

Criminal Justice Professionals: Best Practices in a Climate of Racial Unrest

**Criminal Justice Association of Georgia
Annual Conference
October 6-7, 2022**



CJAG Executive Board:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Criminal Justice Association of Georgia's executive board wishes to thank the many individuals and groups who assisted in planning and implementing this year's conference. Without their collective support, the CJAG conference would not have been possible.

Wednesday, October 5, 2022 (board meeting)

7:00 PM	CJAG Executive Board Meeting
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Thursday, October 6, 2022

Room A Hoag Student Center

9:00 - 9:10 AM	President and Conference Host Welcome and setting the context of the conference	POST Training Session
9:10 - 10:10 AM	Welcome, Conference Chair, Jason Armstrong & Terry McCormick, Director of the POST Certification and Training Division	
10:10 - 10:20 AM	Break	
10:20 - 11:40 AM	Thursday Session 1: Criminal Justice Education	
11:40 - 11:50 AM	Break	
11:50 AM - 12:50 PM	Lunch	
12:50 - 1:00 PM	Break	
1:00 - 2:20 PM	Thursday Session 2: Delinquency, Offending and Victimization	
2:20 - 2:30 PM	Break	
2:30 - 3:50 PM	Thursday Session 3: Law Enforcement	
3:50 - 4:00 PM	Break	
4:00 - 6:00 PM	<u>"Who We Are" Documentary</u>	
6:00 - 7:00 PM	Keynote Address, Jeffery Robinson, "Who We Are" Project Founder	
7:00 PM	CJAG Social Event	

Friday, October 7, 2022

Room A Hoag Student Center

9:00 - 10:20 AM	Friday Session 1: Criminal Justice Research
10:20 - 10:30 AM	Break
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM	Friday Session 2: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice
11:50 - 10:20 AM	Break
10:20 - 11:40 AM	Thursday Session 1: Criminal Justice Education
11:40-11:50 AM	Break
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM	Lunch Break
1:00 - 2:00 PM	CJAG General Membership Meeting
2:00 - 2:20 PM	Break
2:20 - 3:40 PM	Friday Session 3: Courts and the Law

Conference Venue Information:

All conference rooms have presentation media for PowerPoint or video presentations.

Thursday, October 6, 2022

9:00 – 9:10 AM

President and Conference Host Welcome and setting the context of the conference

9:10 – 10:00 AM

Jason Armstrong & Terry McCormick, Director of the POST Certification and Training Division

10:00 – 10:20 AM

Break

10:00 – 12:00 PM POST Training Session

10:20 – 11:50 AM

Session 1: Criminal Justice Education

Facilitator: John Stuart Batchelder

- Exploring Factors used in the Prediction of Criminal Violence: The Relationship Between Education and Type of Crime Committed: John Stuart Batchelder and Butch Newkirk; University of North Georgia
- Planning for Substance Use and Suicide Prevention Programs on a College Campus: Rani George and George Thomas; Albany State University
- Social Justice courses through USG eMajor: A collaborative approach: Sarah Kuck, Pam Brown and Jason Armstrong; Albany State University
- The History, Evolution, and Impact of the Opioid Crisis: Jon Hager and John Stuart Batchelder; University of North Georgia
- The Relationship Between Juvenile Delinquency and Access to Education: Andrea Drost; University of North Georgia
- Risk Factors Associated with Chronic Offending in Juveniles: Casey Hargus; University of North Georgia

11:40- 11:50 AM

Break

11:50 – 12:50 PM

Lunch and Learn

12:50 – 1:00 PM

Break

1:00 – 2:20 PM

Session 2: Delinquency, Offending and Victimization

Facilitator: Kizzie Donaldson-Richard

- Juvenile Delinquency and how it has changed and traumatized: Mya Tucker; University of North Georgia
- The Effects of Childhood Trauma on Life-Challenges as an Adult: Alexis Owens; University of North Georgia
- The Effectiveness of Day Reporting Centers: Brent Paterline and Butch Newkirk; University of North Georgia
- Relationship between Juvenile Delinquency Crime and Family Violence: Camila Coleman Pagliario; University of North Georgia
- Why me?: Sexual offenses and victim selection: Nayab Hakim; Clayton State University

2:20-2:30 PM

Break

2:30 -3:50 PM

Session 3: Law Enforcement

Facilitator: John Hager

- A Study Of Drug Trafficker Behavioral Characteristics Impacting Police Actions: Butch Newkirk and John Stuart Batchelder; University of North Georgia
- A summary of the new Georgia Behavioral Health & Peace Officers Co-Responder Act: Jamie Swain and Jason Armstrong, Albany State University
- Are Prosecutors' Actions Towards Police Officers Leading to De-Policing? A Qualitative Study of Georgia Police Officers Post-Rayshard Brooks' Incident: Michael Tulvin and John Hager; University of North Georgia
- Media Usage: How Law Enforcement Uses One of the Largest Weapons Used Against Them to Fight Public Perception: Samantha Cooper; University of North Georgia
- The Four-Year Police Academy: An Examination of Attrition Rate Patterns in the University of North Georgia's Public Safety Academy: Elisabeth Edler, Butch Newkirk and John Stuart Batchelder; University of North Georgia
- The impact of public sector austerity on community policing: a case study of Dorset Police, England: Johannes Oosthuizen; University of North Georgia

3:50 - 4:00 PM

Break

4:00 - 6:00

"Who We Are" Documentary Screening

6:00 – 7:00 PM

Keynote Address, Jeffery Robinson, "Who We Are" Project Founder

7:00 PM

CJAG Social Event

Friday, October 7, 2022

9:00-10:20 AM

Session 1: Criminal Justice Research
Facilitator: Valerie Cochran

- A meta-analysis of the D.A.R.E. program effectiveness: Christopher Bakke and Timothy Hayes University of North Georgia.
- The Dressler Case Study: A Career Criminal: Stan Crowder; Kennesaw State University
- The Importance of Operational Definitions in Criminal Justice Research: Matilda Foster, University of North Georgia
- The Labeling Theory: A Meso-Level Model of Crime: Xiali Su; Jackson State University.
- Variables Associated with Inmate Participation in Prison Work and Skill-Building Programs while Incarcerated: John Stuart Batchelder and John Hager; University of North Georgia

10:20 - 10:30 AM

Break

10:30 - 11:50 AM

Session 2: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice
Facilitator: Jason Armstrong

- Developing Scales to Capture Collective Efficacy in Online Neighborhood Networks: MariTere Molinet; Georgia State University
- Economic Cost of Incarceration: Ashlie Fuller; University of North Georgia
- Forensic Genealogy: the Newest Crime-Solver: Ansley Graham; University of North Georgia
- Recovering Citizens Rising: Transformative Social Recovery Interventions; Denise Woodall; University of North Georgia

12:00 - 1:00 PM

Lunch Break

1:00 - 2:00 PM

CJAG General Membership Meeting

2:00 - 2:10 PM

Break

2:10 - 3:30 PM

Session 3: Courts and the Law

Facilitator: Michael B. Shapiro

- Demystifying the Crime of Aggression under the International Law: Roger-Claude Liwanga and Patrick Ibe; Albany State University
- Detention of Asylum Seekers in the U.S. and Due Process Clause: Jim Mayua; Albany State University
- Exploring Policy Improvements Criminal Justice Managers Need to Reduce Cultural Bias in A State Correctional System: Kristi Pitts; Purdue University Global
- Marijuana Impaired Driving: Brent Paterline; University of North Georgia.
- United States Supreme Court Update (2021-2022 Term): Michael B. Shapiro; Georgia State University

Program Abstracts

Thursday, October 6th 10:20 – 11:50 AM

Session 1: Criminal Justice Education

Facilitator: John Stuart Batchelder

- Exploring Factors used in the Prediction of Criminal Violence: The Relationship Between Education and Type of Crime Committed: John Stuart Batchelder and Butch Newkirk

This study examined the factors associated with violent and non-violent offenses for 196 prison inmates. Inmates were profiled on various demographic, sentencing, educational, religious, and work experience characteristics. Chi-square analysis was used to determine differences within various subgroups of the sample. Logistic regression was used to predict violent/non-violent offenders. The findings suggest that education prior to incarceration resulted in a significant increase in the goodness of fit of the logistic regression equation used to predict violent/non-violent offenders.

- Planning for Substance Use and Suicide Prevention Programs on a College Campus: Rani George and George Thomas; Albany State University

Substance use and suicides among college students have become a major concern for faculty, counselors, and university administrators. The purpose of the federally funded project was to (1) increase the capacity of the campus to promote student wellbeing by mobilizing a multidisciplinary team of campus and community partners who are committed to mental, and substance use disorders; (2) increase the number of gatekeepers trained to respond to students with substance use disorders; (3) increase voluntary mental health and substance use disorder screenings/assessments; and (4) increase awareness and utilization of campus and community resources that can identify, assess and treat mental and substance use disorders. The details of the program and results of the project will be discussed. Implications of the results for college campuses will also be addressed.

- Social Justice courses through USG eMajor: A collaborative approach: Sarah Kuck, Pam Brown and Jason Armstrong; Albany State University

Social Justice courses and a concentration were developed by committed faculty among numerous USG institutions and dedicated instructional design professionals. Each course is consistent in quality, design, and accessibility standards. The social justice concentration provides increased awareness of social equity issues in an accessible and distributed educational model providing increased educational access. The presentation will explore the social justice curriculum through the context of collaborative course creation and delivery. A review of student outcomes and feedback from students and instructors will inform the program's performance thus far. Information will be provided on how interested USG partner institutions can offer these courses to their students.

- The History, Evolution, and Impact of the Opioid Crisis: Jon Hager and John Stuart Batchelder; University of North Georgia

The presentation examines the history, evolution, and the impact of the opioid crisis on a national scale. The United States opioid epidemic extends back to the 1990s when pharmaceutical companies assured the community that opioids used for pain relievers were not addictive thus resulting in higher rates of prescribing. The higher rates of prescribing led to misuse and abuse of the opioids leading the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to declare the epidemic a public health emergency in 2017. Though HHS devised a 5-point strategy to combat the epidemic, the epidemic continues. Recommendations will be provided to assist in curbing the opioid epidemic.

- The Relationship Between Juvenile Delinquency and Access to Education: Andrea Drost; University of North Georgia

Oftentimes juvenile delinquents are the most common individuals who are subject to dropping out of school and not obtaining their high school diploma. Looking at the interaction between education and delinquency one can determine that attendance and criminal behavior go hand in hand. With additional examination of the interaction between poverty and school attendance one can determine that poverty can lead to poor attendance in school. Making sure students have the resources they need to be successful and giving them a safe instructional environment will not only cause youth to maintain their education track but also teach them societal norms that will help them be successful citizens. Taking an even further look at the differences between low income and high-income households and what schools they attend; it can be inferred that low-income communities will be more likely to relocate while high income households are more likely to not relocate because of a school district.

- Risk Factors Associated with Chronic Offending in Juveniles: Casey Hargus; University of North Georgia

Juvenile delinquency has been an issue since the Middle Ages, when families were “paternalistic families,” meaning the father exercised complete control over his wife and children. Children were treated like miniature adults; they were expected to take on adult roles from a very young age. At the start of the 19th Century, courts and institutions were established designed specifically for juvenile offenders. Programs have been created to deter juvenile offending or to “cure” juvenile offenders from committing further crimes into adulthood, yet even now in the 21st Century, juvenile delinquency is still a major problem. This paper takes a deeper look at chronic juvenile offenders and how they can be helped.

Thursday, October 6th 1:00-2:20 PM

Session 2: Delinquency, Offending and Victimization
Facilitator: Kizzie Donaldson-Richard

- Juvenile delinquency and how it has changed and traumatized: Mya Tucker; University of North Georgia

The juvenile court has played an important role in American corrections for a century and a half. an important system throughout America. Although the system has changed significantly in the century and a half it has been around, the impact it has made on children around the nation is significant. With there being many complaints about it, the only way for this system to change properly is through research and time directed to what the juveniles need to be deferred from, which would include committing crimes, gang activity, and bad influences. There is multiple research discussions recognizing the correlation between low-income areas and the crimes juveniles commit. A successful researcher will acknowledge this connection and see how America can change the system for juveniles to have a better chance of staying out of trouble no matter the background they come from. A large portion of the problem is that low-income areas do not have the same availability to resources as a typical household in America would. These resources can range from tutoring, health care, or even basic care. By lacking these resources juveniles are at a disadvantage and would need to receive extra help to make sure they are doing everything possible to stay out of trouble and to have the knowledge of options after school. By focusing on this study there is a focus on the juveniles that are frequently being used as a statistic of juvenile delinquency in who did not know about the options around them until the options were no longer available. The options of how to change this can vary which will be overviewed in the following.

- The Effects of Childhood Trauma on Life-Challenges as an Adult: Alexis Owens; University of North Georgia

Parents and guardians have a conscious or unconscious impact on young in their care. As those experiences shape a person's life over time, they will play out in a number of ways. The child's behavior while growing up, and moving on to adolescence, can mirror how they were treated as a child. This behavior will differ, depending if the child was treated in a negative and demeaning way, or in a positive and uplifting way. There is great variability among children, even if they were from the same family, because each child processes the experiences differently. Childhood trauma is an often-overlooked factor when trying to dissect and explain why certain children choose to behave the way they do. Additionally, mental illness can be linked to both child neglect and trauma, regardless if the person remembers the experience or not. Research shows that trauma may block out certain experiences in memory, which gives rise to conflict and an inability to cope. This study examined the differences in adult life-challenges between those who suffered childhood trauma those who had no such traumatic experiences as children, and offers insight to positive coping mechanisms for those experiencing emotional conflict.

There are many ways that parents and guardians can impact a child's life whether that be in a negative demeaning way or that be in a positive and uplifting way. The way that a child acts growing up and moving on to adolescence can sometimes be a clear sign of how they were treated as a child. No one human being shares the exact same growing up story, even if they were from the same family because in the end the sides were processed differently. Childhood trauma is a factor that is overlooked when trying to dissect why certain children choose to behave the way they do. Many mental illnesses are linked to child neglect or trauma growing up and many children do not even remember it. Trauma tends to block out certain experiences in your memory that are too hard to handle. This study will look at the differences in adults that suffered childhood trauma and adults that had life a little easier. This research will be done by

surveying random students both male and female that attend the University of North Georgia Dahlonega campus.

- The Effectiveness of Day Reporting Centers: Brent Paterline and Butch Newkirk; University of North Georgia

A Day Reporting Center is a community-based, highly structured, non-residential alternative to incarceration. Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) are programs that have been utilized for a variety of offender populations (e.g., pre-trial released offenders, probationers, and parolees). Most of the studies on DRCs suffer from a number of methodological deficiencies; the most prominent flaw being the lack of the use of quasi-experimental design. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of DRCs on the criminal recidivism of adult offenders by conducting a meta-analysis of DRC studies that used a quasi-experimental design. The findings show that, overall, DRCs do not differ from traditional supervision options in terms of recidivism outcomes. One the major challenges in conducting evaluative research on DRCS is that the programs themselves differ from state to state and even from county to county. Inconsistencies in program characteristics and different types of clients the program serves (e.g. probationers or parolees) limit the ability to make recommendations for best practices.

- Relationship between Juvenile Delinquency Crime and Family Violence: Camila Coleman Pagliario; University of North Georgia

Juvenile delinquency is an issue that deserves more attention to reduce the increase of offenders in the future. Juveniles that are at risk are those who are coming from abusive and neglectful households that become criminals due to lack of parental efficacy, poor influences in peer groups, and being placed in the foster system. This paper will examine the relationships between family violence in connection to juvenile delinquency and recidivism rates. In addition, this research paper will discuss the positive and negative effects of corporal punishment and parenting styles. Altogether, juveniles who are at risk of engaging in juvenile delinquency are coming from violent and unstable environments that increase the likeliness of crimes and aggression against their community and future relationships.

- Why me?: Sexual offenses and victim selection: Nayab Hakim; Clayton State University

With few exceptions, no other offense receives as much official, media, and public attention as sex crimes. Sex offenders are often perceived as one of the most reprehensible and dangerous group of criminals and their actions often leave people feeling perplexed and disgusted. In addition to the disdain from the public and policy makers, sex offenders/offenses have also garnered significant attention from academics over the past three decades. Consequently, a plethora of research has been produced on the topic of sex crimes and sex offenders. However, a vast majority of current research is focused on evaluating the efficacy of various sex offender policies and laws that have become popular in recent decades as well as policies on recidivism, sex offender reentry, and any other iatrogenic effects of these policies. Nevertheless, research in the area of how sex offenders select their potential targets/victims continue to be lacking. Although, existing research has established that the majority of sexual offenses are committed by individuals known to the victims; gaps continue to exist in what makes certain people more suitable targets compared to others. Therefore, it is the purpose of the current study to explore the factors that would make one individual a more suitable target and not another.

Thursday, October 6th 2:30-3:50 PM

Session 3: Police and Law Enforcement

Facilitator: John Hager

- A Study Of Drug Trafficker Behavioral Characteristics Impacting Police Actions: Butch Newkirk and John Stuart Batchelder; University of North Georgia

This quantitative secondary correlational data analysis examined how an individual will disguise behavior to create a non-criminal appearance and reveal personal behaviors in an attempt to deceive law enforcement officers. The rational choice theory posits offenders weigh potential benefits and consequences associated with committing an offense and then make a rational choice based on this evaluation. Theoretical ideas were expanded in this study to include the implicit theory of personality, which explains how individuals use certain influences to affect how other persons will perceive them. Buller and Burgoon (1996) developed the interpersonal deception theory to explain how individuals deal with actual or perceived deception on conscious and subconscious levels in hopes of deceiving someone. This study was used to show trends in behavioral characteristics associated with arrest rates with drug trafficking offenders and how behavioral characteristics led to arrest for these suspected drug traffickers. A combination of variables led to arrest decisions. The study results of the current research will create a better understanding and usage of drug trafficker characteristics in profiling individuals for arrest decisions and possibly decrease negative characteristics (i.e., racial profiling) being used for arrest decisions.

- A summary of the new Georgia Behavioral Health & Peace Officers Co-Responder Act: Jamie Swain and Jason Armstrong, Albany State University

On July 1, 2022, SB 403, also known as the Georgia Behavioral Health & Peace Officers Co-Responder Act, became law. The intent of the law is to establish collaborative relationships between law enforcement and mental health professionals to better meet the needs of those suffering from mental/behavioral health issues, reduce incarceration, and collect data to improve future outcomes. Co-responder programs are increasing nationwide and have been utilized in a few Georgia communities. The initial findings of these programs show that they reduce use of force incidents and liability for law enforcement agencies, reduce the number of repeat calls for behavioral health crises, and reduce the incarcerated population, which in turn lowers the costs to jails and prisons (taxpayers). These co-responder programs increase collaboration between trained behavioral health professionals, law enforcement officers, and citizens in need of services, increase access to behavioral health services, and increases community engagement. The law creates new requirements for law enforcement agencies, community service boards, and the State of Georgia. This presentation will summarize the law, what the new requirements will be, and what can be gained by mandating co-responder programs in every Georgia community.

- Are Prosecutors' Actions Towards Police Officers Leading to De-Policing? A Qualitative Study of Georgia Police Officers Post-Rayshard Brooks' Incident: Michael Tulvin and John Hager; University of North Georgia

Since the 2014 shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, a number of articles explored de-policing, which was dubbed the “Ferguson Effect”. De-policing is generally described as a significant number of officers in a law enforcement organization who have decreased proactive police work due to the increased levels of scrutiny and hostility from prosecutors, the public and the media. Some posited that withdrawal from proactive policing emboldened criminals and reduced the contact and cooperation with the public, leading to increases in the crime rates across the United States. Studies have used traffic stops or investigative detentions, arrests, and crime data to quantify any decreases in policing and resulting increases in criminal activity. There is survey research of police officers’ responses to the perceived increase in negative attention from the public as it relates to proactive policing. This study explores the police involved shooting of Rayshard Brooks in Atlanta, Georgia and examines the effects on the law enforcement community after the officers involved were fired from their jobs and charged criminally. Officers were asked whether the legal consequences (criminal and/or civil) surrounding this case affected their style of policing, including proactivity and the use of force.

- Media Usage: How Law Enforcement Uses One of the Largest Weapons Used Against Them to Fight Public Perception: Samantha Cooper; University of North Georgia

The public's perception of law enforcement is negatively impacted by social media posts that color the events in the worst possible light. The increase in technology has exacerbated this problem with the ever-growing use of social media, which serves to increase the harsh light in the actions of officers are portrayed. It is now easier, in a matter of seconds, for the public to amplify officer-mistakes shared not only statewide, but nationwide. Law enforcement departments and agencies can combat this abuse by using use social media to strengthen their relationship with the community, to minimize the damage caused by would-be detractors.

- The Four-Year Police Academy: An Examination of Attrition Rate Patterns in the University of North Georgia’s Public Safety Academy: Elisabeth Edler, Butch Newkirk and John Stuart Batchelder; University of North Georgia

The twelve-week model of the traditional police academy is the subject of reform debate, cited as an inadequate model of training which lacks sufficient education on modern-day policing. In response to the growing need for change in law enforcement training, the University of North Georgia’s Public Safety Academy (PSA) was founded in 2015. The PSA exists as the United States’ first-ever, four-year police academy where individuals earn basic law enforcement certification concurrent with a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice. Now in its seventh year of operation, the PSA stands as a trailblazer for a new age of police training. However, the PSA recognizes a new challenge, not previously seen by traditional academies: a pattern in withdrawal rates during the first two years of PSA membership. Currently, Georgia basic POST academies are completed over twelve weeks, compared to the PSA’s four-year program where the majority of hands-on training begins in the third year of the program. Because the PSA is the first academy of its kind, no established research exists on identifying and improving attrition rates during the first two membership years. This research project seeks to establish preliminary research data on PSA recruit-initiated withdrawal rates through the collection of survey responses and identifying methods for retaining current members over four years. Furthermore, it forms the basis of a

continuing project and future steps towards addressing those unknown factors that specifically contribute to PSA attrition rates. The PSA pilot model of basic law enforcement training will not stand alone forever; since its inception, police departments and universities alike across the United States have reached out with the interest and intent of beginning four-year police academies at their own institutions. By studying this groundbreaking model and making recommendations for incremental improvements to address attrition, foundations will be laid for other organizations to build upon the knowledge gained at the University of North Georgia and foster a new era of police training.

- The impact of public sector austerity on community policing: a case study of Dorset Police, England: Johannes Oosthuizen; University of North Georgia

Community Policing, or Neighborhood Policing, as it's known cross-Atlantic in England & Wales, has long been seen as a medium to long term solution for dealing with problematic crime and public confidence ever since it's English introduction by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 as part of the newly formed Metropolitan Police. Fast forward almost 2 centuries and community/neighborhood policing finds itself in a very different place, cannibalized by international austerity policing measures, subjected to significant reductions in public confidence as a result of high profile media cases and in some instances, an abandonment by the police of the basic principles of community/neighborhood policing in order to support unprecedented public demands on frontline emergency services. This presentation looks at an observational deep dive of the activities of neighborhood police officers in a police force in southern England in 2015 and attempts to discuss the reason for the 'mission creep'. It will explain what activities dominated their daily activities and the recommendations offered to Chief Officers in order to support evidence-based solutions, designed to encourage the public to continue to trust and be confident in their local police officers and the tasks they are assigned around the prevention and detection of crime, high-visibility patrols and community engagement.

Friday, October 7th 9:00-10:20 am
Session 1: Criminal Justice Research
Facilitator: Valerie Cochran

- A meta-analysis of the D.A.R.E. program effectiveness: Christopher Bakke and Timothy Hayes; University of North Georgia.

Drug abuse resistance education (D.A.R.E.) is a community prevention program taught in middle school to educate children on the hazards of alcohol and other drug use. Following the emergence of the D.A.R.E. program in 1983, studies between 1983 and the early 2000s began to emerge showing the ineffectiveness of reducing juvenile delinquency, alcohol or other drug use, and recidivism as initially intended. These results led to a restructuring of the D.A.R.E. program, beginning in 1998. This meta-analysis examines existing literature and research focused on the effectiveness of the program post-update and revision. This is exploratory in nature and designed to illustrate the program's effectiveness or ineffectiveness to determine better why a global community prevention program with such notoriety is either failing or succeeding at reducing juvenile delinquency and recidivism. Finally, we will discuss

what makes this program effective or ineffective from its initially intended purpose and provide some recommendations for addressing any program limitations.

- The Dressler Case Study: A Career Criminal: Stan Crowder; Kennesaw State University

Kevin Andrew Dressler is a career criminal that currently walks the street and drives the highways of the metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia area. With multiple felony and misdemeanor arrests, convictions, and prison sentences, no diversion, intervention, rehabilitation, or incarceration has changed this career criminal. But the malfunctions of justice in the Dressler case extend far beyond his drug-fueled lifestyle and criminal violations. District attorneys and judges have botched the administration justice. From juvenile crimes to homicide by vehicle, Dressler is an example of the failures of the American criminal justice system.

- The Importance of Operational Definitions in Criminal Justice Research: Matilda Foster, University of North Georgia

In 1954 Darrell Huff wrote a book entitled: *How to Lie with Statistics*. In this book, he laid out several ways of conducting improper research, such as: having a sampling bias, which measure of central tendency is reported, and leaving out pertinent information about the study. However, one aspect of lying via statistics left out of his book is improperly measuring the variables the researcher intends to measure. This paper discusses the importance of adequately measuring variables used in studying criminal justice topics and concludes with an example of conceptualizing and operationalizing trust and confidence in the police.

- The Labeling Theory: A Meso-Level Model of Crime: Xiali Su; Jackson State University.

The labeling theory (Tannenbaum, 1938) posits that individuals become deviant because they are labelled as deviant. The “deviant” label applied to individuals is like a self-fulfilling prophecy. Focusing on individuals’ deviance, this theory is primarily considered as a micro-level theory of deviance including crime. In this paper, the author argues that the labeling theory can be extended to a meso-level theory to explain crimes in communities. Certain communities may be viewed as dangerous communities due to certain characteristics. This view may trigger the labeling process whereby the society as a whole, other communities, and residents of other communities treat these communities differently. Tourists may avoid visiting them; their property value may plummet; the cost of their homeowner insurances may increase; they may lose businesses; they may have more visible physical deterioration in the communities; and local residents may flee from them. This labeling process signals to local residents that their communities are dangerous and undesirable, and eventually convince them to accept the label of their communities. Once this label is accepted, it becomes the master status of the communities. This master status demoralizes the residents of these communities, and the demoralization in the communities may lead to more crime and more serious crime.

- Variables Associated with Inmate Participation in Prison Work and Skill-Building Programs while Incarcerated: John Stuart Batchelder and John Hager; University of North Georgia

Prison Administrators are frequently confronted with occupying inmates in meaningful skill-building programs, and increasing involvement in programs and activities as an effort to reduce inmate idleness. Data were gathered from inmates at three correctional institutions to discover

the relationships among inmate choices concerning work and education programs. Areas of study concentrated on ranking the importance between type of job worked and amount of pay received, the importance of working a prison job weighed against attending post high school education classes, and the importance of working a skilled job or an unskilled job. The relationships between sex, race, age, and offense type were studied in order to determine the relevance of those inmate-variables in their choice of a particular activity. A number of statistically significant relationships were found.

Friday, October 7th 10:30-11:50 am

Session 2: Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice

Facilitator: Jason Armstrong

- Developing Scales to Capture Collective Efficacy in Online Neighborhood Networks: MariTere Molinet; Georgia State University

In recent years, online neighborhood networks have expanded their reach in the United States, and abroad. Online neighborhood networks provide community residents the opportunity to interact and discuss neighborhood issues without ever having to meet. These new neighborhood dynamics may impact what happens to communities offline. Yet, there is a dearth of evidence on how using these networks impact perceived fear of crime and collective efficacy, and their outcomes on social controls. My study aims to answer the following question: What is the relationship between online neighborhood network use and collective efficacy, fear of crime, and social control actions?

Before conducting a large cross-sectional survey, I am conducting semi-structured interviews with individuals who regularly use these networks to develop a survey that clearly measures online collective efficacy and distinguishes it from offline collective efficacy, accurately operationalizes the measurement of neighborhood fear of crime for those who regularly use online neighborhood networks, learn what social control actions are experienced or witnessed in online neighborhood networks, and to gauge how individuals distinguish between online neighbors and physical neighbors.

This presentation will address how I am using qualitative data to develop scales that explore (1) whether is such a thing as online collective efficacy, (2) to what extent does it differ or resemble offline collective efficacy, and (3) how neighborhood fear of crime and social control actions are perceived in the online space.

- Economic Cost of Incarceration: Ashlie Fuller; University of North Georgia

The criminal justice system is a vital resource for ensuring that laws and regulations are enforced, there is safety in the community, and the rights of all citizens are protected. Our systematic method to prevent both law breakers, and would-be violators, from committing crimes, center around incarceration. However, this method carries an enormous economic cost, impacts not only the taxpayers, but the families of the prisoners' as well. While the cost of correcting inmates annually costs tax-payers billions of dollars, often the family members must also bear a cost: providing necessities and conveniences for inmates throughout the years of the individual's sentence. This cost is borne most frequently by the inmate's partner, who must also act as the

sole caregiver of the couple's children. This study seeks to examine the financial burden borne by the family members, and or partner of our incarcerated inmate population.

- Forensic Genealogy: The Newest Crime-Solver: Ansley Graham; University of North Georgia

This study focuses on the role of genealogy in criminal investigations, which has been the main factor in solving cold cases. Recently, there has been multiple famous cold cases solved by the use of genealogy to connect the perpetrator to the crime. The data focus of this study analyzes the process and accuracy of using genealogy to solve cases. The study also analyzes the ethical debate surrounding the new use of genealogy. The study concludes that the role of genealogy is an important factor in solving cases that have stumped investigators for years and the practice of this tool is ethical and should continue to be utilized.

- Recovering Citizens Rising: Transformative Social Recovery Interventions; Denise Woodall; University of North Georgia

Criminalized people, such as people who use drugs and the incarcerated, who engage in anti-oppressive practices and activism manage stigma and build capital in ways that aid in their construction of a successful life. Through the active creation of a more justice society, they transform themselves. This project reveals themes in the findings across multiple projects studying carceral system impacted people that reveal a powerful connection between self and social change.

Friday, October 7th 2:20-3:40 pm

Session 1: Courts and the Law

Facilitator: Michael B. Shapiro

- Demystifying the Crime of Aggression under the International Law: Roger-Claude Liwanga and Patrick Ibe; Albany State University

Since the 1940s, the "crime of aggression" or "crime against peace" has never been prosecuted despite the occurrence of acts of aggression around the world. The offenders of crime of aggression were avoiding prosecution because there was neither a clear court to prosecute this crime nor was there any universal agreement on the scope of the definition of this offense until recently in 2010. Unsurprisingly, current Russia's invasion of Ukraine intensified the debate on the extent of the meaning of this crime.

The presentation will: examine the different definitions of "crime of aggression" as provided by legal instruments (including the UN Charter and the Rome Statute); highlight the criteria for assessment of acts of aggression; and contend there is no need for the execution of an invasion or a military occupation for the crime of aggression be completely committed. Yet, using the case of study of the Ukraine crisis, the presentation will equally highpoint some practical and judicial barriers to prosecuting the crime of aggression offenders.

- Detention of Asylum Seekers in the U.S. and Due Process Clause: Jim Mayua; Albany State University

The provision of title 8 USC § 1225 covers the mandatory detention of non-citizens seeking initial entry into the U.S. or who have entered the U.S. without inspection, and who are prone to removal. The provision of § 1225 authorizes immigration officers to detain immigrants who establish a credible fear of persecution or torture for further consideration of the application for asylum” in formal removal proceedings.

My presentation’s central argument is that detention of asylum seekers, without a bond hearing, is a violation of U.S domestic obligations, as unlawful entrants seeking asylum are entitled to Due Process in light of U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 684 (2001) and *Clark v. Martinez*, 543 U.S. 371, 378 (2005).

- Exploring Policy Improvements Criminal Justice Managers Need to Reduce Cultural Bias in A State Correctional System: Kristi Pitts; Purdue University Global.

The purpose of the qualitative exploratory study was to explore the policy improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system. The research question asked: What policy improvements do criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system? The study used interviews to collect information from ten participants with at least five years of corrections or policing work experience in a state correctional system. The data collection used semi-structured interviews and open-ended interview questions. The key findings suggest that the improvements criminal justice managers need to reduce cultural bias in a state correctional system could be amended through the establishment of policies that transparently define agency directives in every state correction system while approaching cultural bias, cultural diversity training, and training to become a correctional officer, police officer, and any other criminal justice professional. The study findings align with the current literature, which denoted the lack of policy and procedure to combat cultural bias in a state correctional system that affects African Americans and other minorities. These problematic areas require cultural diversity training for criminal justice professionals employed in a state correctional system. Experiences from the study participants indicated that improved community involvement would lead to the ending of harsh and unfair treatment of African Americans and other minorities when encountering criminal justice professionals.

- Marijuana Impaired Driving: Brent Paterline; University of North Georgia.

Marijuana is the most frequently detected drug (other than alcohol) in automobile accidents and research has shown that marijuana affects a number of driving related skills. To date, research has shown that there is a greater crash risk for drivers under the influence of marijuana compared to sober drivers, however, that risk is not as great as it is for drivers driving that are under the influence of alcohol. As many states continue to legalize the use of marijuana for medical and recreational purpose, there are variety of issues that need to be assessed in regard to marijuana-impaired driving. The purpose of this research article is to threefold: (1) first, this paper will examine the current state of research in regard to the dangers of driving under the

influence of marijuana, including an examination of crash risk; (2) second the paper will examine the current laws and law enforcement practices in regard to the detection and arrest of drivers driving under the influence of marijuana, (3) lastly, the paper will examine how the courts have handled marijuana-impaired driving cases.

- United States Supreme Court Update (2021-2022 Term): Michael B. Shapiro; Georgia State University.

Each year the Supreme Court of the United States decides approximately eighty cases. Nearly one-third of these cases relate to criminal law, criminal procedure, or immigration. For the tenth straight year Michael Shapiro of Georgia State University and Peter Fenton of Kennesaw State University will provide an update of important criminal justice and immigration decisions from the recent Supreme Court term. This year's presentation will include cases such as *Denezpi v. United States*, where the Court held that the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment does not bar successive prosecutions of distinct offenses arising from a single act, even if the prosecution is brought by a single sovereign. Other cases discussed cover topics as far ranging as the Sixth Amendment's Confrontation Clause (*Hemphill v. New York*), allowance of clergy to "lay hands" on prisoners in the execution chamber (*Ramirez v. Collier*), qualified immunity of police officers (*City of Tahlequah v. Bond*), and for violation of civil rights under 42 U.S.C § 1983 when criminal prosecution was dismissed but there was no affirmative indication of innocence (*Thompson v. Clark, et al.*). As in the past, cases to watch in the upcoming Court term will be included.

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