hardin Baylor), and Christine Nix (University of Mary Hardin Baylor)

Multiculturalism and diversity can be silent topics within criminal justice academics. The need for or fear of political correctness stymies open discussion in the classroom. Within the criminal justice field cultural inheritance must be acknowledged to improve community relationships with law enforcement agencies. In order to combat the waning respect for law enforcement must increase cultural competence through conflict de-escalation, communication skills, and cultural knowledge.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM

Registration

Location: *Doubletree Room*

8:30 AM – 9:45 AM

General Business Meeting & Awards

Location: *Bluebonnet*

11:30 AM – 12:45 PM

Executive Board Meeting

Location: *Poinsettia*

Developing Academic and Professional Partnerships for a Better Criminal Justice System



TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

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Center for Justice Research



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Understanding the Role of Prosecutorial Decision-Making

Determining Predictive Bias

Diversifying the Research Pipeline

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10:00 AM – 11:15 AM

ROUNDTABLE 7

Analyzing Mental Health Perceptions through Crisis Intervention Training Presentation

Location: *Sam Rayburn I*
Chair/Discussant: Gloria Okere (Texas Southern University)

Panelists: Lasheria Nance-Bush (Texas Southern University) and Melissa Kwende (Texas Southern University)

Mental health relates to one's well-being and how he or she functions in life. Often when one hears the words "mental health," it is associated with illnesses and disorders. The present study examines individuals' perceptions on mental health and how crisis intervention trainings affect policies within the criminal justice system. This study analyzes the relationship between mental illnesses and criminal behavior. This study also examines whether or not criminals commit crimes due to mental health issues or as a product of criminal behavior, (i.e. drugs). This study consists of a qualitative research that utilizes secondary data, illustrating a systematic review of analyses. The findings of this study will illustrate that 1.) Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) is an imperative tool utilized as an advantage for police departments as it relates to mental illnesses; 2.) Mental illnesses often play a key role in criminal behavior and deviancy; 3.) If mental illnesses are not treated or managed, they often lead to criminal conduct. It is hope that this study will bring awareness in society about mental illnesses and perceptions, in which trainings such as CIT will be utilized to create policy change.

SESSION 11

K-12 Issues and Criminal Justice

Location: *Azalea I*
Chair/Discussant: Jacqueline Castaneda (University of Houston – Downtown)

K-12 School Killers Speak: A Qualitative Analysis of Interviews, Surveys, Holiday Cards, and Conversations

Gordon Crews (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley) and Garrison Crews (Marshall University)

The purpose of this presentation is to offer findings of a qualitative content analysis of various communications (interviews, surveys, holiday cards, and conversations) of 36 current and former incarcerated K-12 American school violence perpetrators as to their views on the causes of K-12 school violence in the United States. Extremely candid and unique information (many freely offered insights as to their own involvement in incidents) was analyzed using the qualitative data analysis software package NVivo 12. Coding categories and themes involved such analytical units/categories as the relationship between teachers and students, personal views on such violence (placing of blame/lack of personal guilt), the causes of violence (revenge, mistreatment, hopelessness, environment), and, possible solutions. The materials for this research was derived from the efforts of The Veritas Group LLC consulting group from 2014 to present.

Texas Education Code of Conduct

Jacqueline Castaneda (University of Houston – Downtown) and Nina Barbieri (University of Houston – Downtown)

This presentation explores the Texas Education code of conduct as it relates to punishment for misbehavior, specifically, whether schools in Houston (HISD) and Spring Independent School District (SISD) follow the full course of action afforded to them. A content analysis of the codes of conduct from HISD and SISD schools were examined to evaluate how they overlap with the Texas Penal Code. Particular attention was given to school's disciplinary alternatives such as positive behavior programs without expelling a student, and behavior strategies.

Racial Disparity in Madisonville CISD Discipline

Melissa Kwende (Texas Southern University) and Lateryka Hudson (Texas Southern University)

Some research has been done that supports the theory that most individuals that are criminally inclined are not educated. There is also ongoing research that further states children who are taken out of school (suspended) frequently, as a consequence of their actions, often end up in jail. The school to prison pipeline is a reality, a lot of policy makers in the criminal justice system have to contend with, especially because the racial disparity is very evident. The racial disparities in school discipline in the United States contributes to school failure and lays a path toward incarceration in the Black/African American community. Our research, using secondary data, analyzes the racial, gender and socioeconomic characteristics of the Madisonville county school district's discipline roster of 2016, 2017. This small county has a student population of approximately 2,242 students and approximately 45% of this population was suspended. Black/African American students are the third highest population of the school district but account for the highest number of disciplinary actions. The purpose of this research is to determine if there is racial disparity in the disciplinary actions taken in Madisonville CISD.

Breaking the Silence on Weapons in School: What Role Does Fear of Crime Play?

Dahlia Stoddart (Prairie View A&M University) and Joseph Ugwu (University of Houston – Downtown)

School violence and weapons at school are some of the major concerns among school administrators, parents, and policy makers. The purpose of this study is to use individual-level and school/neighborhood-level variables to investigate the relationship between students' willingness to report weapon at school and fear of crime. This study (pencil & paper survey) uses data on students, ages 18-54 years, from a random sample of 596 students on an HBCU campus during the semester of 2016. Findings from this study are consistent with other research that revealed that both individual level and school/neighborhood-level variables influence students' willingness to report weapon at school. Willingness to report weapons at school was also contingent on the student's fear of crime and an opportunity to report weapons anonymously (using phones). The findings from this study will be discussed in the context of the Neighborhood Disorder theoretical model. Policy Implications for this study will be discussed.

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Degree Program

The PhD in Criminology requires 72 semester credit hours minimum beyond the baccalaureate degree. For complete admissions and degree requirements, view the Graduate Catalog at catalog.utdallas.edu.

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SESSION 12

Criminal Justice Education

Location: Azalea II

Chair/Discussant: Charisse Coston (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

The Desire to Study Criminal Justice: Is the CSI Effect to Blame?

Kimberly Collica-Cox (Pace University)

The media tends to influence public perceptions of the criminal justice system. The media's impact, known as the CSI effect, is not well documented in criminal justice majors. The present study adds to a small body of literature regarding the impact of media on criminal justice students' decisions, and seeks to identify the factors that influence students' choices, regarding their major/career goals. Based on the results from 65 surveys administered at an urban university, most criminal justice students reported that they were not influenced by the media, yet, the vast majority believed this to be true of their fellow majors. These students chose criminal justice because they found the subject matter interesting, relevant to the real world, and they wanted to work in a field in which they could be a problem solver. Upon graduation, these students overwhelmingly reported an interest in pursuing a career in federal law enforcement.

Yet More Support for Instilling Diversity Awareness in CJ Students

Charisse Coston (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) and Robert Bing (University of Texas at Arlington)

The focus of this exploratory research was study the effectiveness of interceptive diversity awareness in criminal justice students. Using posttest survey compared to the pretest results of the same survey, a comparison of the means test indicated that the intervention of a professional speaker increased their sense of diversity awareness, indicating the value of diversity awareness as valuable content in educational programs.

Infusing Technological Tools and Information in Criminal Justice Education

Camille Gibson (Prairie View A&M University)

Generation Z learners (born about 1995 to the 2000s) have grown up utilizing technology. Technology has also become a substantive part of crime, crime prevention, investigations and correctional services. It is thus important for this information to be included in the criminal justice curriculum. It is also important that faculty members are current on the tools available to effect learning in criminal justice instruction. This presentation offers an overview of technological advances in the field and in criminal justice education related to both in person and online pedagogy.

A Graduate Law Degree for Non-Lawyers: Issues with The Emergence of the Master of Jurisprudence Degree

Harrison Watts (Our Lady of the Lake University)

With the decline of JD applicants in the late 2000s and to attract a new stream of students, law schools created a graduate law degree for non-lawyers. The ABA acquiesced on regulating this degree even though it is taught out of ABA accredited law schools. This presentation explores the different types of graduate law programs, the variety of names and specializations of the degree, what the degree can be used for, credentialing and employer recognition problems, and enrollment trends.

SESSION 13

Cultural Differences, Community Partnerships, and Research Challenges

Location: *Camelia I*

Chair/Discussant: Philip Rhoades (Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi)

Women of Action: A Cross-Cultural Qualitative Analysis of Violence in U.S. and Japanese Entertainment Media

Julia Gernhart (Sam Houston State University)

Violent women are becoming a staple of popular culture. Despite this prevalence, limited research has been conducted on what motivates them to be violent. By utilizing Grounded Theory, a qualitative research method, this study hopes to determine if there is any regional variance between good-aligned female character's motives for violence. Datum was collected by viewing media examples and coding characters by different motivations determined by dialog, or overall story narrative or context. Consequently, the final dataset includes 138 characters and 100 series. The goal of this study is to explore what motivational reasons are morally acceptable in entertainment media and how these reasons vary by culture.

Surveillance Should Precede Curvetting: Developing Academic and Professional Partnerships With Eyes Wide Open

Philip Rhoades (Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi)

This essay agrees that academic and professional partnerships can produce benefits for communities, agencies, universities, professors, students, and professionals. Examples abound and are provided. However, barriers to and costs of such partnerships exist. These include, but are not limited to the mendicancy of the agencies from which professionals come, rapaciousness of universities, pretentiousness of our discipline, and partiality of all parties involved. While we can guard against external threats, we are both cause and cure for those internal to discipline and university. Value must be placed on community service and applied research if partnerships are to be developed.

Bureaucratic (In)Efficiency Versus Academic Freedom: Articulating the Costs Of IRB Run Amok

Kevin Buckler (University of Houston – Downtown)

The 45 CFR 46 is designed to instill meaningful and necessary review to protect human subjects in research activities. Academic freedom policies at universities and college grant faculty full freedom in research and in the publication of results. When a university or college IRB oversteps the authority granted to it in 45 CFR 46 there are costs to academic freedom. This demands that IRB policies and practices be balanced against the right of faculty to maintain and practice academic freedom. This presentation presents a case study of IRB run amok and offers broad solutions to address the problem.

Religion and Constitutionalism

Amir Fakhravar (Iranian National Congress)

This paper is concerned with examining the nature of constitutionalism in sharia law and United States. This research explores topics arising in the comparative study of constitutional systems and constitutional questions of ideological legal systems and United States. My concerns include defining what a constitution actually is and identifying its function within a political system. This paper investigates the development of Islamic judicial review in the contemporary Constitution of Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan, and ideological legal system of Soviet Union. The secularist view of constitutionalism assumes that the shari'a lacks an appropriate framework to effectively derive constitutional principles that would limit government, guarantee human rights, and promote the rule of law.



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