Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice (SWACJ)

October 12-14, 2017
Fort Worth, Texas

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The Need for Inter-Disciplinary Collaboration
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Department of Criminal Justice
It is my distinct pleasure to welcome Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice to Fort Worth, Texas on October 12 - 14, 2017. We hope that all of you will savor your stay in Fort Worth and enjoy the unique mix of cultural activities found only “Where the West Begins.”

As Mayor, it is with great pride that I would like to tell you about our city, a city of cowboys, culture and community. In one visit you can enjoy an enormous range of experiences – from art to animals, from fashion to family fun. We offer lessons in western history with a tour of the Historic Stockyards, auto racing at the Texas Motor Speedway or a relaxing night of shopping and dining in downtown’s historic Sundance Square. The choice is yours!

While you are in Fort Worth, we hope you get a chance to visit:

- Our downtown area … a nationally noted model of successful urban renaissance filled with restaurants, museums, art galleries, theaters and an abundance of retail shopping. The Sundance Square area of downtown is a “must-see” for everyone visiting the city.

- The Cultural District … recognized as the “museum capital of the Southwest,” is home to world-class museums. We are proud to be home to the Texas Cowgirl Hall of Fame, and we have an outstanding Equestrian Center, one of the country’s top-ranked zoos, and a multitude of beautiful parks and gardens.

- Northside’s historic Stockyards area … a delightful journey into the city’s western heritage. You are sure to enjoy the area’s many shops and restaurants while finding a real-life cowboy or two outfitted with horses and even the cattle drive of the Fort Worth Herd of longhorns!

One of our most valuable assets is our people. Visitors often cite the “Fort Worth Friendly” spirit of our citizens and businesses as the top reason they plan a return visit. We hope you enjoy your time in Cowtown and make plenty of friends that last a lifetime.

Sincerely,

Betsy Price
Mayor
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Nationally normed, formative and summative assessments designed to address Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) certification requirements for measurement of student learning outcomes, internal and external academic benchmarking, and student retained knowledge.

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### SWCJ Past Presidents

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Felix Fabian</td>
<td>1976-77</td>
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<td>Bill Parker</td>
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<td>Larry Hoover</td>
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<td>Charles Chastain</td>
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<td>Jim Alexander</td>
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<td>David McKenna</td>
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<td>Ed Farris</td>
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<td>Charles Chastain</td>
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<td>Bob Walsh</td>
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<td>Phil Rhoades</td>
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<td>Mary Parker</td>
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<td>Bud Canutsen</td>
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<td>Sam Souryal</td>
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<td>Jody Crowley</td>
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<td>Barbara Hart</td>
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<td>Jeff Walker</td>
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<td>Tom Hawley</td>
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<td>Joy Pollock</td>
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<td>Janet Wilson</td>
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<td>James Golden</td>
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<td>Bill Stone</td>
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<td>W. Wesley Johnson</td>
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<td>Al Patenaude</td>
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<td>Verna Henson</td>
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<td>Beth Pelz</td>
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<td>Camille Gibson</td>
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<td>Chip Burns</td>
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<td>Willard M. Oliver</td>
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<td>Phil Rhoades</td>
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<td>Tracy Andrus</td>
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<td>David Montague</td>
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<td>George Eichenberg</td>
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<td>Lorie Rubenser</td>
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<td>Claudia San Miguel</td>
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<td>James Blair</td>
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<td>Jiletta Kubena</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
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<td>George Day</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
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### Felix Fabian Award Winners

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Phil Rhoades</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
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<td>William “Bill” Stone</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
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<td>Camille Gibson</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
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<td>Willard “Will” Oliver</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
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<td>David Montague</td>
<td>2015-2016</td>
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Greetings, and welcome to Fort Worth! I am delighted to welcome you to this year’s SWACJ regional conference! I hope that you find the conference relaxing and rewarding as you make new acquaintances and catch up with old ones!

We have a lot of exciting things happening within the organization right now, and we are excited about where SWACJ is headed. We are currently (at the time of this writing) looking to fill the position of journal editor for the Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice & Criminology. We had a fantastic response to our Position Announcement, and the search committee has been working diligently to identify the best candidate for the position.

The SWACJ Constitution has been reformatted, and the Duties of Officers, which is an attachment to the Constitution, has been updated. Because applying this update will require a constitutional amendment, we will be providing information on these proposed changes during the general business meeting on Friday evening so that the actual vote may be held during next year’s conference.

All members are encouraged to attend the business meeting. Other important items that are slated for consideration during the meeting include: updating the SWACJ logo; discussion of adding membership and sponsorship (ad hoc) committees; electing a new 2nd vice president; consideration, and possible action, regarding selecting a new webmaster; consideration of resurrecting of the old Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice. In our effort to be as transparent as possible, and to serve the organization as representatives, the members of the board really enjoy hearing from our members, and we certainly hope that you make plans to attend the meeting on Friday, October 12th at 5:30 p.m. to let your voice be heard!

Please keep in mind that there are many ways to serve SWACJ other than serving on the executive board. We appreciate any and all help, so please reach out to us if you are looking for an opportunity to serve the organization.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the current executive board for making this past year such a great experience. It has been my pleasure to serve as president, but I could not have done it without the exceptional and selfless service of the board members (and former board members Tom Jordan and Christine Nix). Special thanks goes to Nadine, who, in spite of her already-arduous workload, stepped up to fill in as interim editor of the JQCJC. Also, I would like to tip my hat to Jon and Mike, who, in addition to their service load and commitments as board members, agreed to co-chair the editor search committee. I would like to name every board member and identify the many ways that they have contributed to this great organization over the past year, but, alas, my space runs short.

I wish to express my gratitude to the host universities, the event sponsors, the contributors, the volunteers, and the many others who helped to make this conference a success. These institutions and individuals are recognized in the program. Thank you to the faculty members who encouraged their graduate and undergraduate students to participate in the various panels and events. We had an overwhelming turnout for all of our events this year, and we are truly excited about the future of SWACJ!

Enjoy your time here this week, and please let us know however we may serve you. It has been my pleasure to serve this wonderful organization this year, and I am looking forward to us having the greatest conference ever!
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)
M.S. in Victim Services Management (online)

- Recently ranked #1 for faculty productivity (Kleck & Mims, 2016)
- Online graduate criminal justice programs was recently ranked #1 nationally by the *U.S. News and World Report*
- 34 full-time faculty with diverse research interests
- Faculty are strongly committed to mentoring graduate students
- Ph.D. students are typically awarded up to $20,000 for a 9 month assistantship and up to $6,000 in scholarship
- M.A. students are typically awarded up to $10,000 for a 9 month assistantship and up to $4,000 in scholarship
- M.A. and Ph.D. students are eligible for summer funding up to $3,334 and $6,668, respectively
- M.A. and Ph.D. students are encouraged to present their research at academic conferences and are typically awarded up to $1,000 for travel
- Ph.D. students have the opportunity to teach undergraduate classes both face-to-face and online

For more information, contact Doris Pratt at 936.294.3637 or icc_decp@shsu.edu.
Schedule of Events at a Glance

**Thursday, October 12, 2017**

9:00 am – 11:00 am  Executive Board Meeting  
1:00 pm – 5:00 pm  Registration  
3:30 pm – 4:30 pm  Undergraduate Quiz Bowl  
3:30 pm – 5:30 pm  Grant Writing Workshop  
6:00 pm – 8:30 pm  Past Presidents’ Reception  
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm  Student Reception  

**Friday, October 13, 2017**

7:30 am – 4:00 pm  Registration  
8:30 am – 9:45 am  Panels & Roundtables: 1-4  
9:00 am – 11:30 pm  Crime Scene Interpretation (CSI) competition (AM)  
9:45 am – 10:00 am  Morning Break  
10:00 am – 11:15 am  Panels & Roundtables: 5-8  
11:30 am – 12:45 pm  Luncheon & Keynote Speaker  
1:00 pm – 2:15 pm  Panels & Roundtables: 9-12  
1:00 pm – 4:45 pm  Crime Scene Interpretation (CSI) competition (PM)  
2:30 pm – 3:45 pm  Panels & Roundtables 13-16  
3:30 pm – 4:30 pm  Poster Presentation and Discussion Session  
3:45 pm – 4:15 pm  Afternoon Break  

4:00 pm – 4:30 pm  SWACJ Audit Committee Meeting (TBD)  
(Committee Members Only)  
4:30 pm – 6:30 pm  SWACJ General Business Meeting  
(All Members Invited and Encouraged to Attend)  

**Saturday, October 14, 2017**

7:30 am – 10:00 am  Registration  
8:30 am – 9:45 am  Panels and Roundtables: 17-19  
9:45 am – 10:00 am  Morning Break  
10:00 am – 11:15 am  Panels and Roundtables: 20-22  
11:30 am  Conference Ends  
11:45 am  Executive Board Meeting & Conference Close-Out
The Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice (SWACJ) is proud to sponsor the

"The Southwestern Association of Criminal Justice is proud to sponsor the Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice & Criminology. It is our intent to make the journal the primary journal of qualitative research for both disciplines, and we desire that this journal will be recognized as a leading journal in the field. This is our commitment."

Executive Board
Sharen Wilson was sworn in as Tarrant County’s first female Criminal District Attorney (CDA) in January 2015. As manager of one of Texas’ largest DA’s offices, she oversees a $38 million budget and more than 300 employees. Leading with the promise to seek and defend justice for all, in her first year as CDA she is responsible for creation of both the County’s first Conviction Integrity Unit, and the comprehensive Discovery Compliance Policy – the first official policy for compliant Brady disclosure in the State of Texas.

Prior to becoming Criminal District Attorney, Wilson served for 23 years as judge of Criminal District Court No. 1, where she spearheaded the award-winning docket-management system for the criminal district courts, and was presiding judge for the Felony Alcohol Intervention Program. Throughout her tenure, Wilson’s record solidified her reputation as the County’s toughest criminal court judge.

Wilson has served as a prosecutor, and in private practice as a criminal defense attorney and a civil litigator. While an Assistant Criminal District Attorney under long-time CDA Tim Curry, she became the first female unit Chief in the office. Over the course of her career she has tried 13 death penalty cases, none of which have been reversed.

Certified in criminal law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization since 1986, Wilson has taught on the subjects of capital murder, search and seizure and docket management for institutions including Texas Christian University, the National Judicial College, and Texas Wesleyan University School of Law, now Texas A&M Law School. In 2016 she was honored to receive the Texas Tech University Law School Distinguished Alumni Award for her “outstanding service and contribution to the Bench, the Bar and the Public.”

An Amarillo native, Wilson received both her Bachelor’s and Doctor of Jurisprudence degrees from Texas Tech University. She and her husband John have four grown children.
Ph. D. in Criminal Justice

Full & Part Time Students
We welcome both full and part-time students. The program is designed to fit the needs of students interested in academic research careers as well as professionals seeking to learn new skills for their current careers.

Competitive Assistantships
Well-qualified students may receive teaching or research assistantships paying $26,000 per academic year.

Doctoral Faculty
The school has 21 doctoral faculty members actively involved in research. We also have two research centers: The Center for Geospatial Intelligence & Investigation and the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center.

Faculty Expertise
- Deterrence; Social control; Macro-criminology;
- Environmental criminology; Routine activities;
- Geography and crime; Criminological theory;
- Offender decision making; Gender, race, ethnicity and crime; Personality and Crime Psychopathy;
- Problem-oriented Policing; Criminal investigations; Active-shooter events; Ethics in criminal justice; Wrongful conviction; Legal decision making; Sex offenders; intimate partner violence; Measurement; Quantitative and qualitative research methods; Developmental and Life Course Criminology

Contact Information
Dr. Wesley Jennings, Doctoral Program Coordinator
School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University
jenningsw@txstate.edu | 512-245-2844
www.cj.txstate.edu
Schedule of Events

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12

3:30 pm – 5:30 pm  Undergraduate Quiz Bowl (Location: Cypress I)
3:30 pm – 5:30 pm  Statistics Workshop (Location: Oak I-II)
6:30 pm – 8:30 pm  Past President’s Reception (Location: Cypress II)
6:30 pm – 8:30 pm  Student Reception (Location: Magnolia I)

Welcome to Our Special Guests!
Sharen Wilson
Tarrant County Criminal District Attorney’s Office
Nicole Leeper Piquero
2017 – 2018 President, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

A special thanks to those who go above and beyond!
- Nadine Connell, UTD, Grant Writing Workshop Presenter, Interim Editor
- Johnny Nhan, Pam Carlisle, and Chip Burns, TCU, Conference Host University; Site Coordination; Logistic Support
- Nadine Connell and Jon Maskály, UTD, Conference Co-Host University
- Rhonda Dobbs, TSU-FW, Logistic Support
- NSUOK – Luncheon Sponsor
- SFASU – Conference WiFi Sponsor
- Sgt. William Hitch, UMHB, CSI Competition Coordinator
- Student Paper Competition Judges: Mike Cavanaugh, UHD; Marika Dawkins, UT-RGV; Beth Pelz, UHD; Judith Harris, UHD; Ashley Blackburn, UHD
- Audit Committee: Ashley Blackburn, UHD; Tammy Bracewell, TAMU-CTX; Lynn Greenwood, TAMU-CTX
- Journal Search Committee: Jon Maskály, UTD; Mike Cavanaugh, UHD; Chip Burns, TCU; Will Oliver, SHSU; Paul Reynolds, UNT-D; Tusty ten Bensel, UALR; Jiletta Kubina, OLLUSA
- James Blair, STC, Host of Student Reception
- Johnny Nhan and Kendra Bowen, TCU, Hosts of Quiz Bowl (on short notice)
Department of Criminology, Justice Studies and Global Security

NSUOK is a proud sponsor of SWACJ

Master of Science
in Criminal Justice

Bachelor of Science
Criminal Justice; Legal Studies
Sociology; Homeland Security
Cyber Security

Our M.S. and B.S. degrees are taught both face-to-face and online. We welcome traditional, national, and international learners. Graduates from our programs find careers in all sectors of the justice system, and study with emphasis on leadership, ethics, analytical skills and effective written and verbal communication.

Cyber Security is our newest degree. This program prepares cyber professionals to deter, detect, contain and investigate unauthorized use of computer networks. New opportunities are continuously emerging for cyber security majors within the private and governmental communities.

- Our Department of Criminology, Justice Studies and Global Security department has 12 full-time faculty, showcasing broad expertise ranging from courts to juvenile justice to victimology to crime theory.

- We look forward to the release of our NEW international journal, Crime and Human Behavior, led by Editor in Chief Nicole V. Lasky, Ph.D.

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Thank you to our 2017 SWACJ Sponsors

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• Texas State University
• University of Texas at Dallas
• University of Texas at Tyler

2016 SWACJ Conference at OKC
George (President) and Milt (1st Vice President) with SWACJ member Howard Kurtz, SWOSU (center), and his band, Straight Shooter
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13; 8:30-9:45

PANEL 1: ROUNDTABLE
Collaboration and Creativity in the Criminal Justice Classroom: Working With Other Disciplines
(Location: Oak III)
Chair/Discussant: Jennifer W. Bourgeois, Lone Star College-CyFair

Increasingly, Criminal Justice professors are collaborating with their peers in other disciplines to ensure that students have the best possible educational experience in college. These creative collaborations can help expand students’ writing and critical thinking skills, as well as allow professors to incorporate contemporary issues and topics into the classroom. This roundtable discussion will present examples and ideas to aid students in learning to “think outside the box, while showing them the need for interdisciplinary collaboration.

Panelists: Jason Fernandez, Lone Star College-CyFair; Paul Lilly, Howard Payne University

PANEL 2: Contemporary Issues involving Students
(Location: Cypress I)
Chair/Discussant: Judith Harris, University of Houston-Downtown

Undergraduate student perceptions of jail inmates: An evolving phenomenon
Steven D. Glassner, Tarleton State University
The current study explores undergraduate student perceptions of jail inmates by examining how those perceptions developed over the course of eight visits to a county jail. During each visit, students directly interacted with jail inmates by administering surveys and conducting interviews. The vignettes used in this study suggest that undergraduate student involvement at a county jail facility greatly impacts student perceptions of all actors involved in the criminal justice process. Qualitative results further suggest the interactions that occurred during the jail visits influenced many of the students’ future goals/aspirations. The benefits of experiential learning are discussed.

The impact of school resource officers on adult perceptions of police: Do SROs influence youth perceptions of police, and do these opinions persist into adulthood?
Mary S. Maybury, Texas A&M University-Central Texas
To assess the influence of SROs on youth and adult perceptions of police, this convenience study surveyed individuals at two colleges in Central Texas. A total of 484 respondents reported on past and current opinions of school resource officers and police. A linear regression analysis revealed having an SRO in high school was not significant in predicting youth perceptions of police (p = .093). However, having an SRO did have a significant negative impact on current perceptions of police (p = .041). These results contrast the little evidence that exists on SROs.
**Service-learning: A case study of recovery coach training**  
Judith Harris, University of Houston-Downtown  
Today, service learning is now an expected part of the student experience. However, as with most expectations service learning can become an ‘experience’ in name only. This particular service-learning course explores how students use their criminal justice educational skill-set to help those who are in prison re-entry programs. It is imperative that best practices in service-learning are aligned and integrated with the needs of community prison re-entry partnerships. This program will discuss how certifying students in recovery coach training coupled with the theoretical background of self-efficacy has improved student service-learning involvement.

**PANEL 3: General Topics in CJ**  
(Location: Oak I)  
Chair/Discussant: Sesha Kethineni, Prairie View A&M University

**Place, space, and crime: How geography relates to criminal activity**  
Kayla McCarns, Sam Houston State University  
Numerous criminological theories attempt to explain the criminality of individuals. While these theories differ, they all carry potential policy implications for criminal justice agencies. In recent years, a few researchers have drawn attention to the lack of study and theory on criminality of space and place. Developing theory and studying the criminality of geographic place is a promising field that could help criminal justice agencies better allocate their limited resources to crime prone areas. This paper reviews the existing literature on crime and geographic place to show the potential of this area of inquiry.

**The rise in popularity of cryptocurrency and associated criminal activity**  
Sesha Kethineni, Prairie View A&M University  
Cryptocurrency such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and, more recently, Monero have become the currency of choice for drug dealers and extortionists. A decade ago, bitcoin started out as a worthless curiosity is now worth $4220 for one bitcoin. Ethereum, a newer form of cryptocurrency, valued at $1 a year ago now soared to $297. Similarly, Monero, a new kid on the block, is now valued at $47. Using content analysis of news reports and court cases, the study analysis different forms of criminal activities carried out using these digital currencies and the complexities involved in investigating these cases.

**Healthcare Utilization, Costs, and Screening Practices for Women Victims of Intimate Partner Violence**  
Thomas Guffey, Texas Wesleyan University  
Healthcare visits and costs are higher among women victims of intimate partner violence compared to women who do not experience IPV. There are significant barriers to identifying victims and assisting victims of intimate partner violence. Screening in healthcare settings is a possible method to help in victim identification. Screening, however, may miss victims or present a barrier itself. This paper discusses issues related to healthcare visits, costs, and screening methods and what they mean for health and justice for victims of intimate partner violence.

**Suicide by cop: A case study**  
Howard Kurtz, Southwestern Oklahoma State University  
Suicide by Cop: a case study consists of an examination of a recent case in Oklahoma including a discussion of the definition and evidence based designation.
PANEL 4: Campus Carry and Campus Crime  
(Location: Cypress II)  
Chair/Discussant: Bill Stone, Texas State University

Guns on campus: A year later
Aaron Bartula, University of North Texas at Dallas
In 2015, the state of Texas approved a concealed campus firearm carry bill. Fast forward a year later, this study looks at the impact on total crime and firearm incidents Senate Bill 11 has had on campuses in its first year. This study surveyed Texas University and College Police Officials to determine the number of reported crimes on their campuses in the year 2016-2017, and how they compare to historical trends. Preliminary findings suggest that the amount of crime on campus and number of firearm related incidents remain unchanged. Further, the two most-high profile incidents, CHL holders did not intervene.

An analysis of the politics of the Texas Campus Personal Protection Act - Campus Carry Law
Philip Ethridge and Thomas White, University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley
In 2015 Texas Governor Greg Abbott signed into law Texas Senate Bill 11, commonly called the campus carry law. Senate Bill 11 allowed the carrying of concealed handguns on Texas public institutions of higher education by individuals licensed to carry concealed handguns in Texas. This presentation will examine when and why campus carry was introduced in Texas. Second, an analysis of various versions of the law. Third, a review of how legislative rule changes impacted the final version of the law. Finally, the importance of the politics of campus carry will be discussed.

Clery Act enforcement and improved campus crime reporting: An update
William Stone - Texas State University
In recent years, the Federal Government has started the aggressive investigation of possible Clery Act violations. Offenders have been issued significant fines (Penn State $2,397,500) and publicly exposed as being in violation. This study attempts to address the question of if the new aggressive enforcement activity has improved campus crime reporting.

The SWACJ Executive Board congratulates this year’s Felix Fabian Founder’s Award Winner

DR. M. GEORGE EICHENBERG of Tarleton State University!

Thank you for your invaluable contributions to SWACJ!
The master’s degree in Criminal Justice is designed to provide a foundation in research and theory in substantive areas of criminal justice activity and focused scholarship on issues of importance to the field.

The faculty in our department is very productive in terms of teaching, publishing, and service to the community.

This translates into graduate courses that are cutting-edge and relevant as well as opportunities for both faculty-student research collaborations and student engagement in community discipline-related service.

The Department of Criminal Justice at Boise State University was named one of the top 10 M.A.-granting universities in terms of total grant dollars obtained by our faculty (Mustaine & Tewksbury, 2009).

A recent internal review determined that our program has a 100% placement rate for students applying to Ph.D. programs.

Application deadlines:

For Spring admission: October 1st
For Fall admission: April 1st (Priority - February 15th)

sps.boisestate.edu/criminaljustice
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13; 10:00-11:15

PANEL 5: ROUNDTABLE
Preparing the Next Generation of Professors
(Location: Oak III)
Chair/Discussant: Myrna Cintron, Prairie View A&M University

Professors do more than teaching, research, and service. Instructors are expected to structure discipline based courses to accommodate diverse learning styles, preparedness and abilities; and improve overall achievement scores, by among other things, performing curriculum assessment of the university core and program skills (critical thinking, communications, empirical & quantitative skills, teamwork, social and responsibility). This panel looks at the past and future of teaching expectations using as example PVAMU’s Professional Development Series

Panelists: Paula K. Songs, Prairie View A&M University; Donna F. Ossorio, Prairie View A&M University; Sherri Y. Simmons-Horton, Prairie View A&M University

PANEL 6: General Issues in Corrections
(Location: Cypress I)
Chair/Discussant: Hsiao-Ming Wang, University of Houston-Downtown

Implementing and studying successful jail-based programming: A case study of Parenting, Prison & Pups
Kimberly Collica-Cox, Pace University
Designing/implementing innovative programming within the correctional setting is a necessity. Jails need innovative programming but the transient nature of their population begets difficulties for its successful implementation and maintenance. Since female inmates represent a smaller portion of the population, they often receive less opportunity for programming, especially within the jail setting. PPP, a program which weaves together an evidence-based parenting curriculum with the use of Animal-Assisted Therapy, serves as a model for implementing innovative programming within the jail setting at both the federal and county level for female offenders. Despite a multitude of challenges, well-developed strategies will advance program goals/outcomes.

Prison staff’s perception of contraband prevention
Hsiao-Ming Wang, University of Houston-Downtown
Contraband may pose threats to the security of correctional staffs and other offenders in prisons. The smuggling of contraband entering into prison units is not a new issue. Prior research indicated that offender’s family and friends and vendors were the key groups of individuals who usually smuggled contraband such as cell phones, weapons, tobacco or alcohol. Correctional staffs and non-security professional who supposed to be the first line of security defense are now among the list of individuals who engages into these unethical contraband smuggling into prisons. This project used convenience sampling to survey 38 staff with a Southern State Prison to examine their perceptions of contraband prevalence in prison and the prevention of contraband. Those prison staff perceived that the contraband cellphone is a pressing issue, and that inmates’ family members and friends are more likely to smuggle contraband cellphones into prisons. The findings may identify potential needs for focus in prisons.
Employers’ attitudes and perceptions of hiring offenders in Oklahoma
Addison Williams, Kristin Heersche, and Brett A. Fitzgerald, Northeastern State University
This research investigates employers’ attitudes and perceptions of hiring offenders in northeastern Oklahoma. The findings are based on in-depth interviews of 10 employers and a focus group. The research concludes that employers view of the criminal justice system is that it provides offenders with limited opportunity for success. From the employer perspective, hiring offenders depends on the seriousness of the offense, jeopardy to the company, and the time elapsed from release from correctional control. The findings further support restorative justice ideologies that offenders must be provided with legitimate opportunities in order to abstain from criminal activity.

The role of cognitive and affective empathy in judicial decision making
Jennifer King, Texas Christian University
In an effort to determine empathy’s role in judicial decision making, ten judges in North Texas were asked to evaluate a mock assault case and answer questions regarding culpability, sentencing, and their decision-making process overall. They then completed a survey designed to measure cognitive and affective forms of trait empathy. Results show that empathy has very little effect on determinations of guilt and innocence but does have an effect on sentencing decisions. More detailed results will be shared at the conference.

PANEL 7: Use of Force Issues
(Location: Oak I)
Chair/Discussant: Mario Davila, University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley

Perception is everything: Police as victim or victimizer?
Mario A. Davila and Deborah J. Hartley, University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley
This research examined factors that influence individual perceptions of police violence/brutality, as well as violence against the police. Factors examined included demographic characteristics, perceptions of race relations in the United States, fear of being a victim of a violent crime, and personally knowing someone who is currently serving or who recently served as a police officer. Surveys were conducted by the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research, and the interviews were conducted between July 17, 2015 and July 19, 2015. The dataset consisted of 1,223 completed surveys. Multivariate findings will be presented and policy implications will be discussed.

Should liability insurance be for police officers or the whole department?
Noel Otu, University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley
This paper identifies the connection between liability insurance and good police work. It further examines whether the individual officers or the police department should purchase and maintain liability insurance, and concludes with suggestions for improving police performance. This study reveals that police misconduct occurs in part because individual or groups of officers choose to commit unlawful acts, and are not due to a departmental policy to commit crime. Individual officers should purchase and maintain liability insurance based on the fundamental belief of deterrence philosophy and on documented examples that police misconduct stems in large part from a lack of monetary liability/accountability on the part of the individual police officer.
**Smart use of smart weapons: Jail officer liability for the inappropriate use of tasers and stun guns on pretrial detainees**

Vidisha Barua Worley and Robert M. Worley, Lamar University

The US Supreme Court in Kingsley v. Hendrickson (2015), ruled that the use of a taser on a pretrial detainee for not following verbal commands, when the subject was not posing a threat, was objectively unreasonable and the officer’s subjective intent was not to be taken into consideration. This paper also looks at ten Federal Circuit Court and US District Court cases involving the use of tasers by jail officials on pretrial detainees, and concludes that more emphasis on the use-of-force continuum during jail officer training would go a long way in guiding in the appropriate use of tasers.

**Killer cops: The dark abyss of policework**

Tom Barker, Eastern Kentucky University

A small subset of Cops Who Kill are "Killer Cops." They murder by intent and premeditation, not by accident or to accomplish a perceived legal objective that turned deadly. The only difference between them and other killers is they carry a badge and use their official position to facilitate and conceal their heinous acts. Killer Cops are found in all law enforcement agencies at all levels of government, and fit into four categories: 1) Sexually Motivated Killer Cops; 2) Familial or Close Relationship Killer Cops; 3) Killer cops with Ties to Adult Crime Groups and 4) Rogue Killer Cops.

**Examining the drug arrest ratios between African Americans and Whites in Oklahoma**

Brett Fitzgerald, Northeastern State University; Richard C. Helfers, University of Texas at Tyler

This study examined drug arrest data from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation from 1983-2013. The findings are descriptive and report the ratios of drug arrests between African Americans and Whites for eight drug arrest categories, in ten-year increments. Explanations and policy recommendations are discussed.

**Justice for Rio de Janeiro: “Balas Perdidas”**

Greg Gullion and Jackie Niosi, Texas Wesleyan University

This paper explores the history of violent crime in Rio de Janeiro with particular interest in the death of innocent residents by “lost bullets.” Rio has gained reputation as a bullet ridden city due to shoot outs between police and gangsters. Stray bullets are certainly not a new problem for Rio. After the 2016 Olympics, conditions deteriorated and the murder rate spiked to levels not witnessed in over a decade. Using a inter-disciplinary collaboration of demography, criminal justice and sociology this paper explores the reasons for increased violence in Rio as well as offers possible solutions.
But I’m a good driver!
Camille Gibson, Sherri Y. Simmons-Horton, Frank Barnes, Alan Galloway, Attiana Brown, and Amber Thomas, Prairie View A&M University
It is not uncommon for college and university students to complain about feeling harassed by law enforcement when stopped for a suspected driving violation. Are young drivers being needlessly harassed? Are they as good as they claim to be at driver safety? This quantitative study offers a description of a convenience sample of Texas university students’ self-reported driving behaviors, attitudes and knowledge as indicated by a survey. The findings have implications for what tertiary institutions might do to assist in their students’ and others’ safety on the roads.

Popular perceptions of burglary in film
Michelle Richter, St. Edwards University
Many people have no direct experience with crime and what they do know comes from interactions with others or via popular media such as television, film, and social media. This investigation examines a historical search through film to ascertain the types of messages viewers might be receiving about the issue of burglary.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13; 11:30-12:45
Luncheon & Keynote Speaker Presentation
(Location: Magnolia I-IV)
Doctor of Philosophy in Criminology

Mission
The mission of the doctoral program in Criminology is three-fold: (1) to deliver high-quality education regarding the etiology, control and variation of law breaking (2) to serve the community through professional development programs, public policy analyses, evaluation research, program and policy design and (3) to advance the understanding of criminology through a multidisciplinary mix of theoretical and applied research.

Program Description
The doctoral program in Criminology is a rigorous, research-oriented degree offered through the School of Economic, Political and Policy Sciences. Located north of downtown Dallas in the suburb of Richardson, UT Dallas is home to over 24,000 students and a world-class faculty.

The objective of the PhD program is to provide students with a state-of-the-discipline, intellectually challenging research degree. Doctoral-level coursework emphasizes theories of criminal behavior, research methodologies and advanced methods of analysis, society’s responses to crime and public policy.

Graduates of the PhD program will be prepared to teach at both graduate and undergraduate levels and conduct research on various aspects of criminology.

To earn the PhD in Criminology, students must: (1) complete a minimum of 75 graduate semester credit hours (2) pass the Qualifying Exam at the end of the first academic year (3) pass the Comprehensive Exams after completing all course work and (4) complete an original research project.

Admission Requirements
- Online Application
- Master’s degree in related discipline
- 3.5 graduate grade point average
- Combined GRE score of 300
- Three letters of recommendation
- Admission essay

Visit [www.utdallas.edu/admissions/graduate](http://www.utdallas.edu/admissions/graduate) for application and detailed admission steps.

For more information about the Criminology PhD program, visit [http://www.utdallas.edu/epps/criminology/](http://www.utdallas.edu/epps/criminology/)

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- Denise Paquette Boots, PhD
  University of South Florida
- Timothy M. Bray, PhD
  University of Missouri – St. Louis
- Nadine Connell, PhD
  University of Maryland
- Bruce A. Jacobs, PhD
  University of Southern California
- Tomislav V. Kovandzic
  Florida State University
- Jon Maskaly, PhD
  University of South Florida
- Alex Piquero, PhD
  University of Maryland
- Nicole Leeper Piquero, PhD
  University of Maryland
- Robert W. Taylor, PhD
  Portland State University
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13; 1:00-2:15

PANEL 9: SPECIAL RESEARCH PRESENTATION
August Vollmer: The Father of American Policing
(Location: Oak III)
Author: Willard Oliver, Sam Houston State University

PRESENTATION CANCELLED DUE TO ILLNESS

PANEL 10: Courtroom and Legal Issues
(Location: Cypress I)
Chair/Discussant: Shannon Hankhouse, Tarleton State University

Racial disparities in pretrial release: A case study in a Texas county
Shannon Hankhouse, Tarleton State University; Meghan E. Hollis, Texas State University
This paper examines racial disparities in pretrial treatment in the justice system. Using a metropolitan Texas county, the researchers examined the different pretrial options available and the likelihood of assignment to each as well as successful completion by race, gender, and ethnicity. Additional analyses examine the treatment of those offenders who are identified as having mental illness. Policy and research implications are discussed.

Prison release, religious contexts, and recidivism
Samuel C. Thomas, University of Arkansas
Under the veil of mass imprisonment, the amount of repeat offenders is enormous. Civic and religious organizations have a negative relationship with crime (broadly). The purpose of this research is to identify contextual factors and individual factors within communities surrounding the idea that civic and religious organizations may also share a similar relationship to recidivism as they do to crime. Social disorganization, institutional anomie, and social bond theories are the main theoretical frameworks. Which community contextual and individual factors are associated with likelihoods of recidivism? And, does the strength of the religious context condition the criminogenic effects of disadvantage communities?

Channels only? The emotional effects of vicarious trauma on court interpreters
Maria Lecuna, University of Houston-Downtown; Ashley Blackburn, UHD Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects
Vicarious trauma has been a well-documented phenomenon in the field of criminal justice where individuals are repeatedly exposed to the accounts of people who have been the victims of trauma. Despite the extensive literature on the effects of vicarious trauma in the professions of emergency service personnel and health care providers, the impact of its effect on court interpreters has remained largely unexplored. Using a sample of court interpreters from three interpreting associations, the present study examines whether demographic variables as well as number of interpreting encounters are related to court interpreter stress. Findings as well as implications for future research will be discussed.
The thirteenth juror: The influence of the media on the American judicial system
Dan Brown, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
This presentation will examine the influence of the media on criminal justice. The presentation will analyze the guidelines set by the United States Supreme Court for American courts to conduct criminal jury trials, including Sheppard v. Maxwell, Estes v., Texas, and Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart. The presentation will conclude with an analysis of recent cases where the media has had a significant impact on the verdict of the jury.

PANEL 11: Occupational Issues in Criminal Justice
(Location: Oak I)
Chair/Discussant: Paul Reynolds, University of North Texas-Dallas

I can't get no satisfaction! Deconstructing the effects of correctional-officer boundary violations on job satisfaction behind the prison walls
Robert Worley, Lamar University; Eric G. Lambert, The University of Nevada-Reno; Vidisha Barua Worley, Lamar University
While long, odd, and exhausting work hours disrupt their circadian rhythms, and the constant exposure to hardened and manipulative offenders make their work environments familiar yet fraught with danger, some correctional officers break under pressure and engage in boundary violations by crossing over to the side of the inmates who might be able to provide them with the support and comforting care they need, albeit laced with ulterior motives. In the current study, we seek to ascertain whether or not a prison employee’s perceptions of inmate-staff inappropriate relationships has a meaningful effect on their level of job satisfaction.

Crisis in blue: Public service motivation and changes in generational preferences to become police officers
G.M. Cox, Tarleton State University
The purpose of this research project was to determine if a downward trend exists in the number of people who are motivated to become police officers and to explore whether there has been a shift in motivational factors among the three major generational groups to serve as police officers. Furthermore, it hypothesized that incumbents in the police service, across generational lines, have changed in their public service motivation to serve as police officers. Two surveys were utilized. One survey focused on incumbents below the rank of chief and the second focused on chief executives and human resource professionals.

The impact of military on crime
Jessica Craig, Yusuf Baktir, and Mehmet Mustafa Icer, University of North Texas
Much empirical attention has been devoted to the relationship between military and crime. Some argue that military involvement may increase crime through training and promoting aggressive behaviors. However, others argue that military may decrease crime through the social bonds and job training it affords. Nonetheless, as a whole the literature fails to support either argument. The current study conducted a systematic review of the literature in order to not only gain an understanding of our current knowledge on this relationship, but also assess these findings for potential patterns that may clarify the inconsistent evidence.
Job characteristics and organizational trust among police officers
Paul D. Reynolds, University of North Texas at Dallas; Richard C. Helfers, University of Texas at Tyler
This was an exploratory study that used OLS regression to examine the relationship among police officers’ job characteristics (duty assignment, rank, tenure, and department size) and organizational trust. An online survey distributed to members of a Southern police officer association was used to collect data. The results revealed job characteristics had a statistically significant relationship with organizational trust. This study extends our understanding of how job characteristics may influence police officers attitudes.

PANEL 12: Topics in Juvenile Justice
(Location: Cypress II)
Chair/Discussant: Lauren Sabon, University of Arkansas

Asset mapping for juvenile justice
Katelynn Sigrist, Rachel Scoggins, Lauren Sabon, Johanna Thomas, and Sara Collie, University of Arkansas
This presentation focuses on the Juvenile Justice Improvement Project, an asset mapping portion of a larger project done in conjunction with the Arkansas Supreme Court’s Juvenile Justice Reform efforts. This project aims to create a comprehensive publicly-accessible database and Google map of youth service providers in the Northwest Arkansas region. Extensive information is being gathered on provider type, eligibility requirements, payment options, and target populations for each provider and GIS mapped. A summary of the project, preliminary findings, and possible impacts will be discussed.

A case study of local re-entry needs and programming
Lauren Sabon, Whitney Frierson, Shelby Clark, Sydney Tobin, Mindy Bradley and Megan Handley, University of Arkansas
Offender reentry is an understudied area of criminology and often those formerly incarcerated return to communities in they have few resources and support. This case study aims to build a detailed picture of local reentry through analysis of data from a recently opened community center specifically serving returning offenders. Intake data from this center and other qualitative data from individuals involved with the center are analyzed to provide a comprehensive picture of those seeking support highlights the demographics of this population and a variety of issues they are facing in their reintegration.

Juvenile offending: A review of best practices
Marika Dawkins, University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley and Camille Gibson, Prairie View A & M University
Juvenile offending is a concern for virtually all countries, but intervention strategies vary greatly. Given that some countries have been more successful at combating juvenile offending than others, the authors identify some programs and intervention strategies from selected countries that represent best practices. A discussion of data systems used to monitor juvenile justice programs, cost of prevention programs, and evidence-based research is presented. Subsequently, prevention efforts are contrasted with institutionalization as a solution to juvenile offending and the tendency to rely on insider knowledge. A review of different perspectives, evidence of outcomes, and limitations of current strategies is also presented. Recommendations for future direction in juvenile justice are offered.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13; 2:30-3:45

PANEL 13: ROUNDTABLE
Student and Faculty Attitudes towards Campus Carry
(Location: Oak III)
Chair/Discussant: Brooke Nodeland, University of North Texas

Panelist: Mark Saber, University of North Texas

PANEL 14: ROUNDTABLE
Offender Reentry: How Does It Affect Policing and Corrections?
(Location: Cypress I)
Chair/Discussant: Brittany Rodriguez, Tarleton State University

Panelists: George Eichenberg, Sharece Downey; Casey Heath, Steve Glassner, and Matt Johnson, Tarleton State University

PANEL 15: Topics in Courts and Administration
(Location: Oak I)
Chair/Discussant: Clete Snell, University of Houston-Downtown

O'Donnell v. Harris County: Constitutional issues regarding secured bail and misdemeanor defendants
David Perkins, Texas State University
In O'Donnell v. Harris County, federal courts have tackled two questions: Can a jurisdiction impose secured money bail on misdemeanor arrestees who cannot pay it, who would otherwise be released, effectively ordering their pretrial detention; and if so, what do due process and equal protection require for that to be lawful?

Mental health courts: Do they improve the quality of life for participants?
Clete Snell, University of Houston-Downtown
Evaluations of mental health courts almost exclusively focus on recidivism as an outcome. Special courts generally have the goal to improve the quality of life in many aspects of their life.
Mental Health Court (MHC) participants were administered the California Quality of Life Scale at the time they entered the program and at graduation. The domains of the scale include; living situation, daily activities and functioning, family, social relations, finances, safety/legal, and health. All domains of quality of life were significantly improved for MHC participants with the exception of safety/legal issues. The largest area of improvement was in finances.
**U.S. immigration powers through the 21st century**
Deborah Sibila, Stephen F. Austin University; Ben Atkins, Midwestern State University; George Day, Stephen F. Austin University

While clashes between state and federal immigration powers have long been part of the nation’s history, as of recent, multiple states have attempted to curtail executive immigration powers through both federal lawsuits and the tightening of state immigration policies. What is the current state of the U.S. plenary immigration powers doctrine, and where is it headed in the future? The present study will answer this question through an analysis of recent trends in U.S. immigration powers including an examination of the interactions of state immigration legislation, executive immigration powers, and pertinent Supreme Court decisions through 2017.

**The U.S. welfare system and Latino immigrant families**
Frank Anthony Rodriguez, North Carolina Central University; Vivian J. Dorsett, Texas A&M University-Commerce; John Jacob Rodriguez, University of Texas

Children of undocumented Latino/a families are at a higher risk of maltreatment from the result of migration and legal status when compared to native-born Latino/a families. Furthermore, when those families are accompanied by or give birth to children once in the U.S., these children become the collateral damage of both child welfare system and immigration laws. These children may face life potentially without one or both parents and end up in child welfare as their parents are detected/deported by the U.S. government. As such, this document addresses the challenges faced by undocumented and U.S. born children with undocumented parents (detained/deported).

**PANEL 16: Topics in Practical Research**
*(Location: Cypress II)*

Chair/Discussant: Wendi Pollock, Texas A&M-Corpus Christi

**Long term impacts of late adolescent and young adult arrests: Direct and indirect effects in the adult life course**
Wendi Pollock, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

Currently a debate has been renewed over the efficacy of using aggressive arrest policies to control crime in the United States. President Trump argues for the widespread use of arrest to reduce crime, while current and former police chiefs from major cities across the nation argue that such practices would further alienate the police from the public, and are actually counter-productive in terms of crime reduction. The current research used data from the National Youth Survey Family Study (NYSFS) to examine the long-term impact of arrests that occur in late adolescence or early adulthood, in a nationally representative sample of American youth.
**Examining income as a determinant of positive perceptions of police behavior**

Melody Threadcraft, Jarvis Christian College; Whitney Threadcraft Walker, Texas Southern University; Kashley Brown, Grambling University

Citizens’ perceptions of police can support appropriate police behavior demonstrated in traffic enforcement and models satisfaction with police as evidenced by respondents stopped in both street and traffic stops. Survey data (N = 7,731) were collected by randomly sampling the Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS), a national database of police and citizen encounters that occurred within a 12-month period. The results suggest that an income of $50,000 or more link to higher satisfaction with police in police/citizen contact. These findings indicate that police public satisfaction research should include class as a significant demographic factor in perception of police behavior.

**The effects of racism and locus of control on death penalty support**

Kaleigh B. Laird and Adam Trahan, University of North Texas

Research has shown that death penalty opinions are shaped in part by racial attitudes and beliefs regarding locus of control. We suspect that these two constructs interact in complex ways to shape peoples’ attitudes toward capital punishment. To begin exploring this possibility, we analyze data from the Cumulative File of the General Social Survey. Respondents’ attitudes toward capital punishment were regressed on a measure of attributional racism and standard control variables. Findings showed that respondents who believe racial inequalities are due to internal attributes are more likely to favor the death penalty.

**Sex work has changed, but our views have remained unchanged: Time to decriminalize sex work**

Kenneth Thomas and Gautum Nayer, Texas Southern University

Prostitution or the more updated term “sex work” has been around since the beginning of time. With advances in technology, the access to sex workers have changed. No long does someone have to drive to a seedy places, or cruise the red-light district in search of a person male or female will to trade sex for money. The internet has made the process locating and trading a complex machine that our current system has no real answer for. An example of this would be purchasing premium access to someone’s Snapchat where nude photos and videos are exchanged for money. Our system has no clear answer to whether or not this person is a sex worker. In this conference paper, the issue of decriminalizing sex work or prostitution will be analyzed and explored.
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(The University of Texas at Dallas)
Jennifer Klein, Ph.D.
(University of Florida)
David Scott, Ph.D.
(The University of Texas at Dallas)

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Criminal Justice Division

For additional information, visit www.uttyler.edu/criminaljustice or contact
Dr. Barbara Hart (bhart@uttyler.edu) or Dr. Richard Helfers (r helfers@uttyler.edu)
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13; 3:30-4:30 PM

POSTER DISPLAY AND DISCUSSION SESSION
(Location: Registration Area)

Moderator: Nadine Connell, University of Texas at Dallas

*Ethics and elderly inmate early release programs*
Tammy Bracewell, Nancy Scarr, April Ward, and Jamie Haver, Texas A&M University-Central Texas

*Juvenile diversion programs: Are they worth the hype?*
Tammy Bracewell, Candace Bradbury, Lydell Crawford, Heather Kroboth, and Tatjana Mitchell, Texas A&M University-Central Texas

*Working Together for Justice: The Need for Inter-Disciplinary Collaboration between Academia, Judges, Prosecutors, and Defense Counsel*
Richard Webb, West Texas A&M University

*The duality of veterans in the CJ system*
Thomas Callahan and Wendy Vasquez, University of North Texas at Dallas

*Veteran courts: What we know so far*
Vy Duong and Dina Delira, University of North Texas at Dallas

*Boots to shackles: The incarceration of veterans in the U.S.*
Bernise Aguirre-Cardenas and Ana Denova, University of North Texas at Dallas

*Student and faculty attitudes towards campus carry*
Brooke Nodeland and Mark Saber, University of North Texas

*Juvenile crime prevention: Social learning and routine activities theory based programs*
Kathleen Ramillano-Curtis, Texas A&M University-Central Texas
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13

3:45 pm – 4:15 pm  Afternoon Break

4:30 pm – 5:30 pm  General Business Meeting (Location: TBD)

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14; 8:30 – 9:45

PANEL 17: ROUNDTABLE – Articulation Agreements and Undergraduate Course Transfer
Issues in Criminal Justice/Criminology
(Location: Magnolia V)
Chair/Discussant: William Stone, Texas State University

This roundtable will feature a history of the transfer core and articulation agreements between four-year and two-year institutions, then a discussion of issues encountered during planning and implementation of these agreements will follow on a school-by-school basis.

Panelists: Richard Helfers, University of Texas at Tyler; George Franks, Jr., Stephen F. Austin University; Camille Gibson - Prairie View A&M University; Paul Lilly, Howard Payne University

PANEL 18: Courts, Sentencing, and Legal Issues
(Location: Oak I)
Chair/Discussant: Jennifer LaPrade, University of Texas-Dallas

Civil and criminal liability associated with reporting child abuse
Beverly (Chia Chi) Liu
Mandatory reporting of child abuse includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, educational neglect, and emotional neglect. While the legal definition of child abuse differs from jurisdiction-to-jurisdiction, covering a spectrum of abuse and maltreatment, professions required to report include health care workers, educational employees, criminal justice personnel, and child care professionals. Lack of a uniform definition causes problems, ranging from false arrest and malicious prosecution to failure to investigate ongoing child abuse. This paper reviews court cases involving mandatory reporting of child abuse, identifying important issues and underlying problems with the current system; it concludes with policy recommendations.

The relationship between county-level variables and sentence disparity in drug possession convictions
Jennifer LaPrade, University of Texas-Dallas
In an effort to explain the wide sentence disparity observed between counties, this study examines the relationship between county rates of prison and jail incarceration for drug possession and county-level variables, such as unemployment rate, violent crime rate, partisan voting, and demographic make-up. The analysis shows partisan voting and minority make-up of counties could relate to observed sentence disparity.

The Life of Riley: Texas’ response to cell phone searches of arrestees
Thomas White and Philip Ethridge, University of Texas-Rio Grande Valley
Riley v. California (2014) held search of cell phones incident to arrest requires a search warrant. In response, the Texas legislature passed Art. 18.0215 Tex. Code Crim. Pro. This presentation will examine Riley and the statute, particularly those sections that (1) require probable cause based on “likely to result in the discovery of evidence,” (2) an exception where the device is in possession of a fugitive if a felony arrest warrant exists, and (3) an exigent circumstances exception requiring police apply for a warrant after the fact and, if no exigent circumstances are found, any evidence is inadmissible.
PANEL 19: Victimization
(Location: Oak III)
Chair/Discussant: Julie Siddique, University of North Texas-Dallas

The effects of child sexual abuse and the criminal justice system
Lessie Haney, Texas Wesleyan University
Child abuse has run rampant over the last several years and now more than ever, child sexual abuse has also surfaced and there doesn’t seem to be an end in sight. Whether it comes in the form of child pornography, children being sold as sex slaves or whether it comes in the form of incest within their own family, child sexual abuse has lasting effects that may last a lifetime. In my presentation, I will be talking about incest within the family particularly, the effects, and what the criminal justice system does on behalf of these young victims.

Student-led community intervention and Project B.R.A.V. E.
Alison Keeling, Megan Handley, Mindy Bradley, and Shelby Clark, University of Arkansas
Project B.R.A.V. E. (Bystanders Responding against Violence Everywhere) is a community crime prevention effort that seeks to help bystanders recognize the variety of situations conducive to victimization and equip them with tools and strategies to prevent violence, especially drug and alcohol-facilitated sexual assault. The purpose of Project B.R.A.V.E. is to promote an environment of safety in local bars and establishments selling alcohol by informing bar staff and patrons about alcohol-facilitated sexual assault, date rape drugs, and local statistics. Project B.R.A.V.E. members delivered intervention material based on focus groups conducted with local police and bar staff that highlighted specific community concerns.

An examination of the adverse health consequences of interpersonal crime victimization by crime type
Julie Siddique, University of North Texas-Dallas
Tasha Youstin, Western Carolina University
Interpersonal crime victimization is often associated with both short-term and long-term physical and mental health problems. In this study, we use data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS, 2015) to examine differences in post-victimization physical and mental health consequences by crime type. Results indicate a strong relationship between crime type and the quantity and severity of physical and mental health consequences. Implications for victim services will be discussed.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14; 10:00-11:15

PANEL 20: Higher Education in Criminal Justice
(Location: Magnolia V)
Chair/Discussant: Tom Jordan, Texas A&M University-Texarkana

*Criminal justice curricula 2015*
Tom Jordan, Texas A&M University-Texarkana
Southerland (2002) published a survey of criminal justice undergraduate curricula from a large, national, random sample of criminal justice programs. That project has long provided the best known description of criminal justice curricula that essentially defines the most common course work included in these baccalaureate level programs. Replicating that project has given us a cross-section comparable to both her 2002 and 1991 works. This paper revises initial results first reported at ACJS in Spring 2017 for the most common required courses in criminal justice bachelor degree programs. With added comments regarding the Southwest Region.

*What's in a name?: Representation of criminology v. criminal justice oriented coursework within undergraduate curricula*
Molly Smith and Robert Lytle - University of Arkansas at Little Rock
There is ongoing debate over the exclusivity and differences between criminology and criminal justice. Although past research has examined discrepancies within graduate criminal justice versus criminology curricula, such analyses have not yet included undergraduate academic programs. This paper attempts to fill this gap in the literature by analyzing the degree requirements for all American undergraduate criminal justice and criminology programs, with emphasis on which courses are considered core requirements versus electives. We offer conclusions about the possible distinctiveness of criminal justice and criminology curricula and contribute to the debate about whether or not these fields are merely arbitrary terms that, in fact, relate to similar fields of study.

*Think, learn, share: Writing for teaching and learning in criminology*
Doshie Piper, University of the Incarnate Word
Writing is very important in the field of criminal justice. Virtually, every component of criminal justice is writing extensive. Law enforcement officers are required to write arrest reports. Court workers have to prepare court reports, and correctional staff must complete supervision reports. With all of these writing requirements on the horizon it is essential that we prepare our students to be critical thinkers and writers. This presentation focuses on the University’s Quality Enhancement Plan to increase writing, the impact of teaching writing, and to assist our students in becoming better writers.

*“Power and Responsibility:” Comic books and criminal justice education*
Cary D. Adkinson and Eddy Lynton, Texas Wesleyan University
This paper offers a case study of the growing acceptance of comic book scholarship in criminal justice education. It highlights a variety of initiatives begun by Texas Wesleyan University to demonstrate the relevance of comic books to the field of criminal justice, including the development of an elective course, Comic Books and Criminal Justice. This course explores how comic books reflect diverse and complex ideologies of crime and criminal justice. In addition, this case study suggests that including comic books in criminal justice pedagogy offers a high-engagement strategy for capturing student interest and encouraging critical thinking skills necessary for criminal justice professionals to wield their power and authority responsibly.


**PANEL 21: Domestic Violence Topics**  
(Location: Oak I)  
Chair/Discussant: Tara O'Connor Shelley, Tarleton State University

**Domestic violence and non-fatal strangulation: Examining incident characteristics in Texas**  
Katherine M. Brown, Faculty Affiliate - Institute on Violence against Women and Human Trafficking, Tarleton State University; Tara O'Connor Shelley, Director of the Institute on Violence against Women and Human Trafficking, Tarleton State University; and Lacy Hensley, Intake and Client Services, One Safe Place

Strangulation is more likely to occur in domestic settings (Campbell, Glass, Sharps, Laughon, & Bloom, 2007). Most victims of strangulation will not seek medical treatment and law enforcement often misses, or fails to properly document, the external evidence, signs and symptoms of strangulation (Peterson & Bialo-Padin, 2012; Strack et al., 2014; Strack & McClane, 1999; Turkel, 2010). This presentation examines non-fatal strangulation domestic violence incidents involving victims seeking services from One Safe Place Family Justice Center in Fort Worth, Texas. Strangulation incident characteristics, law enforcement involvement, child witnesses, physical symptoms, and medical attention sought by victims will also be explored.

**The use of deferred prosecution agreements in family violence cases**  
Warren Carsten Andresen, St. Edwards University

According to the Travis County Attorney’s Office, 2,332 family violence defendants received a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) from January 2014 through June 2017 (out of 14,245 family violence cases). In a DPA, a family violence defendant confesses guilt to a misdemeanor offense, agrees to comply with specific terms and conditions devised by the Travis County Attorney’s Office, and, if successful, receives a conditional dismissal of the charge from the State of Texas. This study investigates the use of DPAs in family violence offenses, which at present, seems to have received scant attention from practitioners and researchers.

**Domestic violence involved strangulation and assaults against officers**  
Kimberly Chapman, Victim Assistance Specialist, Fort Worth Police Department; Melissa B. Padilla, Senior Victim Assistance Specialist, Fort Worth Police Department, and Tara O'Connor Shelley, Director of the Institute for Violence Against Women and Human Trafficking, Tarleton State University

Family violence calls are some of the most dangerous calls for police officers with 66 killed in the line of duty in 2016 (FBI, 2017). While all family violence calls have the potential for danger, there is anecdotal evidence from victim advocates, criminal justice practitioners and strangulation experts that offenders who strangle their victims are some of the most dangerous and are more likely to be involved in assaults against officers working in the field. This exploratory study reviews officer injuries over a 6 month period (6/2016-11/2016) to determine if such a connection exists.
PANEL 22: Practical Policing Topics  
(Location: Oak III)  
Chair/Discussant: George Franks, Jr., Stephen F. Austin State University

An overview of body camera literature  
Chris Guerra, University of North Texas  
Given its relatively new position in the law enforcement landscape, there is much debate about body camera effectiveness. Though the research on this topic is in its infancy, the majority of extant research reveals a negative correlation between body camera use and officer misconduct. The current study conducted a systematic review of the literature to better understand the link between body camera implementation and policing misconduct. Several methodological limitations were identified, including contamination, attrition, and technological challenges. Methods to address these issues and goals for future research are also addressed.

Law enforcement career impact of line of duty shooting  
George Franks, Jr., Stephen F. Austin State University  
This is a phenomenological study of post-career law enforcement officers involved in line of duty shootings. The study sought participants who were determined to be the shooter, in a line of duty shooting, within the first ten years of their career, about the longer term impact on their career opportunities. Participants were selected who were within five years of their retirement.

An examination of the impact of the "Operation Green Hunt" Anti-terrorism Campaign in India  
Henda Y. Hsu, University of Houston-Clear Lake; John Weigel, Texas State University  
This presentation examines the impact of the so-called "Operation Green Hunt" anti-terrorism campaign conducted in India in 2009. Based on previous empirical findings that counter-terrorism strategies may evoke backlash effects that increase terrorism, we investigate whether this massive counter-terrorism effort directed at the CPI-Maoists (Naxalites) produced backlash effects by increasing terrorist violence. More specifically, using the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), we look for possible unintended consequences in context of differing target types.

The SWACJ Executive Board would like to thank all of this year’s participants

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